Gazette of India

1895

10th April Part IV. V wanting

17th " " " " "

24th " " " " "

1st May " " " "

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 24th March 1875.

No. 578.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Colonel B. E. Bacon, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 1st April 1875.

No. 309.—Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure to Europe on the morning of the 16th ultimo.

The 2nd April 1875.

No. 310.—*Appointment.*—The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah during the absence of the Hon'ble A. Eden, or until further orders.

No. 311.—The services of Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st April 1875.

No. 51.—The Reverend A. W. Rebsch, B. A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, with effect from the date on which he relieves the Reverend M. E. Mills.

MEDICAL.

The 1st April 1875.

No. 208.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon T. V. Aylen, of the Madras Establishment, to be Civil Surgeon of the Bhandara District in the Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon T. E. Ffrench, deceased.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Camp Delhi, the 24th March 1875.

No. 45 *C. P.*—With reference to the notification of this Department No. 214P. dated 22nd January 1875, the services of Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government from the date of his return to Bombay.

The 26th March 1875.

No. 58 *C.P.*—The following ceremonies were observed on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's visit to Delhi in March 1875—

On Wednesday, the 17th March 1875, the usual deputation proceeded to enquire after the health of the Maharaja of Pattialla, G.C.S.I., the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Maharaja of Kerowlee, the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, and the Maharao Raja of Ulwar.

On Thursday morning, the 18th March 1875, the Viceroy and Governor General received the following Chiefs in Private Durbar :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Pattialla, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore.
The Raja of Jheend.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Mundee.
The Nawab of Maleir Kotla.
The Raja of Furreedkote.
The Raja of Chumba.

On Friday morning, the 19th March 1875, the following Chiefs and Noblemen were received in Private Durbar :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kerowlee.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharao Raja of Ulwar.
The Raja of Shahpoora.
The Sirdar of Kulsia.
The Nawab of Patowdee.
The Nawab of Loharoo.
The Nawab of Dojana.
The Raja of Gooleria.

On Friday afternoon, the 19th March 1875, the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of the following Chiefs :—

The Maharaja of Pattialla, G.C.S.I.
The Nawab of Bhawalpore.
The Raja of Jheend.
The Raja of Nabha.

On Saturday morning, the 20th March 1875, the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of the following Chiefs :—

The Maharaja of Kerowlee.
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharao Raja of Ulwar.

At all the above receptions and return visits the customary ceremonies were observed.

PUBLIC DURBAR.

ON Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 8-30 A.M., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India received in Public Durbar the Chiefs, Sirdars, and Native gentlemen of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Civil and Military Officers of the Government attended the Public Durbar.

The following are the Chiefs of the Punjab and its Dependencies who were present at the Public Durbar :—

The Maharaja of Pattialla, G.C.S.I., attended by nine principal persons in the State.

The Nawab of Bhawalpore, attended by eight principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Jheend, and the heir apparent, attended by five principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Nabha, and the heir apparent, attended by five principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Mundee, and the heir apparent, attended by four principal persons in the State.

The Nawab of Maleir Kotla, and the heir apparent, attended by four principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Furreedkote, and the heir apparent, attended by four principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Chumba, and the heir apparent, attended by four principal persons in the State.

The Sirdar of Kulsia, and the heir apparent, attended by two principal persons in the State.

The Nawab of Patowdee, and the heir apparent, attended by two principal persons in the State.

The Nawab of Loharoo, and the heir apparent, attended by two principal persons in the State.

The Nawab of Dojana and the heir apparent, attended by two principal persons in the State.

The Raja of Gooleria.

The above-named Chiefs were received with the customary honors and ceremonies in order of rank, beginning with the Raja of Gooleria, and ending with the Maharaja of Pattialla.

The seats in Durbar were arranged in the following manner and order :—

On the right of the Viceroy :

The Maharaja of Pattialla.
The Foreign Secretary.
The Nawab of Bhawalpore.
The Raja of Jheend.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.
The Raja of Mundee.
The Nawab of Maleir Kotla.
The Raja of Furreedkote.
The Raja of Chumba.
The Sirdar of Kulsia.
The Nawab of Patowdee.
The Nawab of Loharoo.
The Nawab of Dojana.
The Raja of Gooleria.

The heirs apparent of the Rajas of Jheend and Furreedkote, and of the Nawabs of Loharoo and Dojana, and the attendants of the different Chiefs, sat behind their respective Chiefs.

The other Durbaris present sat below the Chiefs according to their rank.

On the left of the Viceroy :

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Civil and Military Officers present on duty according to rank.

When all the Chiefs and gentlemen attending the Durbar had assembled, the Viceroy and Governor General entered the Durbar tent, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

the Foreign Secretary and the Officers of the Viceroy's and Lieutenant-Governor's Personal Staff. As the Viceroy entered the Durbar tent, a Royal Salute was fired, and a band in attendance played "God save the Queen." All rose from their seats, and remained standing until His Excellency had taken his place on the Throne.

The Chiefs, Sirdars, and Native gentlemen were then introduced to His Excellency the Viceroy; the Maharaja of Pattialla, the Nawab of Bhawalpore, and the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha by the Foreign Secretary, and the remainder by the Under-Secretary.

As each Chief Sirdar and Native gentleman was introduced, he presented his proper nuzzur, which was touched and remitted.

When the introductions were completed, dresses of honor were brought in and conferred on the following Chiefs of the Punjab and its dependencies:—

The Maharaja of Pattialla.
The Nawab of Bhawalpore.
The Raja of Jheend, and the heir apparent of Jheend.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Mundee.
The Nawab of Maleir Kotla.
The Raja of Furreedkote, and the heir apparent of Furreedkote.
The Raja of Chumba.
The Sirdar of Kulsia.
The Nawab of Patowdee.
The Nawab of Loharoo, and the heir apparent.
The Nawab of Dojana, and the heir apparent.
The Raja of Gooleria.

The Viceroy and Governor General then delivered the following address to the Chiefs, Sirdars, and Native gentlemen assembled in Durbar:—

"Maharaja, Rajas, and Sirdars. On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen I bid you heartily welcome.

"Since I met you in Durbar two years and a half ago, at Umballa, Lahore, and Multan, the Punjab has enjoyed peace and prosperity, the harvests have been plentiful, serious crime has diminished, and trade has flourished.

"The administration of the Province has been firmly and judiciously conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has recently received from Her Majesty a well-earned mark of distinction.

"The native states have been well governed by the worthy and distinguished representatives of the princely houses whom I see assembled here to-day.

"A treaty of friendship and commerce has been concluded with the Ameer of Kashgar which, by the cordial co-operation of the Maharaja of Cashmere, will benefit trade.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has given his attention to the opening of a new trade route to Afghanistan with every prospect of success.

"The value of communication by Railway has been shown by the large quantities of grain which were sent last year out of the abundance of this province to Bengal and Behar, where the crops failed. The Railway through Sind to the seaport of Kurrachee is being rapidly constructed, and will provide an additional outlet for the produce of the Punjab.

"The increase of wealth and prosperity has made it necessary to add to the strength of the Civil Administration. This will give to the principal officers more time to acquire a personal knowledge of their districts and also afford greater opportunities for the honorable employment under Government of the well-educated natives of the province.

"There are some matters which, although they concern distant parts of India, may be interesting to you.

"The affairs of the State of Baroda have for some time caused considerable anxiety. The attempt recently made to poison Colonel Phayre, the representative of the British Government, was a most serious event, which demanded full and immediate enquiry. A Commission was accordingly appointed, upon which to my great satisfaction the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Jeypore are serving. The Commission have not yet made their report; I shall therefore abstain from any further remarks upon this subject.

"A difference has arisen between the British Government and the King of Ava, who, contrary to the assurances previously given by his Ministers, has claimed authority over the country of Western Karenee, which adjoins Her Majesty's Dominions, and has always been recognised as independent by the British Government. I have charged Sir Douglas Forsyth with a mission to Mandalay, and I trust that the question, although it has assumed a serious aspect, may eventually be amicably settled.

"These events affect but small portions of Her Majesty's Indian territories, and do not interfere with the general tranquillity and prosperity of the Empire.

"It will be my grateful duty to represent to the Queen the loyal reception with which I have been greeted as Her Representative by all classes in this city. I have received Her Majesty's commands to express the deep interest which she takes in the welfare of all her subjects, and the cordial friendship which she entertains towards the Princes and Chiefs of India.

"It affords me particular pleasure to be able to make the announcement that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir to the British Throne, intends to visit India next winter. His Royal Highness has long cherished the desire of becoming personally acquainted with this portion of the Empire, and I am sure that the Princes and people of India will welcome him in such a manner as will show their loyalty to the Throne, and their attachment to the British Government."

After His Excellency's speech had been delivered, the Durbar was closed with the usual ceremonies.

THE following is a list of the Native gentlemen, below the rank of the Raja of Gooleria, who attended the Public Durbar held at Delhi on the 23rd March 1875:—

Raja Harbans Singh, Lahore.
Mirza Hidayat Afza *alias* Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, Delhi.
Raja Sir Sahibdial, K. C. S. I., Amritsar.
Sirdar Bakhsish Singh, Sindhanwalia, Amritsar.
Raja Amar Chand, of Nadaon, Kangra.

Sirdar Bikrama Singh Bahadur, of Kaparthala, Jullunder.
Konwar Suchet Singh Bahadur, of Kaparthala, Jullunder.
Shahzada Shahpur, Ludiana.
Shahzada Nadir, Ludiana.
Sultan Sikandar, Ludiana.
Sultan Jalaluddin Saddozai, Ludiana.
Nawab Safaraz Khan Saddozai, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Faujdar Khan, C.S.I., Alizai, represented by his son Rabnawaz Khan (by special permission), Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Shahnawaz Khan, of Tank, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Khatak, Kohat.
Nawab Gholam Hasan Khan, C.S.I., Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan, C.S.I., Hazara.
Raja Rampal, of Kutlahr, Kangra.
Raja Juswant Singh, of Nurpur, Kangra.
Babu Sampuran Singh, Bedi, Jullunder.
Babu Khem Singh, Bedi, Rawalpindi.
Raja Hamidullah Khan, Kangra (Multan).
Sirdar Bhagwan Singh, Amritsar.
Sirdar Ajit Singh, Atariwala, Amritsar.
Sirdar Surat Singh, Majithia, C.S.I., Amritsar.
Sirdar Lal Singh, Kahariwala, Amritsar.
Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, of Kanjpura, Karnal.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kazalbash, Lahore.
Captain Gholab Singh, of Attari, Amritsar.
Sirdar Jiwan Singh, Boorla, Umballa.
Sirdar Jiwan Singh, Shahid of Shahzadpur, Umballa.
Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I., Rawalpindi (Kangra).
Bahadur Sher Khan Bangash, Khan Bahadur, Kohat.
Diwan Ram Nath, Lahore (Jullunder).
Sujan Singh, of Una Bedi, Hoshiarpur.
Bhai Jasmir Singh, of Arnauli, Karnal.
Bhai Anokh Singh, of Sidhowal, Karnal.
Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, Karnal.
Saadut Ali Khan, Karnal.
Muhammad Ali Khan, Karnal.
Sirdar Uttaru Singh, Rampur (Malaudh), Ludiana.
Gholam Muhammad Khan, Maler Kotla.
Inayat Ali Khan, Maler Kotla.
Nawab Zia-uddin Ahmed Khan, Delhi.
Sirdar Mit Singh, Malaudh, Ludiana.
Sirdar Hakkikat Singh, Bir, Ludiana.
Sirdar Jai Singh, Manauli, Umballa.
Mir Bakar Ali Khan, of Kotaha, Umballa.
Malik Fatah Sher Khan, Khan Bahadur, Shahpur.
Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Shahpur.
Shekh Gholam Mahbub Sabhani, Kakkazai, Lahore.
Guru Fatah Singh, of Kot Hursahai, Firozpur.
Bhai Parduman Singh, Amritsar.
Mian Bije Singh, of Siba, Kangra.
Sirdar Uttam Singh, Ghanauli, Umballa.
Sirdar Partab Singh, ditto ditto.
Sirdar Badan Singh, Malaudh, Ludiana.
Sirdar Sundar Singh, ditto ditto.
Sirdar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia, Amritsar.
Sirdar Sardul Singh, Man, Amritsar.
Sirdar Jawahir Singh, Nalwa.
Sirdar Bahadur, Gujranwala.
Sirdar Santokh Singh, Bunga, Umballa.
Sirdar Bishan Singh, Kandaula, Umballa.
Sirdar Bhagwan Singh, Sohana, Umballa.
Sirdar Partab Singh, Manakmajra, Umballa.
Sirdar Tara Singh, of Chuni-Machli Bhareli, Umballa.
Raja Hira Singh, of Pabhat, Umballa.
Sirdar Khiwan Singh, Maloha, Umballa.
Sirdar Ranjit Singh, of Ramgarh, Umballa.
Mian Dya Singh, of Ramgarh, Umballa.
Mian Govardhan Singh, of Ramgarh, Umballa.
Mian Sukhdarshan Singh, of Ramgarh, Umballa.
Sirdar Dharm Singh, of Shahabad, Umballa.
Sirdar Kishen Singh, of Shahabad, Umballa.
Sirdar Partab Singh, of Shahabad (Karondwah), Umballa.
Sirdar Harnam Singh, Moron, Jullunder.
Sirdar Gurbaksh Singh, Shahkot, Jullunder.
Sirdar Amar Singh, Shahkot, Jullunder.
Fatah Khan, Gheba of Kot, Rawalpindi.
Makhdum Bhawal Bakhsh, Koreshi, Multan.
Pundit Manphool, C. S. I., Lahore.
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Mooltani Saddozai, Lahore.
Nawab Kullee Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Dera Ismail Khan.
Gholam Kadir Khan, Badozai, Multan.
Gholam Kadir Khan, Khakwani, Multan.
Hafiz Samandar Khan, Kwajakzai, Hoshiarpur.
Mian Shah Nawaz Khan, Sarai, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Fatah Khan, Khan Bahadur, Peshawur.
Gholam Muhammad Khan, of Makhod, Rawalpindi and Kohat.
Raja Jahandad Khan, Hazara.
Muhammad Guldad Khan, Gundapur, Dera Ismail Khan.
Gholam Muhammad Khan, Khakwani, Shahpur (Dera Ismail Khan), (representing his brother Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan).
Malik Sahib Khan, C. S. I., Tiwana, Shahpur.
Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Momand, Peshawur.
Raja Feroz Khan, Hazara.
Ata Muhammad Khan, of Agror, Hazara.
Mozaffar Khan, of Hangu, Kohat.
Malik Aulia Khan, Rawalpindi, (specially permitted to be represented by his son Gholam Muhammad Khan).
Malik Fateh Khan, Rawalpindi.
Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, Bannu.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, Bannu.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Mazari, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazari, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Jamal Khan, Laghari, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Bahadur Khan Khosa, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Miran Khan, Drishak, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Gholam Haidar Khan, Gurchani, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Gholam Haidar Khan, Lund, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Fazl Ali Khan, Kasrani, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Sikandar Khan, Khosa, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Dost Muhammad Khan, Bozdar, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Kaure Khan, Khetran, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Abdul Rahim Khan, Isa Khel, Bannu.
Mahant Brahm, Buta, Amritsar.
Sirdar Gurdit Singh, Chachi, Gujranwala.
Rao Kishan Singh, of Raipur, Umballa.
Sirdar Rajandar Singh, of Kotgarh, Hoshiarpur.
Sirdar Bur Singh, Mukerian, Hoshiarpur.
Sirdar Jawahir Singh, of Zafarwal, Gurdaspur.

Colonel Dhanraj, Sialkot.
Fakir Zahur-ud-din, Lahore (Ludiana).
Fakir Burhan-ud-din, Lahore (Delhi).
Fatteh Khan, Dhrek, Rawalpindi.
Bhai Narayan Singh, Bagarian, Ludiana.
Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kotla Nihang, Umballa.
Muhammud Siraj-ud-din, Haidar, Gurgaon.
Sirdar Dewa Singh, Dhanaula, Karnal.
Sirdar Amar Singh, Dhanaula, Karnal.
Sirdar Budh Singh, Sidhran, Ludiana.
Sirdar Sahib Singh, Sidhran, Ludiana.
Sirdar Nidhan Singh, Sidhran, Ludiana.
Sirdar Harnam Singh, Sidhran, Ludiana.
Sirdar Sham Singh, Sidhran, Ludiana.
Yar Muhammad Khan, Ludiana.
Sirdar Kishan Singh, Umballa.
Sirdar Jasmir Singh, Umballa.
Sirdar Jowala Singh, Jharauli, Umballa.
Sirdar Tilok Singh, of Mustafabad, Umballa.
Sirdar Sandar Singh, of Mustafabad, Umballa.
Sirdar Gusaran Singh, of Mustafabad, Umballa.
Muhammad Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, Karnal.
Sirdar Dewa Singh, Leda, Umballa.
Nur Muhammad Khan, Gardezai, Ludiana.
Sirdar Hardit Singh, Dialgarh, Umballa.
Sirdar Sheo Narain Singh, Parkhali, Umballa.
Sirdar Partab Singh, Mianpur, Umballa.
Sirdar Ram Singh, of Shamgarh, Karnal.
Sirdar Jowala Singh, Sikri, Karnal.
Sirdar Bhag Singh, Sikandra, Umballa.
Sirdar Sant Singh, Sikandra, Umballa.
Sirdar Gurbaksh Singh, of Rupar.
Pundit Radha Kishen, Lahore.
Pundit Rai Mal Singh, Lahore.
Badshah Gul Banuri Sayad, Kohat.
Sirdar Hira Singh, Man, Sialkot.
Sodhi Man Singh, of Moja, Firozpur.
Khan Muhammad Shah, Khan Bahadur, Amritsar.
Mian Muhammad Jan, Cashmiri, Amritsar.
Sirdar Tara Singh, Rawalpindi.
Mirza Suleman Shikoh, Delhi.
Rai Prem Narain, Delhi.
Rai Lacha Singh Bahadoor, Delhi.
Rai Jewan Lal, Delhi.
Munshi Makhan Lal, Delhi.
Rai Sahib Singh, Delhi.
Rai Umrao Singh, Delhi.
Khan Mahbab Bakhsh, Delhi.
Kirpal Singh Dhin, Umballa.
Dalip Singh Dhin, Umballa.
Bishan Singh Bhari, Ludiana.
Lal Singh Bhari, Ludiana.
Sirdar Bishan Singh, of Thanasar, Umballa.
Narinjan Das, Gurdaspur.
Mir Intazam Ali, Gurgaon.
Sabal Singh, Rohtak.
Chaudri Rustam Ali Khan, Rohtak.
Balmukand, Delhi.
Rai Ganga Ram, Delhi.
Nanak Chand, Delhi.
Baldeo Singh, Delhi.
Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Karnal.
Mir Asghar Ali, Gurgaon.
Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-din Khan, Delhi.
Khan Maulvi Zia-ud-din, Delhi.
Imam-ulla Khan, Delhi.
Zafarnath, Delhi.
Para Das, Delhi.
Baldeo Singh, son of Zorawar Singh, Delhi.
Lalla Jat Mal, Delhi (Ludiana).
Rammi Mal, Delhi.
Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan, Delhi.
Nand Kishore, Delhi.
Shekh Bu Ali Baksh, Karnal.
Nawab Aman-ullah Khan, Karnal.
Mir Amjad Ali, Delhi.
Mir Kasim Ali, Delhi.
Lala Dharm Das, Delhi.
Zahur-ud-din, Delhi.
Aziz-ud-din, Delhi.
Srinawas Das, Delhi.
Ghulam Hasan Khan, Delhi.
Kamdar Khan, Hissar.
Nanak Chand, Hissar.
Sandal Khan, Rohtak.
Umar Ali, Rohtak.
Kamr-ud-din Khan, Sirsa.
Haidar Beg, Hissar.
Muhammad Hasan Khan, Delhi.
Rai Suda Sukh, Delhi.
Badr-ud-din Khan, Delhi.
Indar Singh, Hissar.
Ahmad Nabi Khan, Hissar.
Ramsakh Das, Sirsa.
Shekh Kwaja Baksh, Rohtak.
Sadoolla Khan, Mooltan.

Government Officials.

Pundit Motee Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mir Munshi to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
Sayad Safdar Hussain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Pundit Bashkar Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Pundit Bihari Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Muhammud Barkat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Rai Raja Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Rai Thandi Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Udeh Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mian Sher Singh, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
Bhai Gurdit Singh, Assistant Mir Munshi, Punjab Secretariat.
Sayad Amir Ali, Tehsildar of Delhi.
Lalla Manohar Lal.

The 29th March 1875.

No. 73 *C. P.*—In recognition of the important and faithful services rendered to the British Government by Atta Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, Khan Bahadoor, of Dera Ismail Khan, Agent at the Court of His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

Camp Delhi, the 29th March 1875.

No. 53 *C. G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence of Captain Neill or until further orders.

Simla, the 2nd April 1875.

No. 574*G.*—Moulvie Izhar Hoossein, Khan Bahadoor, Meer Moonshee in the Foreign Department, is dismissed from his appointment and declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

No 575*G.*—Notification No. 161, dated 18th February 1862 conferring on Moulvie Izhar Hoossein the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction is hereby cancelled.

No. 577*G.*—Prankishen Gangooly, Translator in the Foreign Department is dismissed from his appointment and declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 1st April 1875.

No. 11.—Furlough for twenty months on medical certificate, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. Tudor Trevor, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 13.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., is appointed to act as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 15.—Privilege leave for thirty-three days is granted to Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th March 1875.

No. 157.—Lieutenant H. P. Leach, R. E., attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 11th March 1875.

No. 158.—Public Works Department Notification No. 37, of 21st January 1875, transferring Conductor W. Wilson, Supervisor 1st grade, from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to the Bengal Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.

C. H. DICKENS, *Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 20th March 1875.

No. 71.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghoshall, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 2nd instant from three weeks' privilege leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 65 of 20th ultimo, and the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, six days, is cancelled.

A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

Indore Residency, the 25th March 1875.

No. 309.—With reference to G. O. G. G., No. 364G., dated 22nd February 1875, Captain A. W. Roberts, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from Captain H. M. B. Burlton, on the forenoon of the 19th March 1875, and Captain H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, received charge of the office of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse on the forenoon of the 19th March 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Camp Sirohee, the 25th March 1875.

No. $\frac{815}{631}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain W. J. W. Muir, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted twelve days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th February 1875.

MILITARY.

The 25th March 1875.

No. $\frac{812}{655}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1875.

No. 17.—Mr. Benjamin Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1875.

No. 56.—In Notification No. 54, dated 13th March 1875, *for* "afternoon of 21st March" as the date of commencement of Mr. J. W. B. Duthy's privilege leave, *read* "forenoon of 25th March 1875."

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1875.

No. 25.—Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Saugor Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 25th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 27th March 1875.

No. 12.—Mr. E. LeLeevre, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received over charge of the Fyzabad Division from Colonel Dawson on the forenoon of the 20th March 1875.

The 30th March 1875.

No. 13.—Overseer Mudad Hassien has been transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 11, dated 12th March 1875, published in the Gazette of 20th March, before the words "Allahabad Division," insert "to Ist."

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 30th March 1875.

No. 7.—Mr. O. Hoerule, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Morar to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 6th March 1875.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 24th March 1875.

No. 2.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1 of the 4th ultimo, Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the 13th instant.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd March 1875.

No. 57.—Mr. W. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, are transferred respectively from the Mooltan and Upper Scind Districts to the Lower Scind District.

No. 58.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 96, dated 26th February 1875, Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for British Burmah on the afternoon of the 11th March 1875.

No. 59.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Sergeant J. Owens, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Sutlej Bridge Division, on the 11th March 1875, and left to join his appointment in British Burmah on the following day.

The 27th March 1875.

No. 62.—The following posting and transfer have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Scind District:—

* * * * *

Mr. A. N. Craighead, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Kotree to the Schwan Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 27th March 1875.

No. 16.—Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Nizam's State Railway to the Holkar State Railway, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, for employment, on the afternoon of the 17th March 1875.

No. 17.—Mr. G. Sharpe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was granted privilege leave for twenty-five days from the 12th February to the 8th March 1875.

No. 18.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 12th March to 1st April 1875.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 29th March 1875.

No. 38.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 96, dated 26th February 1875, Mr. J. H. Cochrane, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th March 1875, and left the same day for British Burmah.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 25th March 1875.

No. 424*E.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 384E. dated 15th instant, Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Ajmere Division of this Railway on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1875.

The 29th March 1875.

No. 145*E.*—In consequence of the completion of works on the Jeypore Division, Rajpootana State Railway, this Division has been absorbed into the Agra and Sambur Divisions, the Agra Division being extended to the east points of Basi Station and the Sambur Division being extended from Jeypore eastwards to the same point. This arrangement came into force on the 17th March 1875.

No. 446*E.*—In consequence of the completion of works on the Delhi and Ulwar Divisions, Rajpootana State Railway, the two Divisions will be amalgamated on the 1st proximo under Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, and formed into one called the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, with head-quarters for the present at Ulwar.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Parbatipur, the 24th March 1875.

No. 31.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Superintendent of Works, Northern District, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 46 of 26th February 1875 by the Director of State Railways, on the afternoon of the 10th March 1875.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1875.

No. 341.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 5, dated 8th January 1875, transferring Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to this project, that officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

An Inspector of Permanent Way to maintain 60 miles of line. Salary Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdara *viâ* Lahore.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 22nd, 1875...	...	...	78	26,553	72,33,487
" 23rd " ...	...	...	78	28,121	72,33,487
" 24th " ...	...	...	78	18,370	71,33,487
" 25th " ...	...	...	78	5,575	70,33,487
" 26th " ...	Holidays.				
" 27th " ...					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th March 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st March 1875.

Province.	Number of Banks open.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.			Balance.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount, Principal.	Amount, Interest.	
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam	52	1,441	1,29,957 6 4	742	1,00,844 14 7	785 13 11	7,04,650 15 7
N.-W. Provinces ...	30	864	47,076 5 3	205	33,225 9 2	490 4 6	2,70,037 13 3
Punjab ...	20	262	28,009 7 10	75	13,240 1 1	210 0 6	1,97,292 9 10
Oude ...	12	173	15,242 1 0	67	19,405 10 1	332 1 1	1,26,797 4 3
Central Provinces ...	16	146	18,924 13 7	96	14,774 7 1	84 14 0	1,16,606 2 4
British Burmah ...	11	199	26,562 5 9	69	14,534 15 6	139 6 11	89,668 7 4
Berar ...	2	64	3,954 9 0	22	6,441 12 0	4 6 0	31,557 11 6
India ...	5	157	15,679 3 7	185	21,493 12 1	341 6 1	59,843 10 2
TOTAL ...	148	3,306	2,85,406 4 4	1,461	2,23,961 1 7	2,388 5 0	15,96,454 10 3

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1875.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1875.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th March 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,10,100	1,65,25,300	1,10,92,800	1,27,11,800	41,02,700	2,45,000	3,25,53,600	94,000	5,17,26,000	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,09,86,605
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	17,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	60,300	36,100	58,900	...	8,000	80,000	...	73,500	...	3,17,800
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,66,65,600	1,11,28,900	1,27,81,700	41,02,700	2,53,000	3,26,33,600	94,000	5,18,05,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,14,06,405
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	...	...	...	...	67,500	26,200	19,000	1,400	...	4,51,500	...	2,69,000			8,34,600
Balance on 31st March 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,65,98,100	1,11,02,700	1,27,62,700	41,01,300	2,53,000	3,21,82 100	94,000	5,15,36,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,05,71,805

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1875, enfaced from India 2,116 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,056 lakhs.

" 1st February 1875 to 15th Feb	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	7	"
" 16th " " to 28th Feb	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	2	"
" 1st March " to 15th March	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	3	"
" 16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	8	"
				2,149				2,076	lakhs.
				2,076					
Balance against India				.. 73					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 1st April 1875

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7822	L 47—73030	20	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
	„ —73039	20	
	„ —83003	20	
	L 48—27652	20	
	L 47—99575	20	
	L 44—36868	10	
	L 42—63416	10	
	„ —85116	10	
7823	L 53—06793	1,000	The Offg. Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	A 89—89489	500	
	„ —86061	500	
	„ —86577	500	
	„ —86729	500	
	L 51—40203	100	
	„ —12857	100	
	„ —39356	100	
	„ —37296	100	
	„ —44537	100	
	„ —01375	100	
	L 50—85648	100	
	„ —85496	100	
	„ —67968	100	
	„ —63078	100	
	L 49—66686	50	
	L 66—04395	50	
	„ —00463	50	
	„ —11739	50	
	L 19—88221	50	
7824	A 88—85732	1,000	Babu Ramprotap.
7832	L 51—26621	100	Hurruck Mistree.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7820	L 17—41639, „ —41641	5	Babu Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty.
7821	L 46—47539	20	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
7826	L 20—17105	5	Babu Rojonee Kant Niogee.
7827	L 19—70769, „ —70779	50	Duriana Mull, Bhola Ram, Bankers.
	„ —70784, „ —70774	50	
7828	L 17—41561, „ —41543	5	Babu Bissumbhur Chunder.
7829	L 37—92233, „ —92243	20	Babu Brudjo Mohun Dutt.
7830	L 37—11246	20	Messrs. Nicholls & Co.
7831	L 1—97371, „ —97369	10	Mohim Shaik.
7833	L 17—20525	5	Buldeo Dass Ram Rutton.
	L 2—11180	10	
	L 19—98774	50	
	L 38—82896	100	
7834	L 39—11255, „ —11252	10	Mokbool Rohoman.
7835	L 33—03088, „ —03087	10	Babu Nobadip Chunder Dutt.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 2nd April* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant.
344	D 7—49091	100	Lalla Jawahur Lall, Benares.
	„ —49126	100	
349	D 10—56135	5	The Post Master General North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
347	D 4—46495	50	Russick Lall Bose, Calcutta.
348	D 4—49358	50	Surgeon Major R. Pringle, Saharunpore.
	„ —49359	50	
352	D 11—00966	10	Lieutenant H. A. Graves, Allahabad.
	D 5—58074	20	
	D 4—37929	50	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th March* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
376	B 38—83489	100	Masthy Nagappah, 22, Govindapa Naick Street, Madras.
385	B 29—53083	1,000	C. Causey Chetty, 80, Vurda Mootheapen Street, Madras.
	„ —53233	1,000	
378	B 38—85070	100	M. Soondrum Pillai, Collector's Office, Madura.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
356	B 38—42174	100	Abkaree Vencatacharry, Hassan.
364	B 41—38520	10	Rajah Venganna of Rajampett, Cuddapah District.
	B 35—66405	20	
366	B 35—47383	20	Balliah, Weaver of Ranzipore, Salem District.
368	B 33—85247	100	Ojooda Mull Mookund Lall, Calcutta.
377	B 32—93847	50	M. Soondrum Pillai, Collector's Office, Madura.
	„ —93848	50	
	B 38—85075	100	
	„ —85079	100	
262	B 19—85691	10	Mr. W. H. M. Wylie, Perambalur, Trichinopoly District.
304	B 32—50379 wrongly joined	50	Mr. C. R. G. Bishop, Trichinopoly.
	„ —50376		
311	B 20—36584	10	N. A. Kistnasawmy Iyengar, Wallajapettah.
352	B 32—35882	50	Monsieur Gustave Sice, Pondicherry.
	„ —48653	50	
	„ —63050	50	
	„ —63102	50	
	„ —73460	50	
	„ —73462	50	
	„ —73463	50	
	„ —73790	50	
	„ —75584	50	
	„ —63847	50	
	„ —77095	50	
	„ —81640	50	
	„ —83337	50	
	B 38—49521	100	
	„ —78837	100	
	„ —82759	100	
	„ —83419	100	
367	B 35—31469	20	Goobbe Matharanully Chenapah, Merchant, Big Pettah, Bangalore.
	„ —31470	20	
	„ —57118	20	
	„ —57119	20	
	„ —57120	20	
	„ —57121	20	
	„ —57122	20	
	„ —57123	20	
	„ —57124	20	
	„ —57125	20	
	„ —57126	20	
	„ —57127	20	
	„ —57128	20	
	„ —57129	20	
	B 32—92107	50	
369	B 39—04597	5	R. Vencatasa Iyengar, 7, Ramanier Street, Black Town, Madras.
	B 41—49558	10	
	„ —68071	10	
370	B 39—49244	5	B. Terumala Chari, Assistant Master, High School, Bangalore.
375	B 30—75392	20	P. Rajah Row, Relieving Station Master, Madras.
380	B 32—72542	50	Govindji Oodhanji, Mint Street, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th March 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1874-75.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant.
158	C 80—70418	100	Gopallabin Hareeba Jadoor, Sudaseo Peit, near late Mamlutdar's Kashiput, Babas Wara, Poona.
	C 93—04298	100	
80	M 2—12640 wrongly joined	5	Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bellary Press Company, "Limited," Sassoon Building, Fort
	„ —12635		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd March 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 38—05764	100	Moochi Nagappah, of Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 4—47726	50	Monsieur Gustave Sice, of Pondicherry.
„ —49978	50	
J 5—47155 wrongly joined	20	Mr. John Barton, of Madras.
„ —41352		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th March 1875.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
53	E 7—04231	5	Burjoorji Framji, Rawal Pindi.
	„ —21275	5	
	„ —31127	5	
	E 4—40781	50	
	„ —41193	50	
57	E 6—67630	10	Moolchand, Jhelum.
59	E 1—21602	1,000	Karim Bux, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
49	A 17—34560	10	Captain R. B. McEwen, 92 Highlanders, Meerut.
50	A 26—34674	20	Baboo Sherodâ Pershad Dey, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th March* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 10—45024	100	Dadabhai Furdonjee, Bombay.
„ —45025		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
F 11—03399	500	Ojoodha Mull Mookund Lall, Calcutta.
F 8—27367	20	Abdul Aziz, Teacher, Zillah School, Hoshangabad.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 29th March* 1875.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1875.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Surat*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen in course of transit.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 7 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14 to 31st ½ years amounting to Rs. 246-15-0 in favor of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

J. WINDRAM, *Manager,*
National Bank of India, "Ld."

NOTICE.

A Practical Hand-book of the Uriya or Ódiyá Language, in the Uriya and Roman Characters, by T. J. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S. Price Rs. 5, bound in cloth. Apply to Messrs. Wyman & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Ports, vessels chargeable, rate of port-dues, and frequency of payment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

Present local extent.

2. It shall extend—

(a) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(b) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(c) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(d) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(e) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

Repeal of Acts.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master."

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Pilot."

"Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Owner."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Gunpowder."

"Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Port."

"Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend this Act.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(b) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to withdraw this Act.

(c) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Provided that every notification under clause (a) or clause (b) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port, river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

Limits how to be altered.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

entering or leaving Port:

(a) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

berths of vessels:

(b) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

striking yards, &c.:

(c) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

removal of anchors, &c.:

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged:

taking in or discharging ballast:

(f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free:

keeping free passage:

(g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port:

regulating the anchoring:

(h) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein:

moving and warping:

(i) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port:

use of mooring buoys:

(j) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government:

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(k) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port:

cargo boats, &c.:

(l) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port:

fires and lights:

(m) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port:

signal-lights:

(n) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port:

number of crew:

(o) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Appointment of Conservator.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(a) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator:

(b) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Service of written notice.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Expenses of removal.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Recovery of expenses of removal.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or

Power to sell timber, &c.

obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Compensation how determined.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator,

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Expense of clearing vessel.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Expense how recoverable.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

Power to board vessels.

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

Proviso.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Injuring buoys, &c.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Warping.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Gunpowder.

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Master to make declaration.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity abovementioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Exception.

Penalty.

Extinguishment of Fires.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Inflammable Oil.

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

Explanation.—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Special Rules.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

Publication of Orders.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

Register to be kept.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Levy of port-dues.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(a) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(b) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Local Government may vary port-dues.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Proviso.

47. For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

Accounts of port-dues.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Collection of port-dues.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Voucher to be given.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Master to report arrival.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if registered;

(*b*).—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

56. Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

57. When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels:

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

58. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Hospital Port-Dues.

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

59. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of hospital port-dues.

60. Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

Fees for certain Services.

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

61. Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

62. The Master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

63. Any Master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require Master to hoist signal.

64. Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the Master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter

65. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

66. All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

67. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding

one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Form of conviction.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Maulmain ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.
Rangoon ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Ditto.
Kyook Phyoo ...	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bassein ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.

PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Chittagong ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
Port Canning ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Calcutta ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha.	Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern Group—			
1. Ganjam ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate.	(*a.*) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Gopalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	(*b.*) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
3. Calingapatam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Bimlipatam...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Vizagapatam..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Coconada ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	(*c.*) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
7. Coringa * ...			
8. Masulipatam..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
9. Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
10. Cuddalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
11. Porto Novo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon.
12. Tranquebar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
13. Negapatam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
14. Nagore * ...			
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Western Group—			
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Calicut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Beypore * ...			
6. Cochin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Coconada and Coringa Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Bombay ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct.	Once in the same month.
	Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Northern Group of Ports.			
1. Gogo ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Bávliári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Khun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Tankária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Dehegám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Dehej ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Broach ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8. Bhagwá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9. Surat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Matwád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Bulsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Umarsári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Kolak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Kálai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Maroli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Umbargám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Northern Group of Ports.—continued.			
17. Gholwad ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
18. Dáhánu creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Tárápur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Alivárá Navápur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Sátpáti creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Máhim (Kelva) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Kelva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Dántivra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Arnála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Southern Group of Ports.			
1. Bandora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2. Veráva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Manori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Utan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Bhiwandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Kallian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
8. Tanna ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
9. Trombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Panwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Karanja ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Rewas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Nagothna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Thal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Alibág ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Revdandá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17. Talkhári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18. Bánkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Kelsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Anjanwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Boryá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Jaygarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Ratnágiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Purnagarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Yeshwantgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
27. Viziádurg ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Devgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
29. Áchara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
30. Málwan ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
31. Nivti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32. Vengorla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33. Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34. Tirekhol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35. Karwar including Baitkhol.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36. Chendya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
37. Ankola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38. Gangawali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
39. Tadri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
40. Honáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
41. Shiráli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42. Coomta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
43. Murdheshwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44. Bhatkal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Karáchi	Ditto ...	Four annas per ton	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Three annas per ton	Once a month.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1839 ...	Port duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1855 ...	Ports and Port-dues.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1856	Police in Presidency Towns.	Section 117.
Act XXX of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta).	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Bombay).	Ditto.
Act XXXV of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.)	Ditto.
Act II of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack.	Ditto.
Act VIII of 1858. ...	Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi).	Ditto.
Act XV of 1858 ..	Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden).	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.)	Ditto.
Act XIX of 1860 ...	Amending Act XXII of 1855.	Ditto.
Act XXV of 1860 ...	Bassein.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1867 ...	Amending Act XXV of 1860.	In the title, the words *"for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and"* The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And" Section one down to and including the word "Bassein."
Act VII of 1873 ...	Burma Port-dues.	The whole.
Bengal Act I of 1862 ...	Hoisting Signals.	Ditto.
Bengal Act I of 1863 ...	Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.	Ditto.
Bengal Act III of 1865 ...	Fire in Ports.	Sections 3 and 4. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2. Section 10.
Bengal Act IV of 1866 ...	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Section 103.
Bengal Act III of 1867 ...	Ships in Ports.	Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13.
Bengal Act III of 1872 ...	Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855.	Section 5.
Madras Act I of 1864 ...	Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855.	The whole.
Madras Act VII of 1867 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Madras Act VIII of 1867 ...	Madras Police.	Section 80.
Bombay Act IV of 1863 ..	Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden).	The whole.
Bombay Act XI of 1866 ..	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Bombay Act I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873.	Section 75.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1875.

An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely):— "and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely):—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect:—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"277A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely):—

"CHAPTER III A.

"PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"19 F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"19 G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Sections 19A to 19G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

"19 H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 4 OF 1875.

A Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Administration Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XIX of 1865, s. 20

2. Section twenty of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, is repealed in so far as it relates to the powers of a Deputy Commissioner.

The Local Government may confer powers

3. The Local Government may invest any person with all or any of the powers conferred by the said Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force,

of a Tahsíldár,

(*a*) on a Tahsíldár exercising civil or revenue jurisdiction or in any other capacity; or

of a Deputy Commissioner, or

(*b*) on a Deputy Commissioner exercising civil jurisdiction; or

of a principal civil Court.

(*c*) on a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

4. Any person invested with powers under section three shall exercise such powers in such District or Districts, or in such portion of a District, as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and in such cases or classes of cases as the Deputy Commissioner of the District may from time to time, subject to any rules prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, by general or special order direct.

Persons exercising such powers to be deemed to be Tahsíldárs or Deputy Commissioners.

5. Any person exercising any of the said powers shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals and for all other purposes connected with the exercise of such powers, be deemed to be a Tahsíldár or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to give effect to the scheme which has recently been sanctioned for strengthening the judicial and executive administrations of the Panjáb.

Among the leading points of that scheme are—

1st.—a proposal to appoint, in every District where it may be found necessary, a Judicial Assistant who will relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the bulk of his civil judicial business:

2ndly.—a proposal to appoint, in each tahsíl, an officer to be called a Munsíf who, as a general rule, will take the judicial business of the tahsíl, but whose services will likewise be available for any other duties ordinarily performed by a Tahsíldár, on which it may at times be found convenient to employ him. The powers conferred by section 20 of Act XIX of 1865 and by Act III of 1868 being deemed insufficient to enable the Local Government fully to carry out these proposals, fresh legislation has become necessary.

The 6th March 1875. D. FORSYTH.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1874.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 28 *C., dated the* 30*th March* 1875.

[STATISTICS.]

READ—

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the year ending 31st March 1874.

RESOLUTION.

1. The publication of this annual volume has unfortunately been so much delayed that the observations reviewing the results will be comparatively brief. Arrangements have now been made which will ensure the publication of future volumes, commencing with that for the current year, at a very much earlier date.

2. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the country for the year amounted, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, to £128,707,272 against £121,012,648 in the year 1872-73, *viz.*—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Foreign Trade	91,531,103	94,277,080	2,745,977
Interportal Trade	29,481,545	34,430,192	4,948,647

shewing a total increase of 6·3 per cent. over the value of the trade of the previous year. In 1872-73 the proportion of foreign and interportal trade respectively to the total value was 75·64 and 24·36 per cent., and in 1873-74 73·25 and 26·75 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

3. The total value of the several classes of the foreign trade in 1872-73 and 1873-74, the average annual value for the quinquennial period 1868-69—

1872-73, and the differences in the separate periods, are shewn in the annexed table :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.	Annual average of the five years, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	Value in 1873-74, more or less than 1872-73.	Value in 1873-74, more or less than The annual average of the five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	Merchandise ...	30,473,069	31,644,697	32,688,621	+ 1,171,628	— 1,043,924
	Treasure ...	4,556,585	5,792,534	10,137,196	+ 1,235,949	— 4,344,662
	Government Stores ...	7,87,492	948,912	246,553	+ 161,420	+ 702,359
	Total* ...	35,029,654	37,437,231	42,825,817	+ 2,407,577	— 5,388,586
Exports ...	Merchandise ...	55,227,495	54,960,778	55,855,742	— 266,717	— 894,964
	Treasure ...	1,273,954	1,879,071	1,216,745	+ 605,117	+ 662,326
	Government Treasure	24,125	35,000	269,828	+ 10,875	— 234,828
	Total* ...	56,501,449	56,839,849	57,072,487	+ 338,400	— 232,638
Total of foreign trade ...	Merchandise ...	85,700,564	86,605,475	88,544,363	+ 904,911	— 1,938,888
	Treasure ...	5,830,539	7,671,605	11,353,941	+ 1,841,066	— 3,682,336
	Total* ...	91,531,103	94,277,080	99,898,304	+ 2.745,977	— 5,621,224
Government Stores and Treasure ...		811,617	983,912	516,381	+ 172,295	+ 467,531

This table exhibits once for all the value of Government transactions in the import and export of merchandise and treasure, but in the following remarks and tables only private trade will be taken into account.

4. From this table it will be seen that the imports of merchandise exceeded those of 1872-73 by upwards of a million sterling, but that the value is still a good deal below the average of the five preceding years. The same remarks apply to the imports of treasure.

5. The export of merchandise has again fallen off in value, being a little less than in 1872-73 (when it was less than in the previous year), and considerably less than the average of the five years. The export of treasure has on the other hand increased.

6. The share taken by each of the seaboard provinces of India in the total trade is shewn in the statement below:

		Imports.		Exports.		Total of Imports and Exports.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	Merchandise ...	15,318,230	15,008,396	24,618,538	22,778,729	39,936,768	37,787,125
	Treasure ...	1,096,552	1,943,506	75,981	423,091	1,172,533	2,366,597
Bombay ...	Merchandise ...	10,225,684	11,334,111	19,929,315	20,871,314	30,154,999	32,205,425
	Treasure ...	2,780,474	3,390,856	959,536	792,257	3,740,010	4,183,113
Sindh ...	Merchandise ...	316,757	278,266	657,994	1,226,743	974,751	1,505,009
	Treasure ...	8,982	4,884	3,859	9,161	12,841	14,045
Madras ...	Merchandise ...	2,932,196	3,240,870	6,244,668	6,618,393	9,176,864	9,859,263
	Treasure ...	597,657	397,247	215,978	639,754	813,635	1,037,001
British Burmah ...	Merchandise ...	1,680,202	1,783,054	3,776,980	3,465,599	5,457,182	5,248,653
	Treasure ...	72,920	56,041	18,600	14,808	91,520	70,849
Total of India ...	Merchandise ...	30,473,069	31,644,697	55,227,495	54,960,778	85,700,564	86,605,475
	Treasure ...	4,556,585	5,792,534	1,273,954	1,879,071	5,830,539	7,671,605
	Total ...	35,029,654	37,437,231	56,501,449	56,839,849	91,531,103	94,277,080

The trade was thus shared in about the following proportions:

Bengal ...	...	42·59 per cent.
Bombay ...	...	38·60 „
Sindh ...	...	1·61 „
Madras ...	...	11·55 „
British Burmah ...	...	5·65 „

* These totals are exclusive of Government stores and treasure.

Imports from principal Countries.

7. The total value of merchandise and treasure, combined, imported from each principal foreign country in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively was as follows :—

Countries.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez*	27,493,867	28,906,389	1,412,522	
France	378,282	362,388	.....	15,894
Germany	47,494	23,423	.....	24,071
Mediterranean Ports	298,821	462,716	163,895	
Other European countries	27,566	24,193	.....	3,373
America	62,482	98,295	35,813	
West Indies	136	38	.....	98
Africa and adjacent Coasts	263,317	185,354	.....	77,963
Mauritius	300,225	442,490	142,265	
Réunion (Bourbon)	71,244	1,172	.....	70,072
Red Sea	426,382	416,446	.....	9,936
Aden	143,624	168,435	24,811	
Persian Gulf	875,082	847,787	.....	27,295
Sonmeanee and Mekran	27,591	28,577	986	
Laccadives and Maldives	50,711	40,790	.....	9,921
Ceylon	902,465	899,510	.....	2,955
Straits Settlements	766,630	1,000,366	233,736	
China	2,370,116	3,138,383	768,267	
Other countries in Asia	68,009	44,942	.....	23,067
Australia	455,610	345,537	.....	110,073
Total ...	35,029,654	37,437,231	2,782,295	374,718
Net increase ...	.....	.....	2,407,577	

8. The main fluctuations in the trade with each of the countries above named are given below. The causes of the fluctuations in the principal articles of trade, as far as these are known and as far as it seems necessary to refer to them, will be given further on.

9. Of the countries the trade with which increased, the *United Kingdom* (including the transit trade *viâ* Suez) had the largest share. The increase was due principally to larger imports of coal, cotton piece-goods, liquors, machinery, railway materials, and treasure. Decreases occurred in cotton twist and yarn, copper, zinc, woollen goods, and a few other articles. The increases and decreases under each principal head are shewn below.

Nature of goods.	Total value in 1872-73.	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
INCREASES.	£	£	
Coal	456,315	672,400	216,085
Cotton piece-goods	14,185,351	14,723,279	537,928
Liquors	1,143,762	1,315,882	172,120
Machinery	500,541	994,975	494,434
Iron	731,171	760,678	29,507
Paper	249,643	291,784	42,141
Railway materials	327,012	438,153	111,141
Salt	711,533	737,267	25,734
Silk piece-goods	266,131	307,191	41,060
Treasure	1,859,146	2,422,777	563,631
DECREASES.			Decrease in 1873-74.
Apparel	529,992	491,142	38,850
Cotton twist and yarn	2,647,581	2,629,359	18,222
Cotton goods, other sorts	2,494	2,399	95
Drugs and medicines	179,997	138,941	41,056
Copper	470,647	393,403	77,244
Spelter or zinc	121,497	48,709	72,788
Umbrellas	106,154	73,820	32,334
Woollen piece-goods	640,609	559,682	80,927

* Being British trade, almost entirely.

Mediterranean Ports.—The large increase in the trade was caused by greater imports of beads and false pearls, corals, cotton piece-goods and twist, liquors, salt, and woollen goods. The direct import trade from the Mediterranean shows a remarkably rapid increase in value. Amounting in 1869-70 to only £12,292, it rose to £135,172, £284,257, and £297,893 in the three following years, and in the year of report the total value was £412,706.

America.—The increase is mainly due to the greater value of the imports of ice, mineral oil, paints and colours, wood and manufactures thereof, and rosin.

Mauritius.—The increase is the result of the revival of the sugar trade from the depression of the previous year. The imports of this article exceeded those of 1872-73 by £148,969 or 52 per cent., though they were still more than 19 per cent. below the imports of 1871-72.

Aden.—The imports of gums, ivory, and metals increased.

Straits Settlements.—Increases appear under many heads, the chief being canes, which increased by £3,148, drugs and medicines by £6,660, earthen and porcelain ware by £5,041, tin (cast) by £61,183, silk (raw) £35,637, silk piece-goods £6,977, tobacco £5,067, and twist £2,048. Treasure also shews an increase of £164,750, or 158·5 per cent. Decreases occurred in candles, cocoanuts, coffee, cotton piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, mats, raw hemp, steel and copper, and spices.

China.—The trade increased in glassware by £15,824, grain and pulse by £15,744, rice from Hong-kong representing almost the whole of the imports under this head, spirits £1,590, silk (raw) £111,484, silk piece-goods £38,500, tobacco £6,980; there were also increases in some other articles. Treasure increased by £703,376, or 68·8 per cent. There were decreases in the following articles to the amount stated against each: Apparel £4,321, fireworks £9,148, copper £8,334, paints and colours £10,492, sugar £29,052, tea £50,746, umbrellas £8,851.

10. With the undermentioned countries our trade shews a decrease as compared with last year—

France.—The decrease against France is the result of a decrease in merchandise less an increase in treasure. The chief increases were in apparel £6,630, cotton piece-goods £10,338, and coral, unwrought, £2,864; and the chief decreases in salt £13,427, silk manufactures £11,250, wines and liqueurs £1,630, and spirits £29,217.

Germany.—The decreases are mainly in candles £1,403, cotton piece-goods £1,276, liquors of all kinds £8,062, and machines and machinery, which shew a decrease of £12,840, or more than 99 per cent. on the imports of the previous year. There are small increases in apparel, coal, salt, and woollen goods.

The decrease in the trade with other European countries is not material.

Africa.—The chief decreases were in silk manufactures £14,068, but the imports in the previous year were nearly as much as this in excess of the imports of 1870-71 and 1871-72; spices £24,783, and treasure £39,628. In ivory and manufactures thereof there was increase of £19,453.

Réunion.—The decrease was almost entirely in treasure, of which none was imported during the year against £70,000 in the previous year. The imports of merchandise from Réunion are quite insignificant.

Red Sea.—The chief items of decrease were coffee £6,846, drugs and medicines £3,132, salt £2,191, and treasure £4,494. Fruits and vegetables increased by £3,165, and gums by £4,703.

Persian Gulf.—The decreases occurred mainly in cotton £62,549, precious stones and pearls £24,586, salt £7,942, seeds £4,729, silk (raw) £8,000, wool (raw) £9,158. Treasure increased by £73,057. The principal increase in merchandise was in fruits and vegetables, £33,368.

Other countries in Asia—Shew a considerable increase in consequence of the importation of a large quantity of rice imported from Saigon and Siam on account of Government for the relief of the distress in Behar. This item stands for £180,124 against £5 in the previous year. Omitting this increase, the private trade fell off by £23,067. There was a considerable decrease against copper and tin, the import of which fell off almost to nothing during the year.

Australia.—The decrease is wholly under treasure, which diminished by £191,953. In merchandise there was a considerable increase amounting to £81,880, the great bulk of which was in coal £27,977, and copper (cast) £47,403.

The fluctuations in the trade with the other countries mentioned in the table do not require special notice.

Exports to principal foreign countries.

11. The following table exhibits the value of the merchandise and treasure exported to each principal foreign country during the year as compared with 1872-73 :—

COUNTRIES.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez	28,666,818	28,885,756	218,938	
France	2,673,000	3,134,078	461,078	
Germany	196,453	60,145	...	136,308
Mediterranean Ports	2,153,122	2,232,291	79,169	
Other Countries in Europe	393,658	510,104	116,446	
America	2,045,928	1,825,222	...	220,706
West Indies	198,585	299,934	101,349	
Africa and adjacent Coasts	329,931	295,784	...	34,147
Mauritius	942,063	948,731	6,668	
Réunion	63,594	50,113	...	13,481
Red Sea	253,911	265,056	11,145	
Aden	345,805	381,406	35,601	
Persian Gulf	1,326,741	1,244,517	...	82,224
Sonmeanee and Mekran	36,470	28,314	...	8,156
Laccadives and Maldives	31,567	27,487	...	4,080
Ceylon	2,313,906	2,822,794	508,888	
Straits Settlements	2,039,270	2,003,706	...	35,564
China	12,259,135	11,506,632	...	752,503
Other countries in Asia	124,764	102,280	...	22,484
Australia	106,728	215,499	108,771	
TOTAL ...	56,501,449	56,839,849	1,6[illegible]8,053	1,309,653

Shewing a nett increase of £338,400.

12. The general increase in the value of the export trade is due entirely to treasure, of which more to the value of £605,117 was exported in 1873-74 than in the previous year, a considerable portion of the increase (£526,177) having fallen to the United Kingdom.

13. In merchandise generally, there was a considerable falling off. The countries with which an increase is shewn are the United Kingdom (including the trade *viâ* Suez), France, the Mediterranean Ports, and "other countries in Europe," the West Indies, Mauritius, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon and Australia.

14. The subjoined table shews the articles in which occurred the main fluctuations of trade with the United Kingdom (including the transit trade *viâ* Suez).

Nature of goods.	Total value in 1872-73.	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Increases.			
Coffee ...	740,581	806,532	65,951
Indigo ...	2,235,827	2,523,511	287,684
Rice ...	2,599,595	2,785,525	185,930
Wheat ...	88,861	643,315	554,454
Hides and skins ...	1,910,225	1,952,231	42,006
Lac: shell, stick and other kinds, not including lac-dye ...	96,894	156,737	59,843
Seeds ...	608,628	985,473	376,845
Silk, manufactures of ...	125,413	136,069	10,656
Tea ...	1,560,564	1,734,509	173,945
Teak timber ...	322,452	345,825	23,373
Wool, raw ...	855,638	963,282	107,644
Treasure ...	1,900	528,077	526,177
Decreases.			Decrease in 1873-74.
Cotton, raw ...	10,570,950	9,629,507	941,443
Cutch and gambier ...	142,149	58,460	83,689
Dyeing and colouring materials (not including indigo and lac-dye) ...	244,949	156,956	87,993
India rubber ...	119,458	80,921	38,537
Jute, raw ...	3,492,482	3,149,024	343,458
Oils ...	218,150	143,268	74,882
Saltpetre ...	301,520	259,873	41,347
Silk, raw ...	829,562	600,209	229,353
Sugar ...	426,998	167,692	259,306
Shawls ...	90,861	68,312	22,549

United Kingdom.—The chief increases occurred in treasure, as said above, in coffee £65,951, indigo £287,684, rice £185,930, wheat £554,454, or nearly

624 per cent.; hides and skins £42,006, seeds £376,845, silk manufactures £10,656, tea £173,945, teak timber £23,373, wool (raw) £107,644. There were decreases in cotton (raw) £941,443, jute (raw) £343,458, oils £74,882, saltpetre £41,347, silk (raw) £229,353, sugar £259,306, and smaller decreases in some other articles.

France.—Coffee increased by £215,053, cotton wool by £173,441, rice by £12,780, and wheat by £12,618. The increase in seeds was very material, amounting to £275,677; raw silk also shows an increase of £95,897, and spices of £59,541. The chief decreases were in indigo £206,321, hides and skins £41,620, jute (raw) £44,147, and shawls £79,000.

The Mediterranean Ports—The following articles shew increases to the amounts noted: coffee £47,600, cotton £155,763, seeds £41,953, silk £53,353, tobacco £17,934. There were decreases in rice £26,309, hides and skins £175,490, and teak, of which none was exported against £7,451 last year.

Other countries in Europe—Shew a remarkable increase in coffee (£100,145), cotton (raw) £143,875, tobacco £14,535. On the other hand, dyeing and colouring materials, rice, and hides shew a considerable decrease. The increases and decreases are thus apportioned: The export of cotton to Russia declined from £148,854 to £56,559; indigo on the other hand increased from £8,582 to £35,409. The total nett decrease was £67,124. The trade with Austria (exclusive of the trade to Trieste, which is classed in the present returns under Mediterranean Ports) increased by £89,094, nearly the whole of which was in coffee. The exports to Holland increased from £141,935 to £238,490. Cotton (raw) increased by £208,834 and teak by £6,111. Rice decreased by £28,755, and of indigo none was exported against £88,142 last year. The exports to Spain increased by £13,882, the increase being due to the exports of cotton (raw) and of tobacco to Gibraltar. The value of this article was £14,587 against £3 in the previous year. Cotton increased from £3,000 to £30,336. Rice and seeds fell off materially.

West Indies.—The increase is due to rice, the value of which was £281,652 against £181,488 in 1872-73.

Mauritius.—The increase is in treasure. Merchandise shews a large decrease generally, the most important fluctuations being in rice and provisions and oilman's stores. Other food-grains, oil, and tobacco increased.

Red Sea.—A large increase in the export of wheat is shewn against a great decrease in the export of rice. Cotton piece-goods also increased.

Aden.—Cotton piece-goods and twist increased, and there were small increases in other articles. Rice and hides fell considerably.

Ceylon.—Cotton piece-goods shew an increase of £21,971, cotton (raw) of £14,111, paddy and rice £323,790. The remainder of the increases are distributed through a number of articles, and are not individually material. Both the increases and decreases indicate ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Australia.—The increase was in merchandise and occurred mainly in rice (£34,206), gunny bags £45,557, and vegetable oil £26,945.

15. Trade decreased with Germany, America, Africa, Réunion, the Persian Gulf, Sonmeeanee and Mekran, Laccadives and Maldives, the Straits Settlements, and China.

Germany.—There was a general and considerable decrease in all enumerated articles of merchandise except teak. No coffee was exported during the year against £57,224 last year. Raw cotton and oils also fell off very much, the former by £56,805, the latter by £18,387.

America.—Seeds improved by £172,177 and indigo by £87,633; raw jute, spices, saltpetre, gunny bags and cloths, and tea fell off.

Réunion—Shews a large decrease (£23,688) in rice, with a set off of £17,200 in wheat.

The *Straits Settlements* also shew a decrease amounting to £127,710 in rice; jade stone fell off to nothing against £15,020, the value of the exports of the previous year. There were also decreases in sundry other articles. The chief increases were in opium (£168,617) and precious stones and pearls (£37,170).

China.—Decreases are exhibited in cotton (raw) £288,573, rice £111,262 or 99· per cent, opium £255,252. Increases occurred chiefly in cotton twist (£13,545) and spices (£21,182).

The fluctuations with the other countries named above are not material, and need not be recapitulated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

16. In the following table are shewn the quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported, excluding treasure and Government stores :—

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
					£	£	£
Apparel		...	...	...	601,258	578,220	— 23,038
Books and paper		...	..	...	370,840	416,540	+ 45,700
Coal	Tons	810,260	854,230	+ 43,970	476,202	722,166	+ 245,964
Cotton piece goods ...	Yds.	928,064,476	944,611,630	+16,547,154	14,545,772	15,104,897	+ 559,125
" "	Pairs	14,593,739	16,575,226	+ 1,981,487			
" "	Dozens	815,200	546,031	— 269,169			
" "	Pieces	25,673	9,866	— 15,807			
Cotton, twist and yarn	Gross Reels	89,657	88,844	— 813	2,688,476	2,679,728	— 8,748
" " " ...	lbs.	32,192,843	30,947,634	— 1,245,209			
Drugs and medicines		...	...	...	315,254	271,885	— 43,369
Dyeing and colouring materials ...		...	...	...	187,419	140,838	— 46,581
Fruits and vegetables		...	..	...	283,152	316,110	+ 32,958
Liquors, malt	Gals.	1,536,496	1,435,345	— 101,151	363,496	337,915	— 25,581
Wines, &c. ...	"	592,831	545,043	— 47,788	511,864	476,196	— 35,668
Spirits	"	723,609	608,824	— 114,785	553,884	488,597	— 65,287
Machinery		..	.	...	517,316	1,002,347	+ 485,031
Metals, iron, cast	cwts.	9,749	27,023	+ 17,274	2,430	5,664	+ 3,234
" wrought ...	"	682,487	776,667	+ 94,180	362,324	416,192	+ 53,868
" other sorts ...	"	..	...	...	382,389	356,026	— 26,363
Copper, cast ...	"	32,391	24,056	— 8,335	132,103	98,444	— 33,659
" wrought ...	"	39,962	36,881	— 3,081	171,127	156,120	— 15,007
" other sorts ...	"	...	...	..	275,559	258,459	— 17,100
Tin, cast... ...	"	16,246	30,328	+ 14,082	73,172	136,414	+ 63,242
" wrought ...	"	3,488	7,593	+ 4,105	9,925	27,383	+ 17,458
" " ...	Boxes	4,292	13,741	+ 9,449			
" other sorts ...	"	...	...	..	2,400	1,601	— 799
" all other sorts ...	..	...	...	.	391,192	282,204	— 108,988
Provisions and oilman's stores ...		...	...	..	328,867	332,102	+ 3,235
Railway materials ...	...	..	...	..	327,466	438,847	+ 111,381
Salt	tons	276,747	279,245	+ 2,498	828,703	835,354	+ 6,651
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,930,910	2,282,758	+ 351,848	659,480	786,914	+ 127,434
" Manufactures of—							
" "	Yards	4,965,615	5,419,646	+ 454,031	560,646	608,374	+ 47,728
" "	Dozens	4,790	9,217	+ 4,427			
" "	No.	2,055	452	— 1,603			
" "	lbs.	2,655	2,078	— 577			
Spices	cwts.	274,020	233,474	— 40,546	216,381	150,562	— 65,819
Sugar, &c.	"	342,450	435,570	+ 93,120	440,146	558,978	+ 118,832
Tea	lbs.	2,465,761	1,828,571	— 637,190	246,576	182 858	— 63,718
Woollen Manufactures—							
Woollen piece-goods	Yards	6,872,570	6,068,538	— 804,032	654,357	582,614	— 71,743
" " ...	Pairs	29,190	37,777	+ 8,587			
" " ...	No.	599	1,594	+ 995			
" " ...	Pieces	206	2,161	+ 1,955			
" other sorts		...	...	...	65,173	86,297	+ 21,124
All other articles ...		...	...	...	2,927,720	2,807,851	— 119,869
TOTAL		...	...	...	30,473,069	31,644,697	+ 1,171,628 (Net)

17. The table shews a recovery from the depression of the previous year, the increased value of the imports amounting to £1,171,628, or 3·84 per cent. more

than in 1872-73, and £833,922, or 2·70 per cent. more than in 1871-72. The articles in which the largest increases occurred were cotton piece-goods, machinery, coal, silk (raw), sugar, railway materials, tin (cast) and iron (wrought). The articles which shew much decrease are liquors, metals (of sorts unenumerated in the returns), spices, tea, and woollen piece-goods.

18. The increase in the value of *cotton goods*, *viz.*, £550,377, after deducting the small decrease of £8,748 in twist and yarn, is very satisfactory. The value of the imports in this year was in fact the highest on record of any year except 1868-69, when the tariff values were higher than at present by about 15 per cent., and 1870-71, which was a year of excessive importations; and the figures for the first eight months of the current year (1874-75) indicate a probable further increase over the value of last year's imports. There is therefore no indication at present of the realization of the apprehensions expressed by merchants of the effect of the rise of mills in India on this trade. The increase was shared between Madras and Bombay, the largest proportion of the increase falling to Bombay, where the imports exceeded by 19 per cent. those of the previous year. In the other provinces the imports decreased; in Bengal their value was less by 4·60 per cent. than in 1871-72. The cause assigned for this result by the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay in the introduction to the annual volume of the trade and navigation of that Presidency for the year 1873-74, *viz.*, that the lower prices which were the result of the scarcity in Bengal caused the transfer of orders to Bombay, is probably correct.

19. *Coal* shews a considerable increase in both quantity and value, the largest portion being for the account of the Bombay Presidency. *Machinery* also largely increased, the value of the imports being more than 84 per cent. in excess of the average of the five previous years. These figures are satisfactory; they seem to shew that India is beginning to emerge from the state of a country of production only, and is taking its stand among manufacturing nations. The number of cotton, jute and other mills which are springing up in the great centres of production furnish *primâ facie* evidence of the capacity of the country for competing not unsuccessfully with others in the field of manufacturing industry, the comparative want of capital being compensated by the abundant and cheap supply of labour.

20. The *metal trade* generally continued depressed during the year. Iron and tin increased in value by £30,739 and £79,901 respectively, but copper again fell off very considerably, shewing a decrease of £65,766 on the importations of the previous year when they were much below the average value of previous importations. All other kinds of metals also decreased in value by the sum of £108,988. In copper the chief decline occurred again in the imports from the United Kingdom. As observed in the Resolution recorded on the returns for 1872-73, the metal trade has for some time past been declining year by year, and the high prices ruling in England have had much to do with the decline of the trade. To this cause was added in 1873-74 the scarcity in Bengal. In years of plenty in India the people invest freely in utensils of metal, and especially of copper, but in years of distress earthenware vessels must serve their purpose.

21. *Salt* increased in quantity by 2,498 tons, and in value by £6,651 over last year, the imports being materially in excess of the annual average of the past six years.

22. *Silk* (*raw*) shews the large increase of £127,434. Of the total quantity imported (2,282,758 lbs. valued at £786,914), the great bulk came from China and the Straits Settlements, the former country sending 1,899,637lbs., valued at £631,433, and the Straits 320,834lbs. valued at £129,791. Most of the imports were directed to Bombay (£697,856) and Burma (£80,319.)

23. *Sugar* has improved. It is still below the import of 1871-72, but as observed in the Resolution on the returns of 1872-73, the importation in that year from Mauritius was uncommonly large.

24. *Tea* shews a diminution in quantity and value, doubtless the result of the increasing competition of Indian-grown teas with foreign imports.

25. The imports of *woollen goods* are rather less than they were in 1872-73, but in that year they had exceeded by 40 per cent. the importations of 1871-72. The value of the trade (£668,911) was still well above the average (£635,389) of the five previous years. The decrease was important in Bengal; Bombay shews a greatly augmenting trade in these goods.

Principal Exports.

26. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal and other articles exported, excluding treasure:—

Articles.		Quantities.			Value.		
		1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
Indian Merchandise.					£	£	£
Coffee	lbs.	41,462,705	40,715,638	— 747,067	1,128,549	1,487,467	+ 358,918
Cotton, raw	"	494,214,447	504,065,620	+ 9,851,173	14,022,108	13,216,185	— 805,923
Grain,—rice	cwt.	22,973,797	19,805,184	— 3,168,613	5,701,439	5,465,470	— 235,969
paddy ...	"	320,159	440,201	+ 120,042	59,591	84,328	+ 24,737
wheat ...	"	394,016	1,755,954	+ 1,361,344	167,690	827,606	+ 659,916
other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	144,915	170,942	+ 26,027
Hides and skins ...	No.	22,989,615	19,295,552	— 3,694,063	2,921,416	2,618,219	— 303,197
Indigo	cwt.	115,312	115,980	+ 668	3,426,824	3,555,300	+ 128,476
Jute, raw	"	7,080,912	6,127,279	— 953,633	4,142,548	3,436,015	— 706,533
" manufactures ...	..	...	...	..	189,541	201,669	+ 12,128
Lac of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	156,901	213,105	+ 56,204
Lac-dye	...	...	...	...	46,779	44,548	— 2,231
Oils ...	...	..	..	...	335,021	261,641	— 73,380
Opium	chests	82,908	88,726	+ 5,818	11,426,280	11,341,857	— 84,423
Saltpetre	cwts.	518,982	451,197	— 67,785	536,314	464,974	— 71,340
Seeds	...	...	...	...	1,508,241	2,361,423	+ 853,182
Shawls	...	33,115	32,472	— 643	312,545	199,737	— 112,808
Silk, raw	lbs.	2,231,578	2,223,917	— 7,661	1,256,356	1,143,744	— 112,612
" manufactures ...	..	...	...	...	186,025	222,754	+ 36,729
Spices	cwts.	135,275	223,383	+ 88,108	154,360	226,686	+ 72,326
Sugar, &c.	"	630,938	294,818	— 336,120	492,743	227,823	— 264,920
Tea	lbs.	17,789,911	19,324,235	+ 1,534,324	1,577,691	1,742,926	+ 165,235
Teak timber	tons	50,443	51,124	+ 681	356,386	381,293	+ 24,907
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	134,331	165,275	+ 30,944
Wool, raw	lbs.	20,394,718	20,333,372	— 61,346	838,042	938,336	+ 100,294
All other articles ...	...	...	...	...	2,217,747	2,115,096	— 102,651
Total ...	....	...	...	...	53,440,383	53,114,419	— 325,964
Foreign Merchandise.							
Cotton manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	1,004,610	1,072,740	+ 68,130
Other articles	...	...	...	...	782,502	773,619	— 8,883
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,787,112	1,846,359	+ 59,247
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	55,227,495	54,960,778	— 266,717 (Net)

27. The chief increases were in coffee, wheat, indigo, lac of all kinds (not including lac-dye), seeds, silk manufactures, spices, tea, teak timber, tobacco, and raw wool.

Coffee increased in value by £358,918, while the quantity diminished considerably. The bulk of the exports is sent to the United Kingdom, France, the Mediterranean Ports and Austria.

The increase in *Wheat* is satisfactory. The duty on this article was taken off in January 1873 on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Com-

merce, who urged that the weight of the duty and the length of the sea voyage practically rendered it impossible for Indian wheat to compete successfully in the English market with any country except perhaps California and Australia. The argument seemed sound, the amount of duty realised from wheat was comparatively small, and it was clearly an object to induce in a country like India the extended cultivation of the best of food-grains for which large tracts in many provinces are admirably adapted. The duty was accordingly remitted, with the result that the trade leaped from an export of 394,010 cwts., valued at £167,690 in 1872-73 to 1,755,954 cwts., valued at £827,606 in 1873-74, and the figures for the first eight months of the current year indicate little if any falling off. The average export for the five years preceding 1873-74 was 326,664 cwt. valued at £127,702, and this average was swelled by an unusually large export in 1871-72, caused by the prevalence of distress in Persia. The bulk of the increase was caused by the trade with the United Kingdom.

In *Indigo* the figures shew a very much larger proportionate increase in value than in quantity. In Bengal there was a deficient crop, and the quantity exported from Calcutta was consequently much smaller than in the previous year (73,707 cwts. against 85,496 cwts.), but the prices obtained, in consequence of an active demand, were good. The exports from Madras, Bombay and Sindh were larger than in the previous year both in quantity and value.

Lac (*Shell and Stick*) shews a considerable increase in value, the result, according to the returns, of an increased quantity exported. But in fact the value recorded is only the tariff value, the real value being very much higher. Prices for all kinds have reached during the current year an unprecedented level. On the other hand the trade in lac-dye, which has to compete with cochineal and other dyes, was and continues to be depressed, notwithstanding the remission of the export duty in November 1874.

Seeds.—The trade recovered to a great extent from the depression of 1872-73, the demand for the American and European markets, which had fallen off in the previous year, having revived, and the crops being good.

The trade in *Indian tea* largely increased. The exports amounted to lbs. 19,324,235, valued at £1,742,926 against lbs. 17,789,911 valued at £1,577,691 in the previous year. In 1863-64 the Indian tea trade amounted to only £220,394.

The increase in the export trade in *tobacco* is noteworthy. It is the result of a demand which arose in 1871-72 for the European Continental market, and which has continued steadily to increase. Much the largest share of the exports is furnished by Bengal.

28. The articles in which the principal decreases occurred were cotton (raw), rice, hides and skins, jute (raw), oils, opium, saltpetre, shawls, silk (raw), sugar and other saccharine substances, and all other, or unenumerated articles.

In *cotton* the decrease was in value, the quantity exported having exceeded that of the previous year by nearly ten million pounds. The increase is due to Bombay alone, the exports from that Presidency having exceeded those of the previous year by more than 73½ million pounds. From other provinces the exports diminished, and notably in Bengal, where the decrease amounted to upwards of 46 million pounds. The decreases in Madras, British Burmah, and Sind were 6½ million pounds, 9,160,676 lbs., and 1,806,357 lbs. respectively. In Bengal cotton the decrease lies in the exports to the United Kingdom, which fell off by more than 34¾ million pounds, to China (3,203,917 lbs.), to France (3,036,[illegible] lbs.), the Mediterranean Ports (2,917,700 lbs.), and other countries in Europe (2,308,646 lbs.). The lower prices realised are not supposed to be due to any deterioration in the quality of the cotton shipped from India, but to the English market being well supplied at moderate prices with better cotton from

America and other producing countries. It should not be inferred, however, that the lowness of prices has necessarily materially affected the area of production of cotton, for the demand for local consumption in mills now absorbs a substantial proportion of that share of the crop which was formerly available for export.

The scarcity in Bengal explains the decrease in *rice*. The crop in Burmah, from which most of the rice exported from India is sent, was extraordinarily large, but a very considerable portion of it was sent to Bengal and was not available for exportation to foreign countries.

In *hides* and *skins* the decrease is considerable, amounting to £303,197. But the exports in 1872-73 were £395,556 in excess of those of the previous year. The present decrease may therefore be merely a fluctuation of trade. It admits of doubt, however, whether the decrease of this trade is much to be regretted. The number of cattle slaughtered in India is insufficient for the supply of any very large trade in hides, and an increase in the exports generally indicates heavy mortality in beasts, the result of plague, drought or other extraordinary causes, while a falling off in the trade in any year may perhaps be taken to mean that cattle have not suffered materially, and that agricultural prosperity in the districts has not been checked by the loss of the stock which is the cultivator's and carrier's capital, and of which at the best there is hardly enough in the country.

Jute (*raw*) was depressed consequent on previous over-trading. The area of cultivation was restricted coincident with lower prices offered to cultivators when the reaction commenced, and the home markets having been glutted, the exports fell off in quantity and value.

Saltpetre fell off both in quantity and value, but was still in excess of the average of the five years previous to 1872-73. In that year the trade was unusually active.

Shawls shew a considerable decrease in value, but there was a very large increase in the previous year, during which the trade seemed to have more than recovered from the shock of the Franco-Prussian war, and the present depression, which has been the cause of some distress to the shawl industry of the Punjab and Kashmir, may be merely the result of over-stocked markets. It appears, however, that shawls are not at present in fashion in Europe.

Silk (*raw*) also shews a great reduction in value, much greater than in quantity. With the revival of the silk industry in Europe after the partial disappearance of the silk-worm disease, and the rise of a considerable trade in raw silk produced by Japan and China, Indian silk has been greatly depreciated in value, and the prospect of a revival in the face of prices which yield little if any profit to shippers is not hopeful.

Sugar has fallen off by £264,920 from the exports of 1872-73, when they were £204,695 in excess of 1871-72, and largely in excess of the average export since 1868-69.

Customs Receipts.

29. The gross amount of customs duty collected on Imports and Exports was :—

	1872-73.	1873-74	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	
On Imports	4,177,102	4,161,716	15,386
On Exports	798,975	724,072	74,903
Total	4,976,077	4,885,788	90,289

30. The gross amount of duty collected on the principal and other dutiable articles of import and export is shown in the following statements :—

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	
Apparel	44,704	42,861	— 1,843
Cotton goods	816,334	842,510	+ 26,176
Drugs and medicines of all kinds	23,419	20,267	— 3,152
Fruits and vegetables	25,627	27,846	+ 2,219
Metals	99,035	92,931	— 6,104
Provisions, &c.	23,463	24,406	+ 943
Salt	2,530,325	2,485,921	— 44,404
Silk, raw, and silk goods.	72,903	81,855	+ 8,952
Liquors—Malt liquor	9,452	8,852	— 600
Spirits	184,067	193,261	+ 9,194
Wines	67,549	64,275	— 3,274
Sugar, &c.	32,693	41,475	+ 8,782
Woollen goods	35,876	33,210	— 2,666
Other articles	211,655	202,046	— 9,609
Total	4,177,102	4,161,716	— 15,386

31. The chief increase was in cotton goods, and the chief decrease in salt, though the quantity imported was greater than in the previous year. This feature was reversed in 1872-73 when, though the quantity imported was less than in 1871-72, the duty realised was larger. The bonding of salt is the explanation of the apparent anomaly.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods	13,166	15,797	+ 2,631
Grain—Rice	606,677	516,266	— 90,411
Paddy	10,820	13,420	+ 2,600
Other sorts	28,977	13,751	— 15,226
Hides and skins (Tanned)	20,858	18,899	— 1,959
Indigo	47,210	47,290	+ 80
Lac of all kinds	8,177	10,334	+ 2,157
Oils	10,709	8,557	— 2,152
Seeds	47,172	72,601	+ 25,429
Other articles	5,209	7,157	+ 1,948
Total	798,975	724,072	— 74,903

32. The chief increase in the export duty is attributable to seeds, and the chief decrease to rice and grain of other sorts. The decrease in the duty on rice mainly occurred in Burmah, the large quantities which would have been available for export to foreign countries having been diverted to Bengal for the relief of distress.

SHIPPING.

33. The following statement shews the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes to and from foreign ports:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	3,509	1,708,339	3,557	1,647,617	+48	—60,722
Cleared	5,628	2,287,763	5,600	2,253,910	—28	—33,853
Total ...	9,137	3,996,102	9,157	3,901,527	+20	—94,575

shewing an increase in the number of vessels and a decrease in the aggregate tonnage. Of the vessels which entered, 2,912, aggregating 1,439,156 tons, were British and British Indian craft. The remainder, *viz.*, 645 vessels, measuring 208,461 tons, sailed under Foreign colours. Of these 298 were Arab ships, 64 were French, 40 American, 37 Italian, 17 German, and the rest of various other nationalities.

34. Of the vessels cleared 4,614, measuring 1,829,226 tons, were British and British Indian; of the 986 Foreign vessels (424,684 tons) which cleared, 254 were Arab, 219 French, 149 Italian, 66 American, and 44 German.

INTERPORTAL TRADE.

35. The following statement shews the share of each Presidency and Province in the interportal trade:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total Imports and Exports.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ... Merchandise ...	1,636,430	2,964,412	5,156,298	5,762,583	6,792,723	8,726,995
Bengal ... Treasure ..	462,607	1,186,967	886,182	1,624,741	1,348,789	2,811,708
Bombay ... Merchandise ...	4,556,011	3,901,359	3,457,130	3,217,953	8,013,141	7,119,312
Bombay ... Treasure ...	89,020	51,452	708,474	463,122	797,494	514,574
Sindh ... Merchandise ...	1,430 583	1,421,959	1,446,005	1,088,657	2,876,588	2,510,616
Sindh ... Treasure ...	18,079	10,275	2,935	13,817	21,014	24,092
Madras ... Merchandise ...	2,028,624	2,058,384	2,006,081	1,987,992	4,034,706	4,046,376
Madras ... Treasure ...	564,419	431,699	131,109	326,210	695,528	757,909
Burmah ... Merchandise ...	1,951,878	2,516,892	1,240,756	2,428,425	3,192,634	4,944,817
Burmah ... Treasure ...	1,511,471	2,425,399	197,458	548,394	1,708,929	2,973,793
Total ... Merchandise ...	11,603,526	12,862,506	13,306,265	14,485,610	24,909,791	27,348,116
Total ... Treasure ..	2,645,596	4,105,792	1,926,158	2,976,284	4,571,754	7,082,076
TOTAL ...	14,249,122	16,968,298	15,232,423	17,461,894	29,481,545	34,430,192

The trade being shared in about the following proportions: Bengal 33·52 per cent., Burmah 23 per cent., Bombay 22·17 per cent., Madras 13·95 per cent., and Sindh 7·36 per cent.

36. The chief articles of the coasting trade are apparel, coffee, cotton (raw) and cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fruits and vegetables (mainly cocoanuts) grain and pulse, gums, hemp, hides

and skins, jute (raw), and manufactures of jute, metals, coir and coir rope, provisions, salt, seeds, silk, raw and manufactured, spices, sugar, tobacco, wood, wool (raw) and woollen goods. The trade has been steadily progressing, and the increase last year was considerable.

37. The following statement shews the number of shipping employed in the coasting trade which entered and cleared with cargoes during the year, as compared with the previous year:

Nationality.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or Decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.						
British	960	816,389	1,129	994,659	+ 169	+178,270
British Indian	574	272,081	594	335,363	+ 20	+ 63,282
Foreign	1,169	90,355	921	75,017	— 248	— 15,338
Native craft	8,739	396,567	8,429	355,561	— 310	— 41,006
Cleared.						
British	1,144	937,246	1,301	1,163,461	+ 157	+226,215
British Indian	529	257,565	521	305,399	— 8	+ 47,834
Foreign	874	64,024	722	53,191	— 152	— 10,833
Native craft	8,745	429,375	7,607	376,397	— 1,138	— 52,978
Total entered and cleared ...	22,734	3,263,602	21,224	3,659,048	— 1,510	+395,446

38. This table shews a nett increase of 395,446 tons in the shipping employed in the coasting trade.

39. British and British Indian vessels increased in numbers and tonnage, while Foreign vessels and Native craft decreased. The Native craft are no doubt being gradually displaced from the carrying trade by larger and better equipped vessels.

Ordered that the foregoing remarks be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract)

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	14 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	18 4	19 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	13 5	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	20 8 A	20 0	11 8 and 13 12	26 0	25 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 6	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	20 0 B	18 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly.*															
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10	18 0	16 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 12	15 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 C	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	17 8 C	17 8	16 0	8 0 D	8 0	8 4	17 12 E	17 4	10 1	16 0 C	16 0	...
7	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	16 0 F	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	23 0 to 24 0 G	16 0 to 20 0	15 0	14 0 to 40 0 C	14 0 to 30 0	17 0 to 24 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	11 4	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	15 8	15 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...
11	Maldah	21 0	20 8	13 0	32 0	32 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 20 10	12 12 to 18 12	13 8	45 0	18 4	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	21 0 to 22 8	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	23 10 to 24 6	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 3 H	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 6	26 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca.*															
19	Furseedpore	19 0 I	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	... J	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0 K	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week.
A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 29 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25-8 seers and gram 12 to 28 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
E Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	21 4	240 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
															Midnapore.*	
															Hooghly.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
C 13 5	16 0	...	...	C 17 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore.	
C 31 0	31 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0 to 32 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore.	
30 0	31 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 20 10	14 4 to 18 0	12. 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.	
															Eastern Districts.	
															Dacca.*	
...	...	...	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.	

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B'

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	L 10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	.	...	M .	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.	..	..	...	..	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	..	.	14 0	16 0	11 4	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	21 0
27	Gya	N 20 0	19 0	11 8	32 0	28 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	O 17 8	17 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	P 14 0	14 0	10 0	C 13 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	..	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	Q 17 0	15 0	11 0	34 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	19 4	19 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	30 5	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	18 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.†															
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
7	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	...	15 0	10 0	12 0	8 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 17 0	11 0 and 15 0	10 8	24 0	...	15 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	R 16 0	16 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	—	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers and common rice 19 to 23 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-12 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
ollow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 20 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR	
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	C 32 0 to 35 0	31 0 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	23 8	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya	
C 22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	C 35 0	35 0	13 0	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Purneah.	
															Sonthal Pergunnahs†.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	18 6	18 6	28 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	6 12	6 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
C 16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, best rice 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millet 20 to 29 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15·8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 33-8 seers, and gram 13 to 27 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen generally throughout Madras and Mysore; showers are reported from Malwa and the Godavery District of the Central Provinces. In Northern India (with the exception of Bengal and Assam, reports from which provinces have not been received) none is reported. The *Rabi* harvest is nearly at an end in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces: it is progressing in the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. Prospects are generally good. Some damage to the opium in Malwa is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 1st)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, slight elsewhere; no change in state of crops; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Gudiwada and Vinukonda, elsewhere stationary; mild fever and small-pox continues; cattle generally unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (March 31st)	0·34 in two days.	Slight showers in three taluqs, none elsewhere; harvesting of cotton commenced; second crop paddy good; markets well supplied; prices falling in Sirwell, stationary elsewhere; water and pasture sufficient; fever and small-pox prevalent in some taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (April 1st)	*Nil.*	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation of crops: crops generally good, not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Tanjore and Moyeveram; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly (March 31st)	...	About half an inch of rain in some places, not general; no other change of importance.
Malabar (April 1st)	0·75	Preparation for sowing first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (March 29th)	...	Harvest nearly finished; little sporadic cholera.
Mirzapur (31st)	...	No change; days unseasonably warm.
Allahabad "	...	Harvest almost completed; crops exceptionally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Banda (March 30th)	...	No change; mohwa promises well.
Jhansi "	...	Rabi harvested.
Agra ...	...	No change; prospects good.
Meerut (March 31st)	...	Harvest begun.
Bareilly "	...	Harvest general.
Punjab—		
Delhi (March 31st)	*Nil*	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Hissar "	"	Ditto ditto.
Umballa "	"	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	"	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore "	"	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	"	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	"	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi ...	"	Crops and health good; cattle disease nearly gone.
Peshawar ...	"	Outturn of harvest below average; health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (March 31st)	*Nil*	Harvesting going on; sugarcane being planted; weather clear; some cases of cholera reported in the Rai Bareilly and Fyzabad Division.
Fyzabad "	"	
Sitapur "	"	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 27)	·21	Harvest over; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather cloudy and close; harvest over; health good.
Raipur (28th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of rabi excellent; few cases of cholera on Bilaspur border; prices easy.
Bilaspur (27th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of rabi good; cholera in places but not spreading; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara (29th)	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Chanda (March 30th)	...	Weather cloudy; rabi harvesting; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (31st)	...	Weather cloudy; threshing rabi continues; cattle disease disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi good; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Weather warm; reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox declining; prices falling.
Nimar ...		Opium collecting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Reaping rabi continues; yield full average.
Betul ...		
Damoh (April 1st)	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla "		
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, but cholera has appeared in Bilaspur, and small-pox prevails in a few districts.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore, Coorg (April 1st)	1·60 (in Bangalore Cantonment.) ·49 (in Coorg).	Sufficient at present for coffee and cardamoms; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts. *General Remarks.*—Public health generally good; agricultural prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 1st)	...	Land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Central India—		
Indore, Neemuch, Sutna (March 31st)	*Nil*	Cases of cholera at Rewah and Sutna, in other parts of Central India health is good; prospects good, though opium harvest has suffered severely.
Rutlam "	Slight shower.	
Nepal— (March 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; rain required.
Assam—	...	Received too late for insertion in the General Statement.
Gauhati (1st April)	·87	Weather unsettled, threatening rain with occasionally heavy showers; sowing of *aus* progressing; small-pox at Burpetta; cattle disease reported from certain mouzas.
Sylhet	...	Sowing early rice commenced; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; weather hot.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (March 30th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest now being cut; weather seasonable, still very hot.
Marwar (20th)	...	Water in wells in neighbourhood of town has begun to fail, now obtained from distant wells; health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee (31st)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 1st)	...	Weather, health and prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Crops ripening favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	No change; city continues healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (March 31st)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee „ ...	...	No fresh cases of small-pox. Cattle disease in Tuppa Ghorabaree and Kurrachee talukas.
Shikarpur „ ...	...	Weather unusually hot, nights cool with dews; fever and cough prevalent. Early rabi crops mostly reaped.
Hyderabad „ ...	...	No change in state of crops. Slight shower of rain with thunder on 28th; weather hot. Small-pox in Buddeen and Goonee talukas. Fever continues in Hyderabad.
Upper Frontier „ ...	...	Weather hot; maximum thermometer exposed 125, in shade 108; linseed crops being reaped, good in talukas Thul and Kusmore. Wheat and barley good in all talukas.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad „ ...	·04	Rabi harvesting completed.
Surat „ ...	·38	Rain at Mundir with hail-storm. Public health good.
Broach „ ...	...	Rain with strong winds on 28th at Broach, Ahmode, and Unclesur; hail stones in Ahmode; tobacco slightly injured by rain; cotton picking nearly finished; health generally good.
Kaira „ ...	...	State of crops, public health, and weather same as before.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh „ ...	...	Estimated yield of rabi crop eight annas in Dhoolia taluka; cattle disease continues; weather hot; cotton supplies nearly exhausted, about twelve annas exported; rate unchanged.
Nasik „ ...	...	No change in the state of crops; out of twenty-five cases of cholera in Nasik town ten resulted in death; cholera confined to the town only; districts healthy; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna „ ...	...	Days and nights cool; public health good in Tanna; slight ague and cough in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpoor taluka; rabi crop middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpoor and Bhewudy talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona „ ...	·13	Weather hot; slight cattle disease in Indapoor, Seroor and Bhimthurry; public health good.
Ahmednuggur „ ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Sholapur „ ...	...	Weather very warm; health good, except in Sangoli, where fever and cattle disease prevails.
Satara „ ...	...	Harvesting of rabi continues; weather cloudy and sultry; ague in Patun, and fever in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum „ ...	·86	Showers with thunder; picking of cotton commenced; cattle disease and fever in Gokak; fever in Uthnee, Sumpgaon and Parasghur, and small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar „ ...	·92	No material change in the state of crops and health; cotton indigenous favourable, exotic generally unfavourable, and further injury apprehended from fall of rain; weather cloudy and hot.
Kanara „ ...	...	Thunder-storm with rain at Karwar; light rain above Ghaut; ploughing operations in progress, second crop being reaped in some parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „ ...	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot „ ...	·02	Rain slightly damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwanpore „ ...	·8	Rain more or less throughout Zillawad; hail stones at Drangdra; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking nearly completed; rabi crops being reaped.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy weather has injured the crops generally; public health good.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 5.—Mr. L. A. Goodeve, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the Bengal Law Reports, is allowed an extension of leave for six months, namely, from 1st June to 30th November 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th April 1875.

No. 315.—Mr. J. D. Beglar, an Assistant in the Archæological Survey of India, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th April 1875.

No. 318.—*Appointment.*—Mr. J. W. Quinton, B.A., C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in British Burma during the absence of Mr. J. D. Sandford, or until further orders.

No. 321.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. F. Carnac to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 29th ultimo.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 326.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Hope to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 11th January 1875.

No. 331.—*Appointments.*—Mr. N. A. Garstin, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Captain F. N. Maynard or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Mumford, Inspector of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Grade during the deputation of Mr. Garstin or until further orders.

No. 333.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Commissioner of the Narbada Division during the absence of Mr. W. M. Low, C. S., or until further orders.

No. 335.—The services of Major E. Y. Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 338.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon Major J. Cameron, Civil Surgeon of Fyzabad, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J. C. Whishaw, or until further orders.

No. 340.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. J. Higgins, District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces to be District Superintendent of the 2nd class, *vice* Captain S. S. Sutherland resigned.

Major D. MacNeill, District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class to be District Superintendent of the 3rd class, *vice* Mr. Higgins.

Mr R. Hamilton, District Superintendent of the 5th class, to be District Superintendent of the 4th class, *vice* Major MacNeill.

Mr. Ratan Sing, Assistant District Superintendent of Police to be District Superintendent of the 5th class, *vice* Mr. Hamilton.

MEDICAL.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 214.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon T. Mayne, of the Madras Establishment, to be Civil Surgeon of the Damoh District, in the Central Provinces, *vice* Honorary Surgeon T. King, resigned.

POLICE.

Simla, the 8th April 1875.

No. 63.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the classes of persons resident in the Meerut District in the localities detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 19 A, dated the 1st ultimo, the following Rules made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognized heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children, is less than 25 per cent., shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death, and the illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police Officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals and arrivals; and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable, under the orders of the Local Government, from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A, and the

erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

List of Clans and Localities.

Clan.	Pargana.	No.	Village.
ats (Burhia) ..	Haupur ..	1	Humayaunpur.
Do. (Tewalia) ..	Do. ..	2	Jetpur.
Gujars ..	Do ..	3	Sanwin.
		4	Harsingpur.
	Kithor ..	5	Khatki.
		6	Sahbazpur.
		7	Nabbipur.
		8	Darvespur.
		9	Mohalwala.
		10	Baihrora
		11	Nagla Kithor.
		12	Jataula
		13	Mahmudpur.
		14	Nitanandpur.
		15	Misripur.
		16	Rao Dhunah.
		17	Govindpur Sakarpur
	Hastinapur ..	18	Didupur.
		19	Pinai.
		20	Kunda.
		21	Saifpur Karamchandpur.
		22	Daryapur.
		23	Garur.
		24	Akbarpur Atchabad.
		25	Dyalpur.
		26	Makhannagar.
		27	Khata.
		28	Rampur.
		29	Rasulpur.
		30	Jhajni.
		31	Syna.
Gujars .	Bagpat ..	32	Dagarpur.
		33	Tigri.
		34	Hassanpur Masuri.
		35	Bhagaut.
		36	Kalaujri.
		37	Bari
		38	Puthi
		39	Sharfabad.
		40	Kallupur.
	Jalalabad ..	41	Bhatzan.
		42	Aurangabad Fazalgarh
		43	Palauta.
		44	Sikrikhurd.
		45	Makraula.
		46	Deosa Bangarpur.
		47	Moradabad.
		48	Reori Riwar
		49	Sadipur Hassanpur
		50	Churiala.
	Loni ..	51	Ghondli.
		52	Gaonri.
		53	Asmanpur.
		54	Gokalpur
		55	Karalnagar.
		56	Biharipur.
		57	Salehpur.
		58	Pahi Sadikpur
		59	Murtzabad Bhupkheri.
		60	Sharifabad Rajpur.
		61	Charori.
		62	Jafrabad Ganauli.
		63	Dhanpur.
		64	Aurangabad Ristaul.
		65	Sakkar Pola.
		66	Kundli.
		67	Chilla Saroda.
		68	Dalnipura.
		69	Sadatpur.
		70	Juggatpur.
		71	Sarora Salempur.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 224.—Dr. Ottokar Feistmantel, who has been nominated, on probation, as a 3rd Grade Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, joined his appointment on the morning of the 25th March 1875.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 227.—The furlough granted to Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in the Notification of this Department No. 152, dated the 3rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The 8th April 1875.

No. 234.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave and furlough granted to him by Notification No. 113, dated the 19th February 1875, on the morning of the 8th ultimo and the 29th idem respectively.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 116.—Mr. W. S. Halsey and Mr. G. H. M. Batten respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner of Inland Customs on the forenoon of the 25th March 1875.

No. 118.—The services of Mr. W. S. Halsey, Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th March 1875.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 9th April 1875.

No. 1018*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Jean Hintze as Acting Consul for the Austrian and Hungarian Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. F. Overbeck.

GENERAL.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 617*G*.—*Appointment*.—The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, of the Madras Civil Service, to officiate temporarily as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg from date of receiving charge from Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I.

No. 618*G*.—*Appointment*.—Mr. J. J. D. La-Touche, late Settlement Officer of Ajmere, to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, *vice* Major Repton on leave.

No. 619*G*.—*Appointment*.—Colonel J. A. Wright, Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Officiating Political Agent in Haraotee, to officiate as Resident of the 3rd Class and Political Agent at Jeypore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon on leave.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Agent in Haraotee, *vice* Colonel Wright.

No. 620*G.*—Surgeon Major D. Wright reverted to his appointment of Residency Surgeon at Katmandoo from the forenoon of 29th March 1875, on which date Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone reassumed the office of Resident in Nipal.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 43.—The undersigned has received by post in an envelope bearing the post-mark Calcutta, April 1st, a Government Currency Note No. L 46—95009 for Rs. 20 and paid it into the Government Treasury at Simla.

The 8th April 1875.

No. 81.—Mr. H. S. Schurr, Probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 9th April 1875.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 8th April 1875.

No. 33.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following paragraph to Rule 3 under Section 26 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code:—

"The proper stamp duty upon bonds executed under this rule is that chargeable upon indemnity bonds according to article 9 of the First Schedule of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 83.—Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. H. N. L. Berkeley, retired.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 70.—The Governor General in Council directs the substitution, for the present clause (*b*) in Rule I, Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code, of the words "Artificers, Assistant Artificers, Mounted Artificers, and Linemen in the Telegraph Department."

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of Act VIII of 1874, and Section 2 of Act XII of 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam the powers which were exercisable by the Government of Bengal under Sections 2, 3 and 11 of Act VIII of 1862, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to improve the system of Zemindary Dawks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal).

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th April 1875.

No. 351 *of* 1875.—Captain C. Case of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from 8th March 1875, and until further orders; junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 352 *of* 1875.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 55 *of* 18*th March* 1875.—Granting Captain E. W. Shaw, of the Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence to Bombay from the 1st April 1875, or date of departure, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 353 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for 2 years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 354 *of* 1875.—The name of Native Medical Pupil Afazooddeen 1st, No. 213, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, having become an insane is struck off the list of Native Medical Pupils.

No. 355 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon-Major John Ellis, M.B., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 356 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Masson Abbott,—31st March 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred Nimmo Sandilands,—31st March 1875.

No. 357 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Simon Mackertich, M.D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Denis Francis Keegan, M D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—for twenty-four months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 358 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 26th February 1875, pages 811 and 812, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

The 26th February 1875.

Brevet.

Captain and Local Major Samuel Barrett Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving in the Persian Gulf. Dated 27th February 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows, *viz.* :—

Lieut.-Colonel John Woodcock, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 27th February 1875.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Richard Blair, Bengal Invalids, to be Major. Dated 27th February 1875.

Surgeon Major James Gilbert, Bombay Army, to be Deputy Surgeon-General. Dated 27th February 1875.

INDIA OFFICE.

The 24th February 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonels.*

Lieut.-Colonel George Ward, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st December 1874.

Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Lindsay Christie, Madras Infantry. Dated 2nd December 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Francis Booth Norman. Dated 8th December 1874.

Major Francis John Craigie. Dated 8th December 1874.

Major Charles Stuart Lane. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major William George Davies. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major Henry Manley Wemyss. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major Alfred Blunt. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major Robert Gordon Rogers. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major Boyle Torriano Stafford. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major John Palmer Turton. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major Edward O'Brien Horsford. Dated 9th December 1874.

Major James Edmund Bacon Parsons. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major John Frederick Lane Fisher. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major Charles Chester Ekins. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major John Charles Horne. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major David Simson Buist. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major Henry Auriol Prinsep. Dated 20th December 1874.

Major Henry Coape Smith. Dated 20th December 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain Aylmer Vivian. Dated 9th December 1874.

Captain Frederick Donnelly Harington. Dated 10th December 1874.

Captain Owen Ivon Chalmers. Dated 10th December 1874.

Captain Robert Elphinstone Boyle. Dated 10th December 1874.

Captain Mark Henry Heathcote. Dated 20th December 1874.

Captain Charles William Campbell. Dated 20th December 1874.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Edward Barry Bishop. Dated 2nd December 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Horace Richard LeMarchant Carey. Dated 6th December 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes. Dated 13th December 1874.

Lieutenant Matthew Horace Hayes. Dated 17th December 1874.

No. 359 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Captain W. Loch, of the General List Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th March 1875.

Captain M. P. Ricketts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Craster, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

Major G. A. Prendergast, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

Captain C. N. Hodgson, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. W. Mercer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. B. Basden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Major H. V. Mathias, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Captain E. Newbery, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Surgeon Major S. C. Courtney, M.D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge, Corps of Guides,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th March 1875.

Surgeon Major J. Fairweather, M.D., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

No. 360 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer, of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooking Soady, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st April 1875.

No. 361 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieut.-General William Edward Mulcaster,—4th April 1875.

No. 362 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Supy. Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) John Barrett.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	6th April 1875...	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.

No. 363 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Presidency Volunteers are allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant William Hugh Clark, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for six months on Medical Certificate, from 15th April 1875.

Lieutenant Samuel Clarke Kennedy, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for nine months on private affairs, from 15th March 1875.

Captain Thomas Hindmarsh, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for four months on private affairs, from 1st April 1875.

No. 364 *of* 1875. *Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 614 of 1874, admitting certain men of the 11th Hussars to pension, for "Syce Bucktone" read *Grass Cutter Bucktower.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 365 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Edric Selous, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 366 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kowda to be Subadar from the 10th February 1875, *vice* Girdharie deceased.

No. 367 *of* 1875.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Inoyut Oolla Khan, No. 108, admitted by G. G. O., No. 389, of the 27th April 1871, are dispensed with, with retrospective effect from the 18th March 1874.

No. 368 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain G. C. Bird, or until further orders.

Captain H. Wylie, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain J. R. B. Atkinson.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain C. K. Mackinnon, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, during the period Lieut.-Colonel R. D'O. C. Bracken may officiate as Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Captain J. Finnis, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain C. K. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 1st Wing Subaltern to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain J. Finnis.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Major W. C. Chowne, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major S. J. Browne, or until further orders.

Captain T. F. Bruce, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Major W. C. Chowne.

Captain A. N. Sandilands, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. F. Bruce.

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subaltern to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain A. N. Sandilands.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 369 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 5, dated the 5th March 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c, received from the India Office, is published for general information.

Permitted to return.

Captain D. G. Pitcher.
Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Rogers.
Captain A. C. W. Crookshank.

Colonel C. C. G. Ross.
Major R. Smith.
Major R. J. Walker.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Basevi, 6 months sick certificate.

Captain J. Macnair, 6 months sick certificate.

Lieutenant R. J. Morgan, 3 months sick certificate.

Colonel A. Robinson, 3 months sick certificate.

Retirements.

Major R. A. Nowell,—8th February 1875.
Major C. C. Taylor,—10th April 1875.
Surgeon Major T. B. Farncombe,—18th February 1875.

No. 370 *of* 1875.—Major F. H. Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Punjab, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, with effect from such date as he may have quitted his station, under Rules IX and XVII of the furlough Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough to Europe granted to Captain, now Major Conolly in G. G. O. No. 246, dated 4th March 1875.

No. 371 *of* 1875.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

Captain H. M. Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, or until further orders.

No. 372 of 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major A. Vivian, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) L. B. Jones, or until further orders.

Captain W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, *vice* Major A. Vivian.

Captain J. D. Macpherson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain W. C. Anderson.

Captain J. Davidson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. B. Lockwood, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. D. Macpherson.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Captain W. H. Unwin, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, during the period Major H. P. Close may officiate as Commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1875.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 20th to the 31st March 1875.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
H. M's. British Mily. Service.					*Rs. A. P.*		
Albert Augustus Phipps* ...	Lieut. ...	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.	16th January 1875.	Intestate.	1,120 12 6	.....	2nd June 1875.
H. M's. Indian Mily. Service.							
Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris,†	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300 0 0	.....	.....

* Next of kin.—Captain Charles Edmund Phipps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.—Edinburgh, North Britain.
† Widow.—Mrs. Rachel Cairnie Ferris.—Dehra Dun.
Children.—Joseph George Ferris.
Georgina Augusta Maria Ferris.
Mary Kate Ferris.
Louisa Ann Ferris.
Administrator-General administering.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd April 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th March 1875.

No. 159.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 13th January 1875.

No. 160.—The under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch :—

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier.
Lieutenant T. P. Cather.

The 30th March 1875.

No. 161.—Mr. E. H. Phillips, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the 4th Calcutta Division, is transferred to British Burmah.

Baboo Hurro Prosuno Ghose is appointed an Accountant of the 4th Grade and posted to British Burmah.

No. 162.—Corporal H. Rowe, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 163.—The under-mentioned Engineer Apprentices attached to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1875 :—

Mr. R. H. McLaughlin.
Mr. C. Fleming.
Mr. W. B. Beale.

No. 164.—Gunner L. McCarthy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 165.—Mr. P. D. Barclay is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The 31st March 1875.

No. 166.—Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on Famine Relief Works, Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 167.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Control Establishment, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1875 :—

To be Controller, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. R. Boyce.

To be Controller, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain L. Conway Gordon, R.E.

To be Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Captain C. M. Moberly.
" D. H. Trail, R.E.

To be Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. H. Trotter.
Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton.

To be Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. D. C. Gordon.
Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E.

To be Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. W. Fordham.

To be Deputy Controller.

Captain H. R. LeM. Carey.
Mr. F. E. Godfrey.

To be Assistant Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

To be Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. N. Burn.
" J. B. Braddon.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Mount Aboo, the 30th March 1875.

No. $\frac{827}{643}$ *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Colonels J. A. Wright and C. Herbert, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Meywar Agency Office on the forenoon of the 8th March 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd April 1875.

No. 72.—Keshow Mahadeo, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo from one month's privilege leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 68 of the 27th February 1875.

A. FRANCIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1875.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain George Strahan, R. E, Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 12th April, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1875.

No. 18.—Mr. Phillip Ford, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 19.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. James O'Toole, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for two months and fifteen days, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the date on which field operations will close during the current month.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
for *Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 1st April 1875.

No. 3.—The following promotion is made, with effect from 1st instant:—

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th March 1875.

No. 19.—Major D. Ward, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough to Europe on 16th January 1875, and joined 3rd Circle, Military Works, on 27th idem.

The 25th March 1875.

No. 26.—The unexpired portion, ten days, of the leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 9 of 4th February 1875, to Colonel

F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpoor Division, is cancelled at his own request.

The 2nd April 1875.

No. 27.—Major M. Orchard, Barrack Master, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E., Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 57.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, and one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., Director of State Railways.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Parbatipur, the 25th March 1875.

No. 32.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall reported his arrival and assumed the duties of Principal Storekeeper on the 17th March 1875.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief.*

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 31st March 1875.

No. 458*E.*—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 1st May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, is appointed to act for Mr. Buyers during his absence on leave.

The 2nd April 1875.

No. 466*E.*—Pursuant of Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Nos. 712—728 E.R., dated 15th September 1873, leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. S. Riddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, and under Section 10, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code, thirty days' subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr. Riddle from the 16th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th April 1875.

No. 477*E.*—Mr. R. A. Way, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Ajmere to the Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway, joined the latter division on the 1st April 1875.

W. C. FURNIVALL, *Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd April 1875.

No. 39.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ravee Section, is allowed ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th March 1875.

No. 40.—With reference to Notification No. 35, dated 20th March 1875, Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Jhelum to the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, on the 22nd March 1875, and joined the Extension Survey Division No. II on the forenoon of the 24th March 1875.

No. 41.—Mr. M. McInerney, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division to the Ravee Section, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th March 1875.

ALEX. GRANT, *Engineer-in-Chief.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th March 1875.

No. 64.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, Mehur Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, fifty days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 3rd April 1875.

No. 67.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sindh District :—

Mr. W. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Mr. A. L. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Sergeant F. Allen, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment.

Number, Rank and Name—No. 2662, Private Patrick O. Donnell.
Age—26 years and 7 months.
Size—5 feet, 10½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Marks—none.
Date of desertion—5th April 1875.
From whence deserted—Shahjahanpur.
Date of enlistment — 14th February 1873.
Place of enlistment—Fermoy.
Parish where born—Tipperary.
County—Tipperary.
Former Trade or Occupation—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion—Regimental white clothing and Glengarry cap.
REMARKS—Deserted off Sentry taking with him his waist belt, frog, scabbard and two pouches, containing ten rounds of ammunition in each.

H. G. PANTER, *Lieut.-Colonel, Comdg. 2nd Batn., 22nd Regt.*

WANTED

An Inspector of Permanent Way to maintain 60 miles of line. Salary Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Shahdara *via* Lahore.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Chandrabhushan	...	Calcutta Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Ramkumar	...	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Hirālal	..	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jognesvar	...	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Sarkar, Natavar	..	Calcutta Medical College.
2. Das, Manmohan	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Calcutta Medical College.
De, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.		Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath		Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagvatichandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST L M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	...	Calcutta Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikuntanath	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
Dadar Baksh	...	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	..	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	.	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	..	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	.	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar		Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradáprasád	...	Ditto.
„ Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan		Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.
Van Geyzel, W. C.	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th April 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7836	A 88—82799	1,000	Lukaramull and Gundamull.
7847	L 51—10752	100	Captain C. G. Shepherd.
	„ —10753	100	
	L 49—95269	50	
	„ —95270	50	
	„ —95271	50	
	L 47—60649	20	
	„ —60650	20	
	„ —60651	20	
	L 42—78788	10	
7848	L 42—88823	10	Babu Shama Churn Banerjee.
7850	L 66—06485	50	Babu Aughore Nath Halder.
7851	L 40—46367	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
7852	L 66—12305	50	J. J. Cassedy, Esq.
7856	L 49—44333	50	Shaik Hubbeeb, Merchant.
7857	L 20—28214	5	Babu Komola Prosunno Ball.
	„ —28216	5	
	„ —28218	5	
	„ —28219	5	
	„ —28220	5	
	„ —28221	5	
	„ —28222	5	
	„ —28223	5	
	„ —28224	5	
	„ —28225	5	
	„ —28226	5	
	„ —28227	5	
	„ —28228	5	
	„ —28229	5	
7858	L 43—69897	10	R. B. McPhun, Esq.
7861	L 39—90445	10	Babu Ramsagore Mitter.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7838	A 67—79238	10	Mool Chund Hurrek Chund.
	„ —79239		
7839	L 45—40626	20	Babu Lal Behari Bysack.
7840	L 37—77035	20	Babu Chunder Kumar Das.
7841	L 15—88120	5	Babu Shib Chunder Chowdry.
	„ —88118		
7842	L 11—24802	5	Babu Huro Coomer Mookerjee.
7843	L 12—56756	20	Babu Gopaul Chunder Lahoory.
	„ —56755		
	L 9—18319	5	
	„ —18393		
	L 11—06317	5	
	„ —06316		
7844	L 16—31817	5	Babu Kali Mohun Sen.
7845	A 62—48446	10	Babu Sib Chunder Bose.
7846	L 5—99567	10	R. N. Mathewson, Esq.
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7855	L 4—13308	10	Tecluk Dhuree Pershad.
7859	L 13—98318	20	F. R. Lloyd, Esq., M. O. S.
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7867	L 45—87318	20	Abdool Kurrim.
	L 40—74397	10	
7868	A 69—92555	10	Babu Sham Lal Das.

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Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7869	L 9—89071	5	Babu Ghonesham Das
	„ —89073		
	A 7—17889	10	
	„ —17847		
	L 14—38444	20	
	„ —38442		
7870	L 53—00019	1000	Babu Obhoy Churn Bagchee
	„ —01543	1000	
	„ —07163	1000	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th April 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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1874-75.		Rs.	
160	C 98—20994	10	Noor Mahomed Damji, No. 2, Sat Tar, Dada Mukba's House, Bombay.
	C 96—03009	10	
	„ —68984	10	
	„ —67768	10	
	C 97—25856	10	
	„ —83037	10	
	„ —72633	10	
	C 92—19433	10	
174	C 98—24803	10	J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Bombay.
	C 84—10395	20	
	C 93—05439	100	
A 82	C 84—49247 wrongly joined	20	Mr. P. S. Menezes, Telegraph Master, Mhow
	„ —49250		
1875-76.			
173	C 98—03275	10	Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Mhow
180	C 83—90932	10	Mahomed bin Ally Ibrahim, Barbhai Mola, Bombay.
181	C 88—86862 joined to F 7—55751	10	Soorturam Bhuya, Moonabadavir, Bombay.
A 84	C 92—78991 wrongly joined	10	Mahomed Ally bin Ibrahim, Barbhai Mola, Bombay
	„ —78983		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th April 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant
	Rs.	
G 7—47759	10	Messrs. E. Thomson and Taylors, Chemists, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th April 1875.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
60	E 4—33363	50	Meeran Bux of Gujrat, now at Lahore.
	„ —48095	50	
	„ —56255	50	
	„ —57225	50	
	„ —58045	50	
61	E 4—56497	50	The Manager, Agra Bank Limited, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
37	E 3—45346	100	Bhoora Mull and Shahzada, Traders, Kangra.
	„ —61145	100	
41	E 5—70418	20	Purtab Chunder Lahery, Meean Meer.
56	A 26—40432	20	Mr. R. W. O'Donnell, Fort Kangra.
58	E 7—34412	5	Chirunji Lall, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 3rd April 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,375	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,36,54,053 15 0	3,06,50,124	4	6
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,69,96,070 5 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,41,46,967	12	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,63,854	13	4
Sundries	6,95,418	7	8
TOTAL ...	8,01,61,741	3	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,63,76,014	1	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	78,75,924	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	53,97,870	8	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,96,27,799	15	11
Dead Stock	10,81,468	14	0
Stamps	12,908	9	11
Balances with other Banks ..	4,28,961	4	11
Sundries .. .	22,204	10	2
Bullion	45,507	10	4
	5,08,68,659	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,07,39,065 12 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,85,54,015 11 4	2,92,93,081	7	9
TOTAL ...	8,01,61,741	3	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 1st April* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 29th, 1875 ...	...	...	78	3,629	69,33,487
" 30th " ...	..	...	78	9,023	68,33,487
" 31st " ...	.	..	23	9,848	67,33,487
April 1st " ...	...	.	23	9,933	66,33,487
" 2nd " ...	...	..	23	7,598	65,33,487
" 3rd " ...	...	24	.	1,677	64,33,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 5th April* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1875.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakehan, Kopah, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Arcot*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Natal and Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Cassandra* and *China*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

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Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to December 1874, in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.* For 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances, for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 8; packing postage, Rs. 1-8.*

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Report on the Administration of Coorg for 1871-72. *Price, Rs. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

Note on the State of Education in India during 1865-66. By A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India. (Revised Edition). *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and Political Departments of the Government of India. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1867. With Appendices containing Returns of Sickness and Mortality among the British and Native Troops, and also among the Prisoners in the Bengal Presidency, for that year. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A. R. S. M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Calcutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Volume VI.—*Out of print.*

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Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, *viâ* Bhamô. By John Anderson, M. D., 1871. *Price, Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C. S. I. Vols. I & II. *Price, Rs.* 16; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-10. Vol. III. Report for the year 1871-72. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.* Vol. IV. Report for the year 1871-72. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva under General Perofski in 1839. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 7 *annas.*

Diary of a Journey through the Districts of Minow, Shamil, and Kow Gunow, during the month of August 1873. *Price,* 4 *annas; postage,* 1 *anna.*

Papers on the Introduction of a Gold Currency into India, published in 1866. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Papers connected with Education in India, published in 1868. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

A Collection of the existing Rules for the sale in Fee Simple of Waste Lands in India, compiled in the Home Department of the Government of India, from 5th March 1863 to 11th June 1864. *Price,* 12 *annas; packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Tables of Heights in Sindh, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Central India, determined by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, trigonometrically and by spirit levelling operations, to May 1862. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters, passed 3rd April 1868, together with Rules and Articles of War. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Regimental Debts' Acts and Royal Warrant and Regulations, 1863. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 2 *annas.*

Manual for the Guidance of Police Officers in the exercise of their duties as Excise Preventive Officers and under the Opium Law, published in 1865. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Papers connected with the Reform of the system of Weights and Measures advocated by the Government of Madras, published in 1864. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

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Reports of Cases on appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from the establishment of the Court (civil cases), by Walker Marshall, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Official Reporter to the Courts. Parts I to V. *Price, each part Rs.* 3-12; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 2nd Quarter ending 31st October 1874, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the year 1873-74.

Particulars.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1874.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the last quarter	45,06,443 11 8	41,87,625 0 10	3,18,818 10 10	
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscriptions from August to October 1874 in the Widows' Fund	85,873 2 0	79,261 12 0	6,611 6 0	...
Subscriptions from August to October 1874 in the Children's Fund	57,867 9 3	54,740 9 3	3,127 0 0	...
Entrance Fees, &c., from August to October 1874 ...	445 8 0	448 0 0	...	2 8 0
Interest on Reserve Fund (W. F.), by a transfer to debt of two subscribers' account	132 12 0	...	132 12 0	...
Divisible surplus (W. F.) by a transfer to debt of two subscribers' account	179 4 0	...	179 4 0	...
TOTAL ...	1,44,498 3 3	1,34,450 5 3	10,050 6 0	2 8 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	46,50,491 14 11	43,22,075 6 1	3,28,869 0 10*a*	2 8 0
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	44,518 9 8	42,491 5 3	2,027 4 5	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ..	30,092 4 7	29,185 13 3	906 7 4	...
Cost of establishment, including Office-rent and contingencies	9,561 12 11	11,721 5 1	...	2,159 8 2
Divisible surplus (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber's account	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	...
TOTAL PAYMENTS ...	84,174 3 2	83,398 7 7	2,935 3 9	2,159 8 2
Net balance in favor of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	45,66,767 11 9	42,38,676 14 6	3,25,933 13 15	2,157 0 2
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over five years' standing	23,601 15 0	20,684 10 0	2,917 5 0	...
Proportion of divisible surplus, as per votes of subscribers	17,710 14 0	15,831 15 0	1,878 15 0	...
TOTAL ...	41,312 13 0	36,516 9 0	4,796 4 0	...

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,092	721	1,007	697	85	24	...	...
Ditto incumbents	238	348	225	337	13	11	...	...
Ditto subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	646	421	545	387	101	34	...	...
Ditto subscribers sharing in divisible surplus	747	519	679	469	68	50	...	...

	Rs.	A.	P.
a.—Net increase	3,28,866	8	10
b.—Net increase	3,28,090	13	3

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

E. W. HOLLINGBERY, } *Auditors.*
E. W. KELLNER, }

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE,
The 20th March 1875.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 440 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein Choongoo Shawoo, Peela Shawoo otherwise called Peelajee Shawoo, Jodh Roy and Purmessur, all of the zillah Raipore in the Central Provinces of India, are Plaintiffs, and Henry M. Plowden of Lahore, in the Punjab Government, Advocate, is Defendant), and dated the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of George Plowden, late a Pleader of the said Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, who died in London on or about the twenty seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before Saturday, the twenty second day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Court House, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
The 9th April 1875.

J. N. MACKERTICH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE.

A Practical Hand-book of the Uriya or Ódiyá Language, in the Uriya and Roman Characters, by T. J. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S. Price Rs. 5, bound in cloth. Apply to Messrs. Wyman & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NOTICE.

Intending purchasers of the dwelling house and a piece of land north east of the said dwelling house, situated in the Town of Hooghly District, Ghootiabazar, belonging to the deceased Woodhub Chunder Mullick, are hereby warned, that they purchase the Right, Title and Interest of Kylash Chunder Mullick only and not of Mohes Chunder Mullick at present in Rangoon.

RANGOON,
The 2nd April 1875.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number	DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 16 0	17 0	14 0	22 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	14 0	19 8	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	17 12	17 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 26 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	10 8	23 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0	16 0	12 0	E 20 0 to 31 0	16 0 to 21 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 18 0	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	E 17 0 to 26 10	17 8	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	G 18 0	17 12	11 0	E 17 8	16 0	...
7	Nuddea	22 1	20 8	13 14½	32 0	...	11 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	.	...	...
8	Jessore	H 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 4	18 4	16 0	..	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	15 0	E 40 0	14 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 25 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	15 12	15 8	11 8	14 0	12 4	....	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	22 8	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	13 8 to 20 10	13 8	45 0	45 0	30 0	18 12 to 19 8	20 4 to 21 12	10 0 to 10 2	21 0 to 21 12	22 14 to 23 10	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 15½	22 8	11 4	..	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	..	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	8 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	23 0	26 6	17 0 and 18 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 15	13 5	13 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	K 12 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	70 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	..	...	...
20	Backergunge	..	...	...	...	...	L ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	..	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, barley 29-8 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 25-4 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 28 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 24 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-10 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	14 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
															Central Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
E 13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 5	16 0	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	..	...	...	..	26 5	26 5	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
E 31 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	26 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Dinagepore.	
30 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 0	Bogra.	
...	...	...	..	...	...	26 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.	
															Eastern Districts	
15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 4	7 8	Furreedpore.	
...	...	...	.	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.	

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-4 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 19-2 to 25 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	..	15 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	21 0
27	Gya	P 22 0	20 0	11 8	34 8	32 8	17 8	11 12	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	27 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	19 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	S 20 0	17 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	17 8	13 6	29 4	24 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	19 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	35 5	32 13	18 15	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	22 11	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	25 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 17 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	31 3	27 9	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 17 0	9 8	28 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	U 17 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	30 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 24 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 24 seers, and common rice 20 to 28 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 28-12 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
															Eastern Districts—(Contd	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 6	7 6	6 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	E	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...		32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 4	23 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Gya.	
E 22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad	
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	25 0	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	22 5	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	12 0	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 13	151 5	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
40 0	40 0	16 0		...	...	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 5	21 0	14 7	17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 2	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	7 0	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
E 16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 22 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 19 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 33 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 7-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 28 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 7-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cu boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	29 3	29 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	13 4	12 3	14 7	15 2	14 7	23 8	25 9	25 9	25 7	27 7	27
	Godavery ...	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 8	22 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	14 7	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	17 0	21 2	22 0	17 9	23 4	29 6	21 1	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	10 1	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 1	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 3	27 8	19 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	15 4	14 0	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	21 8	20 5	29 0	29 0	25
	Bellary ...	16 3	12 5	13 9	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 2	14 6	16 2	13 5	26 8	25 7	27 8	25 4	28 2	28
	Kurnool ...	14 9	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 6	24 7	23 3	30 1	23 7	22 5	27
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	10 5	14 8	15 0	11 3	23 1	23 1	17 5	20 5	20 5	17
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	12 0	18 1	17 7	12 5	20 9	20 9	...	22 4	23 8	
	North Arcot ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 1	17 8	13 5	18 8	18 2	14 1	...	25 5	...	27 2	27 2	19
	South Arcot ...	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 2	15 7	15 7	...	26 9	26 9	18 5	28 1	28 5	16
	Tanjore ...	10 3	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	16 6	16 2	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	28 3	28 3	23
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	9 9	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	12 7	...	...	18 2	25 4	22 9	20
	Madura ...	11 7	12 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	12 6	15 6	16 0	13 1	22 7	21 1	21 1	28 7	29 4	23
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	24 9	24 9	15
	Coimbatore ...	14 6	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	14 7	12 2	20 4	20 4	18 8	24 3	25 7	20
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	11 2	10 4	10 4	16 9	18 5	15 4	15 4	16 8	14
	Salem ...	14 8	13 3	10 4	...	...	...	16 2	14 8	13 2	17 4	15 8	14 1	20 7	23 8	19 1	21 7	26 1	20
	South Canara ...	11 6	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 7	10 2	15 2	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar ...	11 5	10 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 1	14 6	14 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 6	13 4	11 14	20 8	20 6	19 2	7 9	7 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	16 0	24 6	24 3	25 0	20 12	20 12	20
	Ahmadabad ...	17 0	15 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 4	13 8	11 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 2	23 12	23
	Kaira ...	11 1	11 1	...	35 9	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	20 0	21 5	
	Surat ...	14 1	14 1	14 1	8 11	8 11	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 8	11 5	11 5	14 1	18 8	19 12	19 11	17 3	21 2	21
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	7 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18
	Kolaba ...	11 8	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 10	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 15	21 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 3	12 10	...	32 5	32 5	...	25 2	25 2	
	Nasik ...	15 11	15 11	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	
	Ahmadnagar ...	18 13¼	20 4¾	23 5	...	...	37 8	9 9¼	10 5	8 10	10 9¼	11 5¼	10 8	38 8	42 10	42 0	31 14	33 10	33
	Poona ...	15 12	15 15	18 0	9 4	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	12 2	12 4	13 8	14 11	28 4	30 7	...	23 0	25 5	23
	Sholapur ...	19 15	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	15 3	14 13	12 15	17 1	16 9	13 3	31 8	35 0	36 12	31 8	32 4	35
	Kaladgi ...	26 3	25 3	18 0	...	...	...	14 15	15 7	11 0	17 4	17 4	11 8	36 14	34 13	30 0	37 10	37 10	30
	Satara ...	17 6	17 6	...	26 1	..	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	27 15	26 10	...	26 8	25 14	
	Belgaum ...	19 11	19 6	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 1	14 0	18 0	18 1	14 8	23 8	23 8	21 0	26 1	25 14	23
	Dharwar ...	24 13	23 12	20 6	...	...	...	14 10	16 0	11 11	23 0	22 14	16 0	26 14	31 6	24 8	29 9	31 11	26
	Ratnagiri ...	11 10	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 3	18 3	18
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	27 0	28 0	30 6	27 0	27 0	25
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	8 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 1	12 7	12 7	14
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda ...	11 9	11 13	...	10 6	10 6	...	9 4	8 6	...	14 7¼	15 0¼	...	20 13	23 2	...	20 13	20 13	
	Disa ...	14 15	15 6¼	16 1	31 7	25 0	22 12	7 0	7 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 3	32 0	32 8	22 13	33 8	33 9	21
	Nimach ...	13 2	13 12	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	
	Nusirabad ...	...	16 10	...	...	23 11¼	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	23 2½	...	...	19 13	
	Rajkot ...	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	10 8	10 0	...	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	26
	Kurachi ...	13 10	13 10	12 2¾	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	30
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	21 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	22 13	20 0	22 14	28 0	23 0	23
	Thur and Parkur ...	15 4	15 4	13 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	21
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	14 8*a*	14 0	11 8	17 0	17 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah ...	16 0*b*	15 8	11 12	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	12 4	20 8	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom ...	11 0*c*	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	10 8	25 0	21 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly ...	15 0*d*	14 0	12 0	16 0*e* to 22 8	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah ...	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	15 4	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	14 8	16 0	...	17 0	15 14	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 0*e*	13 5 to 14 8	10 8 to 11 10	16 0*e*	16 0 to 16 7	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12*f*	16 0	11 0	17 8*e*	16 0	...	...	13 4	
	Nuddea ...	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0*g*	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore ...	15 4	14 8	10 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moorshedabad ...	15 0*h* to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	40 0*e*	14 0 to 25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	...	...	...	31 0*e*	31 0	22

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-5 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice from 16-8 to 22 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 18 seers, barley from 14 to 25 seers, best rice from 15 to 21 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 24 seers, maize from 1 seers, and grain from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice from 18-4 to 27-8 seers, maize 28 seers, and grain from 1 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 13 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of March 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
46 9	46 9	35 2	40 0	40 0	40 0	353 3	388 8	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
28 3	28 3	26 3	29 2	32 8	35 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
38 2	41 9	32 8	34 6	34 6	33 6	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
38 2	38 2	35 3	35 5	31 6	36 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
30 0	30 0	22 8	21 0	22 6	23 6	76 4	76 4	79 9	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
27 0	28 5	26 2	28 4	26 7	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
31 0	35 9	33 0	31 4	30 2	28 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bellary ...		
...	25 8	23 2	28 5	25 5	27 4	213 3	213 8	149 2	17 3	17 3	16 9	Kurnool ...		
25 9	25 9	22 3	21 5	21 3	19 4	93 5	93 5	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 7	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	24 7	21 8	21 8	19 5	97 2	97 2	95 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
28 2	29 1	27 4	26 6	26 6	21 7	187 1	187 1	161 8	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
29 0	31 0	18 3	29 3	28 4	19 2	222 1	222 1	250 3	16 2	16 2	18 8	South Arcot ...		
29 4	29 4	24 5	28 0	28 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 9	16 8	17 2	Tanjore ...		
27 5	28 8	22 3	28 5	30 0	19 6	157 9	157 9	145 8	17 7	17 7	18 6	Trichinopoly ...		
31 0	31 0	21 7	31 1	30 3	20 5	125 4	125 4	119 5	18 4	17 5	16 6	Madura ...		
24 7	24 7	17 8	18 7	18 7	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly ...		
23 5	25 0	22 0	28 9	28 9	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	13 6	15 6	Coimbatore ...		
18 0	18 0	18 0	18 3	18 3	14 9	121 5	121 5	139 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
27 0	28 5	24 0	31 8	29 2	20 6	145 8	140 9	121 5	18 5	17 9	16 9	Salem ...		
26 4	26 4	24 6	19 2	19 2	16 2	89 6	87 5	72 9	14 0	16 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
21 9	23 4	24 8	20 2	21 0	18 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	16 11	13 13	17 10	58 4	68 4	88 11	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	16 8	14 14	17 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 13	16 0	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	17 5	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 1	12 13	13 6	101 12	101 12	11¼ 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
30 6	30 6	...	15 3	15 3	...	120 0	112 0	140 0	15 3	15 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 10	17 1	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 7	15 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
31 14	31 14	...	21 4	19 6	...	128 0	128 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	24 10	24 15½	24 0	106 10½	106 10½	...	14 4	14 4	15 0	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 8	21 10	15 15	107 0	107 0	80 0	14 5	14 5	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 4	180 0	220 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	23 10	22 9	15 0	60 0	60 0	102 0	13 12	13 2	14 0	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	22 1	21 7	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	Satara ...		
31 3	31 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	14 0	151 1	150 0	150 0	17 6	17 2	17 0	Belgaum ...		
36 0	36 0	32 8	20 10	19 13	14 4	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	18 1	18 0	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	24 11	14 5	14 5	10 15	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
24 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	38 4	30 0	21 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	14 10	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	60 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	17 8	13 9	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 14	15 14	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 9	17 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	15 2	14 12	...	140 0	140 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	22 15	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	45 0	42 8	...	50 0	57 8	...	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	...	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	124 0	62 0	54 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	20 0	14 8	320 0	200 0	240 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	18 8	16 0	13 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
g Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, best rice from 14 to 21 seers, common rice from 21 to 26 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	14 8	14 0	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	11 12	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	..	...	30 0	30 0	16 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 15 0	16 0 to 17 4	12 0	...	...	...	19 8 to 20 4	18 12 to 19 8	11 4	24 0 to 25 0	23 4 to 25 5	12 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	13 13	14 1	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 2	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	26 4	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	20 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling* ...	6 0*i*	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 5*j*	13 5	12 8	25 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	5 0	15 0	...	14 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	12 0*k*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *l*	18 0	17 0	13 2	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 0*m*	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*n*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *o*	15 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 3	26 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	18 0	18 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	18 8*p*	17 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Shahabad ...	16 8*q*	16 0	14 0	22 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	17 0	16 8 and 17 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	...	21 0*e*	21 0	17 0
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*r*	13 0	12 0	14 0*e* to 25 0	23 0 to 26 0	14 0 to 19 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	17 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	25 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun† ...	14 0*s*	...	11 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	21 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	16 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	10 5	9 4	8 4	18 9	18 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	17 11	15 2	18 15	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs* ...	14 0*t*	16 0	12 0	...	19 0 to 20 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	17 1	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	22 5	24 15	24 15	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 12	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	28 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	14 0	12 4	11 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	14 0*u*	13 0	10 8	16 0*e*	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	17 0*c*	17 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágn Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	19 0	15 10	27 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	25 0	24 0	21 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 2	20 8	20 8	32 5	28 0	32 5	10 12	10 12	10 12	15 1	14 0	11 14	26 15	26 15	25 14	29 2	26 15	22 9
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	20 10	18 12	35 3	32 0	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 5	12 10	27 8	24 12	25 5	24 3	23 10	22 0
	Meerut ...	21 8	20 10	18 0	28 7½	27 4	24 14½	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	24 7½	24 13½	24 14½	23 2	22 7	21 14
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 0	18 8	31 0	29 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	22 0	16 8	29 0	26 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	24 4	19 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns for next preceding week.

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 14 to 30 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice from 16 to 20 seers, common rice from 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 20 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 18 to 20 seers, common rice from 18 to 23 seers, paddy from 30 to 45 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice from 20 to 22 seers, and gram from 10-10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 10-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 22 seers, and common rice from 18 to 25 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 16 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-4 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, maize from 24 to 32 seers and gram from 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.

dia for the 1st half of March 1875 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, ...heena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	13 13	12 1	11 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling* ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 10	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	7 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	10 8	...	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 3	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	22 0	24 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Pátna ...		
8e 0	26 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0 to 21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
0	35 0	17 0	21 0	19 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
8	...	...	17 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 3	Monghyr ...		
0e 0	35 0	14 0	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
0e	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	330 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
0	21 0	21 0	17 1	17 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack* ...		
	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ..		
	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	...	280 0	8 8	...	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
0	30 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
0	40 0	22 8	12 8	12 4	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	6 4	Lohardugga ...		
	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	...	...	29 10	28 0	26 15	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
	...	...	28 10	26 11	24 3	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	...	...	26 11	25 5	23 13	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Meerut ...		
	...	...	29 0	27 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	...	...	29 0	26 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	5 12	6 8	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 17 to 17-4 seers, barley from 22 to 26 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet from 22 to 27 seers, maize from 25 to 27 seers, and gram from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 21 to 30 seers, 25 to 50 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 22 seers, barley from 15 to 35 seers, best rice from 10 to 16 seers, common 15 to 40 seers, maize from 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 26 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 20 to 26 seers, common rice from 23 to 32-8 seers to 22 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 14 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 26 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces — *contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	22 0	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 4	12 8	...	...	..	...	...
	Bijnor	18 9	17 7	16 5	24 3	24 12	20 4	11 4	11 13	10 2	12 15	13 8	11 4	21 6	20 4	21 15	20 4	21 6
	Moradabad	18 6	16 14	16 9	27 8	23 2	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 9	12 12	21 4	20 15	21 4	23 12	20 0
	Budaun	18 4½	16 5½	15 0	27 0	20 12½	19 13½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 3	16 3½	12 0	23 11½	18 9½	16 8	22 12½	17 1½
	Bareilly	17 8	16 4	14 1	25 0	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	16 4	15 15	11 4	22 8	20 0	17 8	21 4	18 12
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	19 10	14 4	32 8	25 0	21 8	7 12	8 2	8 3	19 0	18 8	14 8	30 8	22 12	16 2	25 8	22 2
	Taráí Pergunnahs	18 12	18 2	15 8	31 4	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 4	15 0	12 0	25 0	20 0	18 12	22 8	20 0
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	15 8	29 0	29 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	29 0	28. 0
	Agra	19 0	19 0½	13 12½	28 1	26 15	19 11	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	23 1	24 1	19 2	23 3	23 0
	Farukhabad	18 9	16 6	11 12	24 6	20 5	19 10	7 2	6 12	7 0	15 8	15 2	11 12	24 12	20 10	18 0	24 6	20 5
	Mainpuri	18 12	18 12	12 4	24 0	22 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	20 12	15 8	23 0	20 12
	Etáwah	18 8	18 0	14 8	28 8	22 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 8	10 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	21 0	20 8
	Etah	20 4	20 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	..	17 0	...	...
	Jalaun	21 0	21 .0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	23 0
	Jhánsi	18 8	19 2	14 13	24 5	26 4	18 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 1	24 12	17 1½	21 15	23 6
	Lalitpur	21 4	20 4	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	25 8	26 0	18 8	...	.
	Cawnpore	20 0	19 0	15 8	26 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	12 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 0
	Fatehpur	21 4	21 0	15 8	29 0	25 0	21 12	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	12 12	25 0	26 0	...	25 0	25 0
	Bánda	20 4	20 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	18 8	10 4	10 4	11 12	18 0	18 8	12 4	24 8	25 8	17 4	24 0	24 8
	Allahabad	15 8	16 4	13 8	23 8	24 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	13 8	27 0	27 8	18 8	26 0	24 8
	Hamírpur	19 12	19 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	18 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	16 4	15 0	11 0	23 12	23 12	16 14	22 8	23 10
	Jaunpur	22 4	20 13	14 13	31 12	29 10	23 5	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 12	19 12	13 6	26 13	26 13	.	22 9	22 9
	Gorakhpur	20 2	18 6	14 0	29 12	22 12	14 0	17 8	15 12	9 10	19 4	19 4	11 6	21 0	22 12	14 14	19 4	19 4
	Basti	18 2	18 2	13 2	31 4	21 4	16 14	10 10	10 10	8 12	18 2	18 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	17 11	13 10	29 8	22 14	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	19 3	19 3	11 13	26 9	22 14	16 15	17 11	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16. 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
	Benares	17 13	16 4	13 0	25 3	23 1	17 8	9 7	8 6	8 8	16 13	14 11	9 8	22 1	22 0	18 0	21 0	21 0
	Ghazipur	18 0	17 6	15 7½	23 3	23 3	16 12	7 11½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	20 9½	19 5	21 14	21 14
Panjab.	Delhi	22 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0
	Gurgáon	21 8	21 0	16 8	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	28 8	27 0
	Karnál	23 0	22 0	19 13	32 0	33 0	32 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	32 7	25 0	25 0
	Hissár	21 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	23 0
	Rohtak	20 0	20 0	17 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	25 0
	Sirsa	22 12	22* 8	21 8	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 8	27 8
	Umballa	23 8	22 8	21 12	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	26 0
	Ludhiána	26 0	26 0	23 0	39 8	35 8	34 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	27 0
	Simlá	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	18 0
	Jullundur	25 8	25 8	25 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	39 0	35 0	31 0	22 0	22 0
	Hushiárpur	26 0	26 0	24 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	20 0
	Kángra	19 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	...
	Amritsar	24 13	24 13	22 13	33 4	33 8	32 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 4	34 8	30 8	29 8	27 8	27 8
	Siálkot	24 8	24 0	18 8	38 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	30 0	31 0
	Gurdáspúr	27 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore	24 0	23 0	21 8	34 6	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	26 0	26 0
	Ferozepore	26 0	24 8	24 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	34 0	30 0
	Gujránwála	23 12	23 0	19 12	40 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	30 0
	Ráwalpindi	28 8	27 0	16 12	37 0	36 0	28 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	29 0	30 0	25 0	36 0	[illegible]
	Jhelum	27 0	25 0	17 8	37 8	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	33 8	33 0	22 0	35 8	35
	Gujrát	27 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	36 0	35 0
	Shahpúr	28 8	28 8	19 0	48 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	36 0
	Mooltan	20 8	19 8	16 8	32 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	28 0	27 0	22 8	30 0	28 0
	Jhang	23 0	22 0	17 12	35 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	31 0
	Montgomery	21 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	.	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	24 0	22 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	30 0	28 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	35 0	33 12	25 0	55 0	51 4	38 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	46 4	43 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán	23 12	23 12	17 8	37 8	37 8	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	27 8	34 6	35 0
	Bannú	45 10	42 8	30 10	84 6	68 12	48 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	56 4	55 0	10 0	52 8	50 0
	Pesháwar	22 12	22 1	17 14	37 11	33 13	28 9	..	...	...	13 0	14 5	11 11	29 4	26 10	23 6	34 7	29 14
	Kohát	29 6	28 1	21 11	56 2	47 9	43 6	...	...	...	17 14	19 2	15 5	33 2	29 5	28 11	43 6	43 6
	Hazárá	23 0	23 8	17 12	35 0	42 0	27 8	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	29* 0	28* 8	25* 0	28 0	30 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	22 0	19 12	14 0	25 8	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 8	12 8	28 0	26 0	18 4	23 8	24 0
	Unáo	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	18 5	22 0	23 0
	Bára Banki	19 12	19 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	14 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	14 0	21 0	22 0
	Sítápur	24 0	22 8	13 4	36 0*	27 0	19 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	16 8	15 0	13 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	29 0	27 0
	Hardui	19 6	19 6	13 10	30 8	25 5	20 6	6 9	6 9	6 2	16 2	17 13	13 2	22 0	22 8	17 13	21 9	21 9
	Kheri	23 8	23 0	15 6	34 0	32 0	30 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	22 8	27 0	27 0
	Fyzabad	21 2	18 5	14 2	24 2	23 14	17 9	11 11	11 3	7 0	19 14	19 2	12 6	28 2	26 14	17 15	19 0	19 0
	Bharaich	20 0	21 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	32 8	13 0	17 0	...	
	Gonda	20 7	19 8	14 0	26 4	28 8	17 4	19 4	19 15	9 0	19 14	20 4	11 6	29 10	27 14	17 0	21 12	21 12
	Rái Barelí	27 4	22 0	20 0	37 8	26 0	24 0	21 4	21 4	13 0	24 8	22 0	14 0	30 8	27 8	17 0	...	27 0
	Sultánpur	24 0	20 0	16 0	36 0	30 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	27 0	27 0
	Pratábgarh	25 2	20 9	16 11	38 8	30 0	22 12	18 6	23 9	13 0	23 1	24 9	14 0	30 3	30 9	19 4	30 0	29

* New.

India for the 1st half of March 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleej, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*)			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	5 10	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 1	21 15	19 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	..	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	24 1	21 8	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	26 6½	19 12½	19 13½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	22 8	19 1	19 1	150 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ..		
...	...	...	25 0	18 14	17 14	150 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	20 10	19 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs .		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 11½	26 11	18 7½	80 0	70 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	24 12	19 10	16 8	158 2	158 2	165 0	8 8	8 6	8 14	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	24 4	20 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	23 8	22 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	24 4	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah ..		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	24 13	23 0	18 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 12	19 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	Cawnpore ..		
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	23 12	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Banda ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	18 4	95 0	110 0	105 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Allahabad ..		
...	...	...	28 8	24 12	21 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	..	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	26 2	26 2	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	16 3	16 10	12 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	18 2	18 2	12 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	7 0½	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	20 10	19 3	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	22 9	20 9½	16 12	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	29 0	26 8	23 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	23 8	122 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	28 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Karnál *v* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *c* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 8	26 8	160 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Rohtak *d* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *e* ...		
...	...	...	37 0	34 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *f* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *g* ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *h* .		
...	...	...	37 8	37 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *i* ..		
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *j* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *e* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 4	34 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *i* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *k* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	33 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr *h* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *l* ..		
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *m* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *g* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	40 0	26 0	110 0	100 0	130 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi *n* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	28 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *m* ...		
...	...	...	33 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujrát *m* ...		
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *o* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	..	10 8	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *m* ..		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *m* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *p* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *q* ...		
...	...	...	53 12	52 8	37 8	112 0	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *r* ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 15	29 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 4	36 4	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *e* ..		
...	...	...	57 8	55 0	39 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *m* ...		
...	...	...	33 13	30 9	19 13	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	55 14	57 3	Peshávar *s* ...		
...	...	...	44 10	40 13	29 5	204 0	255 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *t* ...		
..	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *u* .		
30 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 2	8 0	Unáo ...		
34 0†	34 0†	17 0‡	22 0	21 0	13 2	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Bára Banki ...		
38 0	37 12	...	24 8	23 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Sítápur ..		
26 4	27 5	23 11	20 11	19 8	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	7 12	7 8	Hardui ...		
50 0	50 0	36 0	23 12	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Kheri ..		
25 4	26 4	16 4	22 0	21 12	16 6	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
45 0§	28 0§	16 0‖	22 0	21 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 7	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
38 0	42 5	21 0	20 14	23 0	15 12	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	Gonda .		
..	44 0	...	28 12	28 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	Rái Bareli ...		
40 0	40 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sultánpur ...		
45 0	37 3	...	30 12	28 13	17 8	200 0	200 0	190 0	8 0	7 12	7 1	Pratábgarh ..		

References.

a Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowár rising.
b Barley, bájra, and gram falling.
c. Wheat, barley, and jowár rising; bajra falling.
d. Barley, jowár and gram rising.
e. Nearly stationary.
f Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising.
g. Barley and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising.
h. Wheat, barley and gram falling.
i. Jowár falling.
j Barley, jowár and gram falling.
k. Barley falling; bájra and jowar rising.
l. Wheat falling; barley, rice and jowár rising.
m. Prices falling.
n. Wheat, barley, and bájra falling; jowár and gram rising.
o. Barley and gram falling, rice rising.
p Wheat and gram falling.
q Wheat, bájra and gram falling.
r Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
s. Barley, bajra, jowár, and gram falling.
t. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
u. Barley, rice and bájra rising gram falling.
v. Wheat, jowár and gram falling. barley rising.
* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Jowar (Small.)

† Kodon. ‡ Madua.
Dhan.
Do.
Kodon.
Madua.
§ Kodon. ‖ Madua.

Sawan.
Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 0	24 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	15 8	16 8	16 8	36 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	24 3	23 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	37 5	35 0	46 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	55 0	55 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	28 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	26 0	25 0	19 8	16 0	11 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	18 0
	Saugor ...	21 4	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	20 4	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	26 8	26 4	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	45 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	36 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	23 0
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	44 0	46 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	24 0
	Woon ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	63 0	58 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	21 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	64 0	41 0	40 0	45 5	23 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	13 0	14 5	12 5	13 0	12 5	12 5	11 0	11 0	10 2	16 2	16 5	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 2	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 5	14 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	15 7	16 0	12 5	24 0	24 0	20 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	11 0	10 3	9 6	8 4	16 4	16 4	14 2	17 5	20 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	10 7	10 1	9 4	8 3	16 1	16 1	13 9	17 3	20 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	11 4	13 1	11 4	...	...	...	13 1	13 3	11 4	15 2	15 2	13 5	36 6	35 0	...	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	11 0	12 7	11 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 1	11 0	14 6	14 8	13 1	35 6	34 5	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	10 0	11 5	12 7	11 5	12 5	13 5	14 7	15 7	14 0	17 7	17 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	18 8	19 6	12 0	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	12 5	19 0	20 0	14 2	43 2	42 0	36 7	35 6	34 0	32 5
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	17 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 5	8 4	7 8	8 7	8 8	8 6	10 9	11 3	11 3	16 9	16 9	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 12	15 12	...	24 6	24 6	...	6 6	6 6	...	9 0	9 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	15 4	15 4	...	21 0	21 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	22 8	22 0	12 8	36 8	32 0	19 4	6 10	6 10	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	34 0	34 0	19 12	35 0	32 0	17 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 8	19 8	13 12	31 8	31 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	25 0	26 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	14 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	17 12	...	...	31 4	...	...	11 14	...	...	12 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	26 4	...	...
	Ajmir ...	15 2	15 2	13 8	22 0	22 4	16 13	4 8	4 5	5 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	21 0	20 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	13 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 8	16 8	16 0	30 0	29 8	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	19 8
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	16 4	17 0	13 6	21 9	21 5	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	9 7	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	21 6	20 9	17 13
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	25 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	12 8	14 1	16 0	19 8	19 11	22 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 7	15 8	...	26 9	25 0	...	5 10	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 4	20 4	...	20 10	20 10	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	21 0	19 8	14 0	28 0	25 0	16 8	6 0	7 0	8 4	10 0	8 8	9 8	25 0	25 10	17 8	...	16 0	...
	Kota ...	18 8	20 0	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 0	10 2	10 4	9 2	25 0	28 0	20 4	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	17 12	18 0	12 12	27 15	27 2	17 0	6 0	6 8	6 2	12 0	14 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	...	24 0	14 4
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
	Shahpoora ...	16 0	15 8	12 14	23 4	22 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 12	16 0	18 0	18 12	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	15 4	15 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Gwalior ...	14 10	14 14	12 6	19 3	20 4	15 13	6 14	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	17 13	18 15	14 14	17 13	18 4	14 10
	Goona ...	19 4	19 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	15 12
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 4	15 0	13 12	13 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	19 4	17 12	16 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	21 4	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	18 8

India for the 1st half of March 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	22 0	..	.	...	10 0	10 4	8 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 8	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 5	10 0	8 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	168 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	.	...	30 0	25 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Balaghat ...		
35 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni ...		
35 0	35 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul ...		
25 8	27 0	23 8	33 0	28 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	27 0	31 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	29 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	21 2	.	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	40 0	36 0	36 0	...	. .	..	8 0	8 4	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	24 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	20 0	20 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akolá ...		
..	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	.	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
..	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	375 0	400 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
18 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	..	9 0	9 0	6 2	Bassim ...		
35 5	35 5	36 0	22 7	22 5	21 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 5	34 5	35 0	22 2	21 7	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
39 7	41 7	36 0	27 7	23 7	22 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	Kolar ... Wholesale		
39 4	41 2	35 5	27 4	23 4	21 7	172 4	172 4	...	15 4	15 4	13 8	Kolar ... Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
31 4	32 7	31 4	25 6	25 6	23 1	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 4	10 6	11 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
30 4	32 2	30 4	25 2	25 2	22 5	74 0	74 0	72 0	11 0	10 4	11 0	Mysore ... Retail ...		
. .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
37 7	37 7	48 5	23 0	23 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	151 0	10 5	10 0	11 5	Hassan ... Retail ..		
...	...	..	...	..		..	..	..	...	..	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
34 0	34 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	480 0	400 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	Kadur . Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur . Retail ...		
51 7	53 2	51 6	30 4	23 0	24 5	..	.	...	11 0	9 0	..	Chital-droog. Wholesale		
[illegible]	44 0	44 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	Chital-droog. Retail ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
29 6	27 1	39 3	20 5	20 5	20 3	110 0	110 0	197 2	10 4	10 3	12 5	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
..	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	. .	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	..	36 0	33 0	17 0	.	...	.	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
32 0	31 8	17 12	32 8	31 8	15 10	80 0	90 0	.	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
25 9	...	.	28 12		.	160 0		..	31 4	...	. ...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	21 9	20 5	15 12	90 0	95 0	105 0	36 8	39 0	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Deolie Cantonment ...		
..	. .	...	19 8	18 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...				.		No re	turn re	ceived	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	14 9	14 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	.	...	15 4	14 7	16 0	165 0	165 0	100 0	26 9	25 0	26 9	Meywar ...		
...	...	.	.	.	...	...		.	No re	turn re	ceived	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 8	15 15	...	70 0	70 0		50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	.	.	.	...				No re	turn re	ceived	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	.	...	...		160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	32 8	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	.		150 0	150 0	120 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	Tonk ..		
...	..		.		. .	90 0	90 0	140 0	27 0	26 8	26 4	Jhallawar ..		
...	...		...	..	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	37 8	33 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 4	15 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Indore .	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 12	19 1	13 9	91 4	91 4	91 4	12 6	12 6	13 4	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	Goona ..		
...	...	.	18 8	16 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	Rutlam ..		
...	...	..	25 8	25 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the week in most parts of India. In Bombay it has been accompanied by severe storms of hail: but the spring harvest having been gathered, little damage has resulted. Hail and storms are reported also from Bengal; but here, too, the cold-weather crops have been for the most part reaped. The Provinces where little or no rain has fallen are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. In Sindh the Indus is rising. The spring harvest is over in Bombay, most parts of Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces east of Allahabad. It is progressing in the North-Western Provinces west of Allahabad, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and is beginning in the Punjab. Reports from all quarters are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 8th)	...	Heavy rain once at Masulipatam; unharvested crops fair; cotton crop very good; in Guntur castor suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Guntur and Varnukonda; elsewhere stationary; mild small-pox and fever still reported; cattle unhealthy in some places; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(7th)	·12 in two days.	Other particulars nearly same as last week; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(8th)	...	Rain at Negapatam 0·2 inch; elsewhere slight and partial; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in two taluqs, some loss; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly	(7th)	...	Heavy showers in parts of the district; a slight fresh in the river; otherwise no change of importance except that pasture is becoming very scarce.
Malabar	(8th)	1·57	Weather cloudy; sowing for first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 8th)	...	Fever continues in talukas Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Jatti; cattle disease in Kurrachee, Jatti, Kotri, Ghorabari and Sakra talukas; measles in Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Mahjimda taluka; late rabi crops in Kotri, Sehwan, Dadú, Ghorabari and Shahbundi talukas damaged by insects and hot winds; rain in Joke in Mirpur Botora taluka on 27th ultimo accompanied by strong winds and hailstones; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Shikarpur "	...	Weather little cooler; river commencing to rise; no other change.
Hyderabad "	...	Reaping of rabi crops in full progress; no fresh case of small-pox; no other change.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 8th)	·29	Weather warm.
Surat "	...	Weather and public health good; thunderstorm with slight rain at Bardoli.
Broach "	...	Cotton picking finished; drizzling at Ahmodi and Wagra; health generally good.
Kaira "	·04	Weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh "	...	Estimated yield of rabi crops 6 annas less in Virdel taluka; cattle disease continues; cotton traffic decreasing, about 3 annas remain, Hinganghat 54, Americans 55.
Nasik "	·10 to ·50 1·78 in Peint.	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; rain fell nearly in all talukas. In Peint heavy hailstorm; cholera in Nasik, where out of 37 cases 17 resulted in death.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 8th)	...	Nights unusually cool; thunder with slight rain on 31st; public health good; fever in Shahpur Taluka; rabi crop middling in Bhewndy taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 8th)	2·23	Heavy storm on 2nd accompanied with hailstones of the size of a lemon; weather continues hot; excepting slight cattle disease and fever at Indapur; public health good.
Ahmednuggur "	·41	Cattle disease in Parna taluka; health good.
Sholapur "	...	Slight rain in most talukas; ague and cattle disease in Sangola and Pandharpur.
Satara "	·59	Hailstorm; crops harvested; ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Pahtun and Khutao.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (8th April)	·36	Cotton crops in Chikodi and Uthni slightly damaged by rain; no other change.
Dharwar "	1·29	Late crops; harvest almost over; out-turn generally good; cotton slightly injured by rain; state of public health same as before.
Kanara "	...	Light rain throughout the district; second crop being harvested; outturn fair; preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever and cattle disease in Ghat Kluka; small-pox at Bhatpul.
Kaladgi "	...	Rabi all reaped, except cotton and jowari; harvest middling; public health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 8th)	...	Rabi crops good; weather continues cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwan "	...	Weather continues hot; no other change.
Baroda "	...	Cotton picking continues; rabi crops harvested; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvest now completed; hot weather at its height and Indus beginning to rise; health good, save an outbreak of cholera at Nasik.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (April 8th)	·55	Cholera still prevalent in Jehanabad, Culna and Raniganj; fever decreasing.
Beerbhoom "	0·50	
Midnapore "	...	Health improving.
Hooghly "	1·80	Cholera and small-pox, but not to a great extent.
24-Pergunnahs "	0·60	Cholera prevails in thannahs Canning, Baduria, Harowlie, Kaliganj and Assasuni—abated in Magoorah, Satkhira, Kalarooa, and in all thannahs of Diamond Harbour; fever decreasing in Barripore.
Nuddea "	0·90	Cholera subsiding in Bongong.
Moorshedabad "	0·67	Cholera not virulent in Berhampore and Daulatabad; a few cases of small-pox in thannahs Assampore and Bhadribat.
Pubna "	1·54	Forty cases of cholera in a village and in the station of Dubye.
Furreedpore "	0·66	General health good, but a few cases of cholera reported from the tract round Bhangah.
Backerganj "	...	Health fairly good, but sporadic cholera in many places; cattle disease.
Chittagong "	·05	Cholera still prevalent, an outbreak about twelve miles south-west; cattle disease.
Noakhally "	0·52	Cholera bad.
Patna "	...	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in all parts, but nowhere in epidemic form.
Gya "	...	Health good.
Shahabad "	0·59	Cholera in Jehanabad, an out-post of Darbangah, and Mozufferpore; public health good.
Sarun "	...	General health good.
Bhágalpur "	...	General health very good, but small-pox slightly increasing.
Cuttack "	...	A slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapoora.
Balasore "	...	Cholera still raging in the north.
Lohardugga "	...	General health fair, but a good deal of small-pox about.
Jessore "	0·31	
Dinagepore "	0·3	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Maldah (April 8th)	0·05	
Rajshahye "	0·37	
Rungpore "	0·48	
Bogra "	1·22	
Jalpáiguri "	0·2	
Dacca "	1·53	
Mymensing "	0·52	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	1·15	
Hill Tipperah "	1·82	
Chumparun "	0·26	
Monghyr "	0·55	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	1·07	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost every district of Bengal and Orissa, and in more than half of those of Behar; in the Chota Nagpore Division there was a slight fall, and in Lohardugga only high winds. Storms have prevailed in several places, and have been more or less severe in limited tracts of Mymensing, Balasore and Bhágalpur, in the latter accompanied by hail; the rain has been wanted for tillage and the growing crops, and more is very desirable; harvesting of the cold-weather crops is all but ended; prospects of the few standing crops, though slightly injured by rain and hail here and there, continue favourable; spring rice, indigo, and millets are doing well; early and late rice sowings on low lands commenced; tillage at a standstill in places for want of rain.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 7th)	...	No change; some cases of cholera among pilgrims in city.
Mirzapur "	...	No change; threshing in progress.
Allahabad "	...	Harvest completed; no change.
Banda (April 6th)	...	Cloudy weather, a few drops of rain; no other change.
Hamirpur (April 7th)	...	No change.
Jhansi "	...	Prices falling.
Agra "	...	Slight rain; harvest beginning; prospects fair.
Meerut "	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly "	...	Harvest going on.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 7th)	...	Crops being cut; health good.
Hissar "	...	Two slight sprinklings; crops nearly ready for sickle; health good.
Umballa "	...	Slight sprinkling; crops and health good.
Jullundur "	...	Crops and health good.
Lahore "	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	...	Rabi nearly ripe; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawul Pindi "	·25	Health and harvest prospects good; cattle disease nearly ended.
Peshawar "	...	Harvest outturn probably below average; rain wanted; fever in parts of district.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospect and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 7th)	*Nil.*	Crops nearly harvested; weather clear; cholera in most districts; up to the 8th instant 697 deaths reported.
Fyzabad "	"	
Sitapur "	"	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Apl. 3rd)	...	Weather clear; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather cloudy; dust storms; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur "	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; sugar-cane sowing; cholera, small-pox in places; prices steady.
Balaghât "	...	Weather cloudy, close; rabi harvesting; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (4th)	...	Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; rabi harvest excellent; few cases of cholera on Bilaspur border; prices easy.
Chanda "	·38	Prospects of crops good; cattle disease decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara (5th)	·27	Prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (6th)	...	Weather close, cloudy; rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (7th)	...	Weather cloudy, stormy; rabi harvesting; cattle disease disappeared; prices stationary.
Nimar "	·08	Weather sultry; small-pox continues.
Wardha "	·15	Small-pox prevalent.
Narsingpur "	·40	Rabi crops good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad " / Betul "	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain; harvesting rabi continues.
Saugor "	...	Weather cloudy, warm; reaping of rabi completing; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni "	·10	Rabi harvesting; fever increasing; small-pox in places.
Jubbulpore "	·10	Reaping rabi completing; two cases of cholera; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Prices continue easy; cholera cases have occurred in Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, and small-pox has visited eight districts.
Damoh ... / Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (April 8th)	1·115 (in Bangalore Cantonment.)	Slight showers throughout the province; agricultural prospects good.
Coorg "	·05	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhâti ...	·63	Weather uncertain, more or less overcast, heavy rain storms; sowing of progressing; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Field work progressing; rice market steady; weather hot with occasional showers; small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 8th)	...	Land under plough for ensuing cultivation; small-pox in some places.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (April 5th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest being gathered; weather seasonable; very hot.
Marwar (March 27th)	...	Water supply becoming less daily, distant wells resorted to; health good; prospects favourable; one or two slight storms, no rain to speak of.
Bhurtpore (April 8th)	...	Slight rain on the 5th; crops about average being harvested; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee (April 7th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 8th)	...	Storms cooled air; everything satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore (April 7th)	·04	General health and prospects are good.
Rutlam "	·02	
Neemuch "	*Nil.*	
Gwalior "	"	
Sutna *(No Return)*	...	
Nepal—	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 12th April 1875.

No. 486.—Under section 4 of Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has tendered the resignation of his appointment to the Governor General in Council with effect from the 5th instant.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 15*th April* 1875.

No. 353.—The services of Assistant Apothecaries J. Reid and J. Whitby are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 356.—Mr. Charles Currie, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the afternoon of the 10th to the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

The 16*th April* 1875.

No. 359.—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. W. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during the absence of Mr. J. G. Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. T. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during the absence of Mr. W. Glynn, or until further orders.

No. 361.—*Appointment.*—Moung Oon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon.

No. 363.—An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Messrs. J. Whitmore and J. W. Tawney, of the Bengal Civil Service.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15*th April* 1875.

No. 176.—The services of Major B. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Simla, the 13th April 1875.

No. 129.—Mr. W. Synnott and Mr. G. A. Bradford respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th April 1875.

No. 1064*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 2820P., dated 21st December 1874, the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Jules Bloch as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Renaud, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1066*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Charles Grondona as Vice Consul for Italy at Bombay.

No. 1069*P.*—In recognition of the long and meritorious service of First Grade Assistant Surgeon Baboo Ramsoonder Ghose, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

No. 1071 *P.*—The following order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 19th February 1875, is re-published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875.

Present.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act for amending the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of March last between Her Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the the terms following :—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Swiss Confederation, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation ;

And the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Joseph Martin Knüsel, Member of the Swiss Federal Council ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und die Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, behufs besserer Verwaltung der Rechtspflege und zur verhütung von Verbrechen innerhalb der beiden Gebiete und Gerichtsbarkeiten es für zwekmässig befunden haben, dass Personen, welche der in diesem Vertrage aufgeführten strafbaren Handlungen beschuldigt oder wegen solcher verurtheilt und vor der Justiz flüchtig geworden sind, unter bestimmten Umständen gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden sollen; so haben sie behufs Abschliessung eines desfallsigen Vertrages zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt und zwar :

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Ihren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und Bevollmächtigten Minister bei der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft.

Und der Bundesrath der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft Joseph Martin Knüsel, Mitglied des Schweizerischen Bundesrathes ;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben :—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

(1.) Murder (including infanticide) and attempt to murder.

(2.) Manslaughter.

(3.) Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

(4). Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered; comprehending the crimes designated in the Penal Codes of either State as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, banknotes, or other securities, forgery, or other falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.

(5.) Embezzlement or larceny.

(6.) Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

(7.) Crimes against bankruptcy law.

(8.) Fraud committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

(9.) Rape.

(10.) Abduction of minors.

(11.) Child stealing or kidnapping.

(12.) False imprisonment.

(13.) Burglary, or housebreaking, with criminal intent.

(14.) Arson.

(15.) Robbery with violence.

(16.) Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

(17.) Perjury or subornation of perjury.

(18.) Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, as an accessory before or after the fact.

ARTICLE III.

No Swiss shall be delivered up by Switzerland to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to Switzerland.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich einander diejenigen Personen auszuliefern welche wegen einer, auf dem Gebiete des einen Theils begangenen strafbaren Handlung besthuldigt oder verurtheilt sind und in dem Gebiete des andern Theiles aufgefunden werden, sofern die in dem gegenwärtigen Vertrage angegebenen Fälle und Voraussezungen vorhanden sind.

ARTIKEL II.

Die strafbaren Handlungen, wegen deren die Auslieferung zu gewähren ist, sind folgende :—

(1.) Mord, mit Inbegriff des Kindsmordes, und Mordsversuch.

(2.) Todtschlag.

(3.) Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Metallgeld, Verausgabung oder Inumlaufsezen nachgemachten oder verfälschten Metallgeldes.

(4.) Fälschung, Nachmachen oder Verandern, sowie die Verausgabung dessen, was nachgemacht, gefälscht oder verändert ist, inbegriffen die Verbrechen welche in den Strafgesezen des einen oder andern Staates als Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Papiergeld, Banknoten oder andern Werthschriften enthalten sind; ferner die Fälschung oder Verfälschung anderer öffentlicher oder Privat-Urkunden, sowie die Verausgabung, das Inverkehrbringen oder der wissentliche Gebrauch solcher nachgemachter gefälschter oder verfälschter Papiere.

(5.) Diebstahl und Unterschlagung.

(6.) Betrug, resp. Erlangung von Geld oder andern Sachen durch falsche Vorspiegelungen.

(7.) Betrüglicher Bankrott, resp. Verbrechen gegen das Gesez betreffend Bankrott.

(8.) Untreue Seitens eines Verwalters Beauftragten, Banquiers, Agenten, Prokuristen, Vormundes oder Kurators, Vorstandes, Mitgliedes oder Beamten irgend einer Gesellschaft, soweit dieselbe nach den bestehenden Gesezen mit Strafe bedroht ist.

(9.) Nothzucht.

(10.) Entführung von Minderjährigen.

(11.) Menschenraub.

(12.) Rechtswidriges Gehangenhalten.

(13.) Einbrechen oder Einsteigen in ein Wohnhaus in verbrecherischer Absicht.

(14.) Vorsäzliche Brandstiftung.

(15.) Raub unter Anwendung von Gewalt.

(16.) Drohungen mittels Brief oder auf andere Weise, mit der Absicht, zu erpressen.

(17.) Meineid und die Verleitung zum Meineid.

(18.) Böswillige Eigenthumsbeschädigung, insofern sie kriminalrechtliche Verfolgung begründet.

Die Auslieferung findet auch statt wegen Theilnahme an einer der vorbezeichneten strafbaren Handlungen, mag die Theilnahme vor oder nach der Verübung stattfinden.

ARTIKEL III.

Kein Schweizer wird von Seiten der Schweiz an die Regierung der Vereinigten Königreiches und von Seiten dieser kein englischer Unterthan an die Schweiz ausgeliefert werden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königrei-

part of the Swiss Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, should be under examination, or have been condemned for any other crime, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case such individual should be proceeded against or detained in the country in which he has taken refuge, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his extradition shall, nevertheless, take place; the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their respective territories, his surrender shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should be made between the Governments which have claimed him, either on account of the gravity of the crimes committed, or for any other reason.

ARTICLE VII.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or is connected with a crime of that nature, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VIII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen derselben strafbaren Handlung, wegen deren die Auslieferung nachgesucht wird, in Untersuchung gewesen und ausser Verfolgung gesezt worden, oder sich noch in Untersuchung befindet, oder bereits bestraft worden ist.

Wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder wenn die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreiches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung in Untersuchung liegt oder bestraft worden ist, so kann die Auslieferung verschoben werden, bis diese Person in gehörigen Rechtsgang in Freiheit gesezt worden ist.

Wird ein solches Individuum wegen Verpflichtungen, die dasselbe mit Privatpersonen abgeschlossen hat, in jenem Lande, in welchem es Zuflucht genommen hat, gerichtlich verfolgt oder mit Personalarrest belegt, so soll dessen Auslieferung dennoch stattfinden, dabei aber der beschädigten Partei das Recht vorbehalten bleiben, ihre Aussprache vor der kompetenten Behörde geltend zu machen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn seit der begangenen strafbaren Handlung, oder der Einleitung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung, oder der erfolgten Verurtheilung nach den Gesezen des ersuchten Staates Verjährung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung oder der erhielten Strafe eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL VI.

Wird ein Individuum von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien auf Grund des gegenwärtigen Verträges zur Auslieferung reklamirt, zugleich aber auch dessen Auslieferung von einer oder mehrern andern Mächten wegen andern auf deren Gebieten begangenen Verbrechen verlangt, so ist dasjenige Gesuch im Vorgange zu bewilligen, welches das älteste im datum ist, es sei denn, das zwischen den Regierungen, die das betreffende Individuum reklamirt haben, entweder wegen der Wichtigkeit der begangenen Verbrechen oder aus andern Gründen ein anderes Abkommen getroffen würde.

ARTIKEL VII.

Ein flüchtiger Verbrecher soll nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn die strafbare Handlung, wegen deren seine Auslieferung verlangt wird, einen politischen Charakter an sich trägt, oder mit einem derartigen Verbrechen zusammenhängt, oder wenn er nachweisen kann, dass der Antrag auf seine Auslieferung in Wirklichkeit mit der Absicht gestellt worden ist, ihn wegen eines Verbrechens, oder Vergehens politischer Natur zu verfolgen oder zu bestrafen.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Die ausgelieferte Person darf in dem Staate, an welchen die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, keinenfalls wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung oder auf Grund anderer Thatsachen, als derjenigen, wegen deren die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, in Haft behalten oder zur Untersuchung gezogen werden.

Auf strafbare Handlungen, welche nach erfolgter Auslieferung verübt sind, findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.

ARTICLE IX.

The requisition for extradition must always be made by the way of diplomacy, and to wit, in Switzerland by the British Minister to the President of the Confederation, and in the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Consul-General of Switzerland, who for the purposes of this Treaty is hereby recognized by Her Majesty as a Diplomatic Representative of Switzerland.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTIKEL IX.

Das Auslieferungsbegehren muss immer auf diplomatischem Wege gestellt werden und zwar in der Schweiz durch den Englischen Gesandten bei dem Bundespräsidenten und in Grossbritannien durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London, welcher von Ihrer Majestät für die Zwecke dieses Vertrages als diplomatischer Repräsentant der Schweiz anerkannt wird, bei dem Staatssekretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

Mit dem Gesuche auf Auslieferung eines Beschuldigten müssen ein Verhaftsbefehl welcher von der zuständigen Behörde des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates erlassen ist, und solche Beweise beigebracht werden, welche nach den Gesezen des Ortes, wo der Beschuldigte aufgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung rechtfertigen würden, wenn die strafbare Handlung dort begangen wäre.

Betrifft das Auslieferungsbegehren eine bereits verurtheilte Person, so muss das Strafurtheil beigebracht werden, welches von dem zuständigen Gericht des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates gegen den Verurtheilten erlassen worden ist.

Auf Strafurtheile, welche *in contumaciam* erlassen worden sind, kann das Auslieferungsgesuch nicht gegründet werden.

ARTICLE X.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, in either country, on such information or complaint, together with such evidence or after such judicial proceedings as would in the opinion of the officer issuing the warrant justify its issue, if the crime had been committed in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction. Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall in such case be sent as speedily as possible before a police magistrate in London. Such requisition may be made by means of the post or by telegraph.

The accused shall, however, be discharged if, within such reasonable time as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the police magistrate may fix, the requisition shall not have been made according to the stipulations contained in Article IX.

ARTIKEL X.

Indessen kann ein flüchtiger Verbrecher in beiden Ländern auch verhaftet werden auf Grund eines Verhaftsbefehles, der von einem Polizeimagistrat, Friedensrichter, oder von einer andern kompetenten Behörde auf eine solche Strafanzeige oder Klage und zugleich auf einen solchen Beweis oder nach einem solchen gerichtlichen Verfahren erlassen wird, dass nach der Ansicht des Beamten, welcher den Verhaftsbefehl erlässt, dessen Erlass gerechtfertigt wäre, wenn das Verbrechen in demjenigen Theile der Gebiete der Vertragsparteien begangen worden wäre, in welchem der Beamte Gerichtsbarkeit ausübt. Es wird indessen bedungen, dass in dem Vereinigten Königreiche in einem solchen Falle der Beklagte so schnell wie möglich vor einen Polizeimagistrat in London gesendet werden soll. Solche Requisitionen mögen vermittels der Post oder durch den Telegraphen gemacht werden.

Der Angeklagte soll indess des Verhaftes entlassen werden, wenn inner einer billigen Frist, die von dem Polizeimagistrat anzusezen ist und bei deren Fixirung die Verumständungen des einzelnen Falles zu berüksichtigen sind, das Begehren nicht in Gemässheit der in Artikel IX enthaltenen Bestimmungen gestellt worden ist.

ARTICLE XI.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTIKEL XI.

Die Auslieferung erfolgt nicht vor Ablauf von fünfzehn Tagen seit der Ergreifung und nur dann, wenn die Beweise für genügend befunden worden sind, um nach den Gesezen des ersuchten Staates entweder die Verweisung des Ergriffenen zur Hauptuntersuchung zu rechtfertigen, falls die strafbare Handlung im Gebiet dieses Staates begangen wäre, oder darzuthun, dass der Ergriffene mit der von den Gerichten des ersuchenden Staates verurtheilten Person identisch ist.

ARTICLE XII.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statement of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of a British Secretary of State, or of the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation.

ARTIKEL XII.

Die Behörden des ersuchten Staates haben bei der Prüfung, welche ihnen nach den vorstehenden Bestimmungen obliegt, den beschworenen Depositionen und Zeugenaussagen, welche in dem andern Staate zu Protokoll genommen sind, desgleichen den Abschriften hievon und ebenso den im andern Staate erlassenen Haftbefehlen und Urtheilen volle Beweiskraft beizulegen, vorausgesezt, dass diese Schriftstüke durch einen Richter, eine obrigkeitliche Person oder einen andern Beamten dieses Staates unterzeichnet oder bescheinigt und durch einen beeidigten Zeugen oder durch Beidrükung des Amtssiegels eines Englischen Staatsministers oder des Schweizerischen Bundeskhanzlers beglaubigt sind.

ARTICLE XIII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Wenn die zur Auslieferung genugenden Beweise nicht binnen zwei Monaten von dem Tage der Ergreifung des Flüchtigen an beigebracht werden, so ist der Ergriffene auf freien Fuss zu sezen.

ARTICLE XIV.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Alle in Beschlag genommenen Gegenstände, welche sich zur Zeit der Verhaftung der auszuliefernden Person in deren Besiz waren, sollen, wenn die zuständige Behörde des um die Auslieferung ersuchten Staates die Ausantwortung derselben angeordnet hat, bei Vollziehung der Auslieferung mit übergeben werden, und diese Ueberlieferung soll sich nicht blos auf die entfremdeten Gegenstände, sondern auch auf Alles erstreken, was zum Beweis der strafbaren Handlung dienen kann.

ARTICLE XV.

The Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance to the frontiers of the State from which he is required; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTIKEL XV.

Die vertragenden Theile verzichten darauf, die Erstattung derjenigen Kosten, welche ihnen aus der Festnahme und dem Unterhalt des Auszuliefernden und seinem Transport bis zur Grenze des requirirten Staates erwachsen, in Anspruch zu nehmen, willigen vielmehr gegenseitig darein, diese Kosten selbst zu tragen.

ARTICLE XVI.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the arrest and surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign Possessions shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall proceed in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty and the laws of the land.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of such individuals as shall have committed in Switzerland any of the crimes hereinafore mentioned, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign Possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign Possession of

ARTIKEL XVI.

Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sollen auf die Kolonien und auswätigen Besizungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät Anwendung finden.

Der Antrag auf Verhaftung und Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Kolonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London bei dem Staatssekretär der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gestelt werden, welcher nach Vorschrift dieses Vertrages und der bestehenden Geseze zu verfahren hat.

Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät soll es jedoch freistehen, in den Britischen Kolonien und auswärtigen Besizungen über die Auslieferung solcher Individuum die in der Schweiz ein im Vertrag genanntes Verbrechen begangen haben, aber innerhalb dieser Kolonien und auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden haben, auf möglichst gleicher Grundlage mit den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages besondere Anordnungen zu treffen.

Begehren betrefend die Auslieferung von Verbrechern, welche aus einer Kolonie oder auswärt-

Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

igen Besizung Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät geflüchtet sinh, sollen nach den Bestimmungen der vorstehenden Artikel des gegenwärtigen Vertrages behandelt werden.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berne, the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.
(L.S.) J. M. KNUSEL.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll zehn Tage nach seiner, in Gemässheit der durch die Gesezgebung der hohen vertragenden Theile vorgeschriebenen Formen erfolgten Veröffentlichung in Kraft treten. Der vertrag kann von jedem der beiden hohen vertragenden Theile aufgeküden werden, bleibt jedoch nach erfolgter Aufkündung noch sechs Monate in Kraft.

Der vertrag wird ratifizirt und die Ratifikationen werden nach vier Wochen, oder wo möglich früher, in Bern ausgewechset werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und mit ihren Wappen untersiegelt.

So geschehen in Bern den eindunddreissigsten März, Ein tausend acht hundert vier und siebenzing.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.
(L.S.) J. M. KNUSEL.

And whereas a Protocol amending Article XVI of the aforesaid Treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty and of the Swiss Confederation on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which Protocol is in the following terms :—

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, having met in Conference, have taken into their consideration the following subject :—

They have directed their attention to the fact that the second paragraph of the XVIth Article of the Treaty, which stipulates that the requisition for the arrest of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was not in accordance with the law of England, and they have consequently resolved to declare that the second paragraph of that Article beginning :

"The requisition for the arrest," and concluding with, "and the laws of the land," shall be null and void, and in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted :

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or to the Supreme Authority of such Colony or Possession through the Swiss Consul, or, in case there should be no Swiss Consul, through the Consular Agent of another State charged for the occasion with the Swiss interests in the Colony or Possession in question.

"The Governor or Supreme Authority abovementioned shall decide with regard to such requisitions as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty. He will,

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten Ihrer Majestät der Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und des Bundesrathes der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft, haben in einer Conferenz folgenden Gegenstand in Erwägung gezogen :—

Sie haben ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf die Thatsache gerichtet, dass der zweite Absaz von Artikel XVI des Vertrages, welcher bestimmt, dass das Gesuch um Verhaftung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher sich nach einer der Colonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät gewendet hat, durch den Schweizerischen General-Consul in London an den Staatss kretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gerichtet werden soll, mit den Gesezen Englands nicht in Einklang steht. Sie sind daher übereingekommen zu erklären, dass der zweite Absaz besagten Artikels, also beginnend :

"Der Antrag auf Verhaftung," und schliessend, "der bestehenden Geseze zu verfahren hat," null und nichtig sein, und an Stelle desselben die nachfolgenden Worte eingeschaltet werden sollen :

"Der Antrag auf Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Colonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll bei dem Gouverneur oder bei der höchsten Behörde der betreffenden Colonie oder Besizung durch den in derselben residirenden Schweizerischen Consul, oder in Ermangelung eines solchen, durch den Consularagenten eines andern Staates, welchem für diesen speciellen Fall die Wahrnehmung der Schweizerischen Interessen in der fraglichen Colonie oder Besizung anvertraut wird, gestellt werden.

"Der Gouverneur oder die höchste Behörde, welche oben erwähnt sind, sollen bezüglich solcher Auslieferungsbegehren möglichst conform mit den Bestimmungen des vorliegenden Vertrages ent-

however, be at liberty either to consent to the extradition or report the case to his Government."

The other provisions of Article XVI remain in force as they have been agreed upon in the Treaty.

This Protocol shall be regarded and acted upon as forming part of the Treaty in question.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berne, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

(L.S.) EDWIN CORBETT.

scheiden. Es steht ihnen indess frei, die Auslieferung zu bewilligen oder den Fall ihrer Regierung zum Entscheid zu überweisen."

Die andern Punkte von Artikel XVI bleiben in der im Vertrag vereinbarten Form in Kraft.

Dieses Protokoll soll als integrirender Bestandtheil des Vertrages angesehen und beobachtet werden.

Zur Urkunde dessen haben die Unterfertigten dasselbe unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigesezt.

So geschehen in doppelter Ausfertigung in Bern, den achtundzwanzigsten Tag des Wintermonats im Jahre des Heils ein tausend acht hundert vier und siebeenzig.

Der Bevollmächtigte der Schweiz,

(L.S.) J. M. KNUSEL.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty and Protocol were exchanged at Berne on the thirty-first day of December last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty and Protocol with the Swiss Confederation.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1076*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 380 P., dated 4th February 1875, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Albert Barckhausen as Vice Consul for Norway and Sweden at Bassein, *vice* Mr. Dickmann, resigned.

No. 1080*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Felix Charriol to act as Vice Consul for Spain at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Zander.

No. 1081 *P.*—In recognition of the public spirited liberality by which Mr. Govindu Chetty of Bangalore has been distinguished on various occasions, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 14th April 1875.

No. 678*G.*—The undermentioned Assistant Commissioners in the Mysore Commission have passed the examination prescribed for Assistants in that Province as follows:—

In Revenue—Finance—Stamps.

Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, B.L.
Mr. S. Venkut Vurdaiengar, M.L.
Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiengar.
Mr. T. Kitto.
Mr. C. Soob Rao.

Judicial—Lower Standard.

Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiengar.
Mr. C. Soob Rao.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 707 *G.*—*Leave.*—Surgeon D. F. Keegan, in Medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and the Western Malwa Political Agency, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 708*G.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 18th February 1875:—

Mr. H. B. Knowleys, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class, *vice* Major Menzies.

Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

No. 709*G.*—Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in addition to his own duties from the 23rd February to the 4th March 1875, both days inclusive, during the absence on duty of the Officiating Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. 710*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2463G., dated 11th December 1874, the appointment of Captain R. Bullock to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Berar Commission, *vice* Captain Szczepanski, will have effect from the afternoon of the 22nd August 1874.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 13th April 1875.

No. 170.—Mr. W. Wells is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 188.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed to take charge of the Office of Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. T. H. Biggs is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 256.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of February* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1874 *and* 1873 :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India...	3,08,64,589	2,56,96,093	2,56,09,437
Bengal ...	2,38,72,121	1,70,87,010	2,29,45,994
Assam ...			26,37,204
British Burmah	23,37,048	27,42,780	30,00,507
N.-W. Provinces	2,37,98,155	2,21,53,814	2,24,20,592
Oudh ...	80,69,533	50,58,648	60,61,856
Punjab ...	1,27,96,291	1,15,22,484	1,40,64,371
Bombay ...	4,89,63,011	3,27,17,995	2,38,31,459
Central Provs.	84,99,049	55,93,905	46,41,541
Madras ...	3,15,77,410	2,51,25,959	2,47,93,987
TOTAL ...	19,07,77,207	14,76,98,688	15,00,06,948

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 257.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Calcutta	5,18,75,130	1,44,64,000	67,33,488	72,495	2,56,74,402	4,69,44,385
	Madras	94,96,110	39,23,250	72	....	56,28,463	95,51,785
	Bombay	3,07,33,140	1,10,84,263	69,29,953	....	1,59,85,209	3,39,99,425
	Allahabad	60,63,640	33,04,314	....	....	30,03,291	63,07,605
	Lahore	61,16,060	38,98,458	....	....	32,00,037	70,98,495
	Calicut	25,48,345	12,77,591	....	....	10,00,059	22,77,650
	Cocanada	19,85,775	14,06,161	....	....	6,00,059	20,06,220
	Nagpore	11,47,105	5,25,103	....	....	7,47,902	12,73,005
	Kurrachee	16,73,485	10,78,739	....	....	8,00,106	18,78,845
	Akola	7,30,590	7,26,965	....	....	3,00,000	10,26,965
	TOTAL ..	11,23,64,380	4,16,88,844	1,36,63,513	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,23,64,380

PENSIONS AND GRATUITY.

Simla, the 16th April 1875.

No. 142.—The Governor General in Council directs that the rules (1 to 5) which now stand under section 95, Chapter XX of the Civil Pension Code, be transferred to the end of the Chapter.

SEPARATE REVENUE,—POST OFFICE.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 258.—Consequent upon certain alterations in the exchange of mails between India and France and countries served through France or by means of French mail packets, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned with effect from the 1st May next.

The opportunity has been taken of introducing the system of charging by the half ounce instead of by the quarter ounce wherever the latter scale has hitherto been followed.

Note a denotes that the cover is liable to additional postage on delivery.

c denotes that the pre-payment of postage is compulsory.

d denotes that registered covers are charged at double the ordinary rates (to be prepaid), no separate fee being levied.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES.	Letters	Registration	Packets of newspapers, books, and patterns.
Note.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	per ½ oz.	See note *d.*	Pre-payment compulsory.
FRANCE AND ALGERIA—			
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane ...	9 annas	*d.*	(*a*) Indian inland rate only.
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
TANGIERS AND TUNIS—			
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
FRENCH OFFICES IN TURKEY*—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
EGYPT (EXCEPT PLACES INCLUDED IN ABOVE)—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	*c.a.*6½ annas	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c.a.*9 „	*None.*	
SPAIN—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	*c.a.*7½ „	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c.a.*7½ „	*None.*	
GREECE—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	7½ annas	*d.*	(*a*) Indian inland rate only.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board. ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
PORTUGAL—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles or Naples by French Packet through Agent on board	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	*c. a.* 10 „	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c. a.* 10 „	*None.*	
MONTENEGRO—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	11 annas	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	11 „	*d.*	Ditto.
TURKEY IN EUROPE AND POLAND—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	16½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board. ...	16½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
NEW CALEDONIA—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	
CHINA—			
Hong-Kong—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5. „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Shanghai—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	5. „	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c.* 5. „	*None.*	
JAPAN—			
Yokohama—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	5. „	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c.* 5. „	*None.*	
PONDICHERRY AND SAIGON—			
Viâ Calcutta,, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5. „	*d.*	Ditto.

* French Offices in Turkey: Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Mersina, Rhodes, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Ineboli, Korassun, Kustendjie, Ordou, Rodosto, Salonica, Samsoun, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, Ibraila, Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, Port Said, Cavalla, Dédeagh, Enos, Lagos.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES,—*concluded.*			
REUNION—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5 ans.	*d.*	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 8. „	*d.*	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MADAGASCAR—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 5. „	*None.*	
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 8. „	*None.*	
CEYLON AND THE STRAITS—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
From Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	Ditto.
NETHERLANDS INDIA—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet through Batavia.	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet through Batavia ...	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	Ditto.
SEYCHELLES—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
From Aden by French Packet	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	Ditto.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet	*c.* 8 „	4 annas	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MAURITIUS—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet	*c.* 8 „	4 annas	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.

Besides the abovementioned countries and places there are others included in the postal arrangements, but for which there are other better routes. The routes to such places through France or French agency are therefore merely mentioned below, it being understood that under present circumstances they are of little or no use, *viz.* :—

Gibraltar—Same as given above for *Spain.*

Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Switzerland—Same as given above for *Portugal.*

Austria and Servia—Same as given above for *Montenegro.*

Denmark—Same as given above for *Montenegro*, substituting 12 annas for 11 annas as the letter rate.

Roumania, Sweden, Norway, Russia—Same as given above for *Turkey* in Europe.

No. 259.—Consequent upon certain alterations in the exchange of mails between India and Italy and countries served through Italy, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned with effect from the 1st May next :—

Correspondence sent "*viâ* Brindisi through Italy" for the following countries.	LETTERS.	PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND PATTERNS.	
	For each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs. A like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Italy	5½	1½	2½
Switzerland	6½	2	3½
Germany	6½	2	3½
Heligoland	6½	2	3½
Luxemburg	6½	2	3½
Austria	7	2	3½
Belgium	7	2½	4½
Netherlands	7½	2½	4½
Denmark	7½	2½	4½
Russia	7½	2½	4½
Sweden	8	2½	4½
Norway	8	2½	4½
Iceland or Faroe Islands ...	8	2½	4½

N.B.—Notwithstanding the present reduction of postage rates on correspondence exchanged with the Post Office of Italy, the direct exchange with Germany offers still lower rates in respect of the places printed in italics ; the route now under notification being consequently of comparatively little use for those places. But it is the best route for the places not printed in italics.

2. Any letter, as well as any packet of newspapers, may be registered on payment by means of stamps of a registration fee of four annas in addition to the postage.

3. Letters and other articles received as paid by this route will be delivered in India without charge. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery at the following rates:—

From	Per ½ oz. As.	From	Per ½ oz. As.
Italy	7½	Belgium and Netherlands ...	10
Switzerland	8½	Russia	10½
Austria	9	Denmark	11½
Germany ...	9½	Sweden	12
Luxemburg ...		Norway and Iceland or Faroe Islands	12½
Heligoland ...			

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable upon instruments of gift of immovable property, when the value thereof does not exceed fifteen hundred rupees, shall be the stamp duty which would be chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act on a conveyance, the consideration money set forth in which is the same as the value of the immovable property given.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th April 1875.

No. 373 *of* 1875.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain A. N. Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 356 of 1875, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 31st March 1875.

No. 374 *of* 1875.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 58, dated the 25th February 1875, are published for general information:—

PARA. 1.—The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date the 30th* September 1874, *viz.*:—

Richard Nugent Stoker.
Gerald Bomford.
Arthur Barclay.
Henry Alfred Chatham Gray.
Charles Joseph McCartie, M.D.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 30th September 1874 to the 8th February 1875, inclusive.

* Notified in the *London Gazette* of the 5th March 1875, page 1477.

The 13th April 1875.

No. 375 of 1875.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has pleasure in publishing for general information the following letter from the Quartermaster General of the Army, forwarding the final despatch from Brigadier-General W. Stafford, C.B., reporting the close of the operations carried on by the troops under his command in the Duffla country during the past cold season.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the conduct and results of these operations which reflect much credit on Brigadier-General Stafford who commanded, and on the Officers, troops and departments whose efficiency is cordially acknowledged by the Brigadier-General.

No. $\frac{491}{\text{Duffla Expedition}}$ *(Field Operations)*, dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1875.

From—Colonel F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., R.A., Officiating Quartermaster-General,

To—Colonel H. K. BURNE, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., Calcutta.

In original.
Return requested.

I AM desired by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in Chief to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying report from Brigadier-General W. Stafford, C.B., regarding the operations carried on by the troops under his command in the Duffla country.

2. General Stafford's weekly diaries have been forwarded regularly direct to the Military Department, so that the Government of India have been placed in possession of all the circumstances connected with the expedition from 18th November 1874, the date the troops arrived at the Dikrung, until the breaking up of the force at Narainpore on the 24th ultimo.

3. The Brigadier-General bears testimony to the soldierly conduct of the troops, and to the valuable services of the whole of the officers placed at his disposal, more particularly those of whom the Brigadier-General has made special mention in the list attached.

4. The attention of Government is invited to the interesting reports of the officers commanding the transport corps, the senior medical officer, the officer in charge of the survey, the Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and the officer in charge of the signals.

$\frac{\text{Field Operations}}{\text{Duffla}}$, dated Camp Dibrugarh, the 4th March 1875.

From—Brigadier-General W. J. F. STAFFORD, C.B., late Commanding Duffla Field Force,

To—The Quartermaster-General, Army Head-Quarters, Calcutta.

THE Duffla Expedition having been brought to a close, I have the honor to submit a brief narrative of the operations in which the force has been engaged; and I beg to enclose a trace from Major Austen's plane table, which will shew the route taken.

2. The diaries and special reports which have from time to time been forwarded for the information of Government, and the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, leave me but little to add.

3. The objects for which the expedition was organized, and sent into the Duffla Hills, are fully detailed in Government Resolution, No. 1888P, dated 31st August 1874.

2 Mountain Guns.
Detachment Sappers.
250 men, 42nd Native Infantry.
250 „ 44th Native Infantry.
200 „ 16th Native Infantry.
200 „ 43rd Native Infantry.
25 „ Frontier Police.

4. The field force was composed of the troops, as per margin, and for transport service, there were 1,200 coolies, 59 elephants, and 88 boats, from Dikrung Mookh up to which point stores were conveyed in steamers. After a time boats were used from Dikrung Mookh to Borpani, and elephants as far as Herjoollee, or Camp No. 4; beyond this, the coolies of the transport corps were exclusively employed.

5. All out-posts, along the foot of the hills, from Behalee to the west, to Joyling to the east, were taken up the end of October; and during November, troops were moved up. I with my staff arrived at Dikrung Mookh on the 18th November, and on the 10th December I reached Borpani, which may be considered in the enemy's country. A road had been made from Dikrung Mookh, through Narainpore, to Hurmuttee, under the superintendence of Captain Peet, Assistant Commissioner, and this was subsequently improved by military labor. A road was likewise constructed by the troops, from Hurmuttee to Borpani; and the necessity of marching up, keeping close to the banks of the Dikrung river, and crossing and re-crossing it, a proceeding which would have been attended with no little difficulty, was thereby avoided.

6. To allow of supplies being brought up, I remained at Borpani until the 14th December (the road to the rear, and also to the front, being put into proper order) when an onward

move was made to Herjoollee; and on the 18th, the force marched from thence towards camp marked No. 6, which it reached on the 19th, and it was then within a few miles of Pakfi's village (Camp No. 11).

7. When, by the 30th December, the force was in a position to proceed up the Dikrung river, following its banks in the direction of Nana's village, all the captives had been surrendered, with the exception of two—one was in possession of Nana, and the other in that of an Abor Chief, who was then not known.

8. On the 2nd January the force arrived a short distance from Nana's village (No. 9 Camp), and it was soon reported that the captive, to whom allusion has been made above, was anxious to remain where he was, and not to return to the plains. A few days afterwards the village was visited, the Nana having previously come in, and fines were imposed; but as these were not being paid quickly, it was thought expedient to occupy Nana's new village (Camp No. 10), some four miles distant, and this had the desired effect.

9. It was always intended that the force should remain in the hills for some time, and as there were no offending villages further up the Dikrung river, it stayed at No. 9 Camp until the 27th January, and during this time, Major Austen was engaged in survey operations, which, however, were much impeded, in consequence of the very unfavorable weather which prevailed almost the whole of January.

10. In the meantime, from information received, it was ascertained beyond a doubt, that the last remaining captive, a little girl, was in the village of "Dilling" to the north-east of Pakfi's. She had been exchanged by Tagun Gam, whose village is situated to the south of the Missa Purbut, and who took an active part in the raid on Amtolla, for a boy of his, who had been carried away by Boya Gam, resident of "Oompoong" beyond Pakfi's village. Boya Gam had, in his turn, exchanged her for a girl who was in the possession of one of the Chiefs of "Dilling."

11. Tagun Gam was summoned to appear before me, and he readily did so. As a precautionary measure the son of Boya Gam was seized in "Oompoong" and retained as a hostage, the two men concerned in the exchange of the girl being told that they were to recover her, failing which, the son of Boya would not be released. They both agreed to proceed to "Dilling" with mithans and gongs to ransom her; but I now have reason to doubt their having used their best endeavours in the matter. However, as I fully believed, at the time, that the girl would have been given up, I remained at No. 6 Camp until the 7th February, when feeling sure that she would not be surrendered, unless the force advanced, I marched on "Dilling," which proved to be much further than I had anticipated, and which was not reached until the afternoon of the 10th. A very short time after the force arrived above the village, where it encamped, the girl was brought into camp, and delivered up unconditionally. The following morning the force retraced its steps. The weather had been very unfavorable, and there were some very high hills to cross over, one 7,695 feet above the sea level, but all the men were in good spirits, and there was no sickness whatever.

12. The real offender in this case was Tagun Gam, and to guard against any contingency, I had detached Captain Palmer, Aide-de-Camp from No. 6 Camp, with some Sappers, and some men of the 43rd Native Infantry, to this man's village, to secure hostages and mithans, and this duty was performed to my entire satisfaction.

13. On the 11th whilst on the march I heard of the sad events which had occurred in the Naga Hills; and immediate arrangements were made to despatch reinforcements to Dibrugarh.

14. I should state that, prior to making an advance from Hurmuttee, I, in consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, the Political Officer attached to the force, had thought it advisable to send Rotokis (interpreters) and Dufflas residing in our territory, to the different offending villages calling upon the Gams to surrender the captives in their possession. Messengers were also despatched to the Eastern Dufflas, to say that we had no quarrel with them, and that they need not feel any uneasiness with regard to our advance into the hills. The above measure will account for the captives having been brought into our camp even before we reached the villages in which they were, and for the Eastern Dufflas having visited Camp No. 9.

15. No opposition whatever was offered to our advance; but, in my opinion, this must be, in a great degree, if not entirely, attributed to the strength which we displayed, and I doubt whether a much smaller force would have met with the same success.

16. The orders of Government issued for my guidance were, to my mind, so plain and clear, and the path traced out for me so distinct, that I did not consider myself justified in deviating from the instructions laid down in Resolution of 31st August 1874, to which I firmly adhered throughout, and my doing this may, I fear, have been the cause of some disappointment to the Survey Department. Should this have been the case, the whole responsibility rests with me; but, still I trust it may be deemed that I always, so far as it lay in my power,

afforded every assistance to Major Austen and his party. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution occur the words "opportunity will be taken to effect as complete an exploration of the country as circumstances will permit," and I beg to submit that this has been accomplished, and that the reasons which led to the expedition being undertaken had no reference to the exploration of the Duffla country. That, in fact, no troops would have entered the hills, had it not been necessary to punish the tribes by whom the raid of February 1873 was committed.

17. I was singularly fortunate in having placed at my disposal the services of as good and intelligent a set of officers as ever, I may venture to say, accompanied any force in the field, and I would beg to bring the names enumerated in the annexed list to the favourable notice of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief and Government.

18. It must always be rather invidious to mention particular names, when all have done so well; but there are certain officers who, from the nature of the appointments they hold, have better opportunities of bringing out their good qualities, and I only follow the established rule in submitting their names.

19. It is, perhaps, a remarkable fact that the Chiefs of every village the force passed near came into our camp, and that it was on one occasion only that a village was found deserted, but the inhabitants returned to it the day after it was visited.

20. I must not omit to mention that the marine transport service was efficiently performed under the superintendence of Captain Lawrence.

A.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham ...	Political officer with the force. I am greatly indebted to this officer for his valuable assistance and advice.
Colonel R. Baigrie, C.B.	Commanding Cooly Corps. No officer could have discharged his duties better.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sheriff ...	Commanding 42nd Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cory	Commanding Detachment 44th Native Infantry.
Major W. G. Cubett, V.C.	Commanding 16th Native Infantry after departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Girdlestone.
Captain R. H. Salkeld	
Captain H. M. Evans	Commanding Detachment 43rd Native Infantry.
Captain E. J. DeLatour, R.A. ...	Commanding Artillery.
Lieutenant W. J. H. Logan-Home, R.E....	Commanding Sappers. Always ready to execute any work, with his excellent detachment.
Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross ...	Principal Medical Officer. This officer fully sustained the high reputation he deservedly enjoys.
Major M. H. Heathcote	Very arduous duties fell to the share of this officer as Assistant Quartermaster General, and right well he performed them. A most excellent staff officer.
Major J. O. Hunt	Principal Commissariat Officer. An excellent officer.
Captain A. D. Butter	Brigade-Major. Afforded me every assistance.
Captain A. P. Palmer	Aide-de-Camp. Ever ready to make himself useful.
Captain E. W. Begbie	In charge of Semagraph.
Captain W. J. Peet	Assistant Commissioner.
Major H. H. Godwin-Austen ...	In charge of Survey party.
Lieutenant C. Roberts	In charge of elephants.
Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell ...	In charge of boats.

I had every reason to be satisfied with all these officers.

B.

Duffla Field Force Orders.

The Duffla Field Force being in course of being broken up, the Brigadier-General begs to tender his best acknowledgments and thanks to all those engaged in the operations, for the assistance they have invariably afforded him. It has not been the good fortune of the force

to encounter opposition; and consequently there was no fighting; but still the objects for which the expedition was organized and sent into the Duffla hills have, in the opinion of the Brigadier, been fully accomplished; and it will give him much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief and Government the names of those officers who have, he thinks, deserved special mention:—

(*a.*)—Commanding and Staff Officers have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty.

(*b.*)—The Medical and Commissariat arrangements have been all that could be desired, and the transport service has always kept the force well supplied, in fact there have been no privations, and no force was ever better fed.

(*c.*)—Friendly Dufflas and others were employed by the energetic political officer with the force in bringing in intelligence, &c.

(*d.*)—The survey parties, under the able officer in charge, have done a very fair amount of work.

(*e.*)—The conduct of the men has been excellent, and they have always performed their duties cheerfully, and well.

By order,

(Sd.) A. D. BUTTER, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major, Duffla Field Force.

CAMP NARAINPORE,
The 24th February 1875.

C.

Dated Camp Narainpore, the 23rd February 1875.

From—Colonel R. BAIGRIE, C.B., Commanding Transport Corps, Duffla Field Force,

To—The Brigade-Major, Duffla Field Force.

Having been directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Duffla Field Force to report upon the conduct of the officers and men of the Transport Corps during the late expedition, I have great pleasure in bringing to notice their almost universal good conduct, and the willing alacrity with which all (officers and men) assisted me in, first organizing and disciplining the corps, and afterwards in carrying on the arduous work which falls to the transport department on active service.

Unfortunately for our little army, the ends for which the force was employed were attained without fighting, but the work of the transport corps was the same, and all through the continued soaking rains of January with nearly 200 men in hospital, and many more who ought to have been, had the necessities of the force permitted of it, the steady work of pushing up supplies over steep and slippery mountain paths was carried on without a grumble being heard, and during the eight hard marches to and from Dilling (No. 15) over two mountain ranges of about six thousand feet, and one of seven thousand and eight hundred, exposed to much wet and cold, officers and men worked with the same hearty good will.

I beg to bring to the Brigadier-General's notice the valuable work done by the officers attached to the transport corps:—

Captain Wauchope, 42nd Regiment, Native Infantry,
" Boyes, 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment,
" Hutchinson, 14th Regiment,
Lieutenant Egan, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and
Surgeon Keefer, 20th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry,

throughout the expedition; nothing could exceed their zeal, and the care taken of the men by them, and the discipline enforced by them, together with the sanitary arrangements established and maintained by Surgeon Keefer amongst a class of men hitherto unaccustomed to restraint, went far, in my opinion, to maintain the great healthiness of the force.

I wish also to bring to the Brigadier-General's notice that the non-commissioned officers of the 25th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th regiments of Native Infantry attached to the transport

were very useful and hard working, and the Punjabees and Nepalese were equal in their docility, cleanliness and obedience.

I would also beg to bring to notice the readiness and willingness with which the 500 men sent on duty to the "Naga" Hills obeyed the order, when all were looking forward to returning home. Many whose services were not required, volunteered to go, and only one man (an Afghan) grumbled at having to go.

D.

No. 147, dated Camp Dunsiri Mookh, the 25th February 1875.

From—The Deputy Surgeon-General, Dacca Circle, Principal Medical Officer of the late Duffla Field Force,

To—The Brigade-Major, Eastern Frontier District, late Duffla Field Force.

I have the honor to sumbit to Brigadier-General Stafford, C. B., Commanding, a sketch of the medical and sanitary arrangements, with the sickness and mortality during the Duffla expedition, and to bring to his notice the services of the medical officers.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

2. The Artillery sappers and main portion of the transport corps were conveyed from Goalundo to Dikrung Mookh by three steamers taking four flats. Surgeons Raye and Keefer, and Assistant Apothecary Wilson were respectively in charge of a steamer.

The 16th Native Infantry proceeded from Tezpur under Surgeon Bovill of the regiment. The 42nd and 43rd left Gauhāti in charge of Surgeon Wilson, posted to the force for general duty. The 44th came down from Dibrugarh mainly in charge of Surgeon Gash.

3. At Narainpore, as two medical officers were to accompany the advance, Surgeon-Major White of the 42nd was directed to take charge also of the sappers and 44th, and Surgeon Bovill of the Artillery and 43rd. Surgeon Raye was appointed to the charge of the medical stores and depôt hospital Narainpore; and Surgeon Wilson to the depôt, &c., about to be formed at Hurmuttee.

4. Under the probability that detachments would be separated occasionally from head quarters, each detachment hospital was organized distinct with its own hospital assistant and establishment.

5. Thus the arrangements for the medical staff might be said to be on the general staff system—the distinctive character of a regimental officer being merged into more general duty—and those for the hospital establishments on the regimental. The result was, I think, satisfactory. Medical officers were occasionally sent with detachments other than their charges, or with only a portion of their charge, resuming all again on their return to head-quarters. A detachment being independent, moved off with its hospital establishment on the shortest notice.

6. On the advance from Narainpore, the sick of the troops and transport remained there; and the same occurred at Hurmuttee. Most of them were temporary cases, and soon rejoined head-quarters, or were attached to the strength of the depôts. During the expedition, sick men, not likely to recover within a reasonable time, were sent back to these depôts: but their numbers were few.

7. When the force advanced on the 30th December, from Camp No. 6, Surgeon Raye was brought up for the charge of the field hospital established there. He left on the 27th January, taking back the whole sick of the force to Camp No. 3, Borpani; whence they proceeded by boat to Narainpore. There were no sick men with the force when it began to withdraw.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

8. The system of latrine trenches was new to the 16th Native Infantry and the Assam regiments. Medical officers introduced it on a regular system, and in all measures they received cordial support from commanding officers. The 26 days' occupation of Camp No. 9—in a contracted space and under most unfavorable weather—was a good test of the efficiency of the plan. The cleanliness of the several camps was so well attended to, that I think it may be said no offence was evident on the return marches.

9. The water-supply was almost entirely from large streams. Precautions were, however, taken when the supply was in smaller quantity.

10. At each camp the troops and transport, &c, hutted well, and guarded themselves against wet grounds. The 16th among the former, and the men of the transport corps soon becoming adepts in the work.

11. Even on the wet and severe marches to Dilling, the trenches were as regularly dug, and the hutting carried out, as on shorter journeys.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

12 Surgeon-Major J. B. White, of the 42nd, gave me valuable assistance in Calcutta while organizing the medical details of the expedition. He preceded the force, and made arrangements for it at Narainpore and Hurmuttee. I am much indebted to him for his willing aid on all occasions; much of the good sanitary state of the camps is due to his example and supervision.

13. Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, was, at short notice, ordered with the expedition. He was detained at Narainpore pending the arrival of Surgeon Gunn. On that officer returning ill from Gauhati, Surgeon Raye was kept with the force. As medical store-keeper he did good service. The duty on landing and dispersion was arduous. On this work, and during his month's tour at the field hospital, No. 6, his services were very valuable.

14. Surgeon J. N. Keefer, of the 20th Native Infantry, was posted to the transport corps, and joined as the men arrived at Chinsurah. The good sanitary condition of the lines of the transport corps at all the camps was mainly due to his constant supervision and care. His arrangements for the detached post of his men were judicious and thoughtful.

15. Surgeon J. Wilson was stationed principally at Hurmuttee. He performed every duty devolving on him satisfactorily, and kept his station in excellent sanitary condition.

16. Surgeon E. Bovill of the 16th Native Infantry was careful and hardworking in all his charges. He took great pains in the sanitation of the different camps, and did good service throughout.

17. Assistant Apothecary G. Wilson was diligent and painstaking. His principal duties were at the Narainpore depôt, where he gave satisfaction to Surgeons Raye and Wilson.

18. There were 17 Hospital Assistants attached to the expedition, its depôts and out-posts. With one exception all did their duty well. But I would name the following, who did good service with the force itself: 3rd Class Hospital Assistants Abdool Gunny, Artillery; Ausgur Hossein, Sappers; Rujub Alli, 16th; Syud Mahomed Hossein, 43rd; Mahomed Fuzloo Rahman, 44th; Nusseroodeen, Staff; Rughoonath Dass and Munsa Ram, of the transport corps.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

19. Subject to the receipt of full details for the whole month of February, the following table shows the main statistics of the force:—

Percentage of sick to average daily strength, for 3 months, from 24th November 1874 to 24th February 1875.

	Fighting men.	Transport Corps.	Followers.
From 24th November, 7 days ...	3·42	3·91	2·24
December	3·47	5·81	1·36
January	5·79	11·80	2·67
To 24th February, 24 days ...	4·66	9·98	1·54
Average for the 3 months on the total figures	4·55	8·74	1·91

20. Total deaths in the force, from 1st November 1874 to 28th February 1875:—

Fighting men No. 4.
- 1 16th Native Infantry, dysentery, Gohpore out-posts.
- 1 16th " " Narainpore depôt.
- 1 43rd " " " "
- 1 44th " heart disease, Camp No. 9.

Transport corps No. 10.
- 1 Cholera ... } On board steamers.
- 1 Diarrhœa ... } On board steamers.
- 1 Drowned ... } On board steamers.
- 2 Fever, Narainpore depôt.
- 1 Pneumonia, Hurmuttee depôt.
- 2 Dysentery, 1 at No. 6, 1 at Hurmuttee depôt.
- 2 Diarrhoea, Narainpore depôt.

Followers, No. 6.
- 1 Survey coolie, Cholera, Narainpore.
- 1 " Bronchitis, "
- 1 " Dysentery, No. 6.
- 1 Mahout ... Fever, Narainpore.
- 1 " ... Dysentery, Narainpore.
- 1 Chowdry, 44th " at No. 9.

The mortality per cent. to average daily strength for the 4 months was:—

Fighting men	...	...	·50 per cent.
Transport corps	...	...	·86 „
Followers	...	...	1·15 „

21. The health of the officers was, on the whole, excellent. Most of them however suffered ill effects from the circumstances of camp No. 6; and, but for the excellence of the commissariat rations—the regular issue of fresh meat and bread—dysenteric affections would have then become prevalent.

E.

No. 137, dated Steamer *Jaboona*, the 1st March 1875.

From—MAJOR C. G. HUNT, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Principal Commissariat Officer, Duffla Expedition,

To—The Brigade-Major, Duffla Expedition.

Brigadier-General Stafford, C. B., having been pleased to desire that I should submit the names of officers of my department whose services during the late Duffla Expedition deserve notice, I have the honor to report for his information, that Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Montagu, and Sub-Assistant Commissary-Generals Lieutenant J. R. B. Bennet and G. L. Eliot, have evinced great zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu in particular has continuously had heavy work of a responsible nature to perform, and has shewn himself to be an officer of very sound judgment, and one who could be relied upon in emergency.

I am much indebted to each of these officers for the valuable aid they have afforded me on this occasion.

F.

Dated Camp Narainpore, the 23rd February 1875.

From—Captain C. BEGBIE, Madras Sappers, in charge of Army Semegraph,

To—The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Duffla Field Force.

I have the honor to offer the following report of the signalling operations during the Duffla Expedition.

2. I joined the head-quarters at Borpani on the 12th December last, with two Privates of the Madras Sappers, and sets of equipment for two signal stations, that being the maximum number which could be worked by us.

3. Lieutenant C. R. Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, kindly offered his services, and volunteered to work at the base, according as his duties kept him at Hurmuttee, or Narainpore, and towards the end of December, the necessary arrangements being completed, signalling between Narainpore and the hill known as Tenier Lampah, near No. 5 Camp, was established.

I beg to take this opportunity of expressing my great obligations to Lieutenant Roberts for the zealous interest evinced by him in the signalling, and for the important assistance rendered by him throughout. In fact, if he had not undertaken to work the base station, it would have been impossible to have attempted any signalling, as I and my two Sappers could only have manned two stations, which number would have been useless for any practical purpose.

4. It became necessary afterwards to change the signalling station from Tenier Lampah to a point marked as "Peak 2 L" in the Duffla map, as the former position was invisible, while the latter was visible, from the neighbourhood of Camps Nos. 6 and 9, at which our longest halts were made. It was requisite to have a station in the camps themselves, as "Peak 2 L" could not be seen from them, so that a chain of four stations was indispensable for connecting by continuous communication, either of these camps with the base.

5. According to the complement laid down in the official code book, there should have been 14 signallers to have worked these four stations, but the number *actually* available was only three, but this was increased to five by volunteers. So the arrangement made was that the two Native Sappers took one central station (Peak 2 L) and I worked the other (in the vicinity of the

Camp), while the terminal stations were managed by Lieutenant Roberts and Sergeant Macqueen (Bengal Sappers) respectively when htey were available.

6. It is much to be regretted that the very unfavourable weather during the whole of our stay at No. 9 Camp, prevented any signalling operations being undertaken while there, and it was not until our return to No. 6 that messages, for some days in succession, were transmitted from head-quarters to Narainpore and Hurmuttee.

In addition to the constant rain, mist and cloud, there were other natural difficulties to contend with in the features of the hills, the principal one being the dense and universal forest, which had to be cleared at considerable labor before a horizon could be obtained for a signal station.

7. I beg here to submit that a considerable risk of total failure is involved in the condition of depending upon such a precarious source as the services of volunteers to work the Semegraph, as all officers and men in the field having their legitimate duties to attend to, it is evident that perfect reliance can never be placed on all the signal stations in a chain being manned at all hours.

I avail myself therefore of this opportunity of pointing out the great inconvenience that might arise on some important occasion, if the working of the army Semegraph is in any way dependent on non-professional and voluntary services. The efficient working of the department can only be relied on, when it is composed of officers and men not only thoroughly trained to its duties, but who also belong to it exclusively.

8. Bearing in mind, however, that on this expedition four signal stations were worked by two officers and three men, I trust that the operations, though they were limited, may be considered satisfactory.

The operations were limited in consequence, principally, of our being *entirely* dependent on the helistat as the means of communication; for, a sunny day throughout the line was quite the exception. If more signallers, however, had been available, the links could have been multiplied, and in the chain thus informed, the base would have been connected with the advanced posts by stations about eight or ten miles apart, according to circumstances, and as flags are easily read at these distances, signalling could have been carried on as well in cloudy as in sunny weather.

9. A sketch accompanies this letter, and it is hoped that it will prove useful in illustrating the relative positions of the different camps and signal stations.

No. 30, dated Narainpore, the 25th February 1875.

From—Major H. H. GODWIN AUSTEN, Deputy Supdt., Topographical Survey of India,

To—Captain D. BUTTER, Brigade-Major, Duffla Field Force.

I have the honor to enclose a sketch for the information of the Brigadier-General of the portion of the Duffla country lately visited by the force under his command, on the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch, shewing the routes followed by the main columns and all detachments in red, those by the survey parties in brown. The map is capable of being reproduced by photo-zincography, should other copies be required, as the hill ranges are shewn in penwork, this the Surveyor-General will no doubt undertake pending the compilation of the fair maps.

2. The survey party has completed by actual survey about 530 square miles of the hill country, and 1,000 square miles more have been laid down by rough reconnoissance. Lieutenant Harman in the Ranga valley brought in a reconnoissance of 500 square miles, and fixed the positions of several hitherto unvisited villages. The total area of country now fairly known of which we were a short time ago completely ignorant, is 1,550 square miles.

3. The triangulation has been successfully completed for a distance of 42 miles in direct line from its base. At Nikori Chapri and Rodonga, Great Trigonometrical Survey stations on the Bramaputra up to Shengorh Peak, on the watershed of the Dikrung and Ranga rivers, eight trigonometrical stations were observed and a number of peaks have been fixed on the ranges to the north up to 28° 25' including several snowy peaks hitherto unknown. These will prove of great use hereafter, should further survey operations be attempted in this part of the Eastern Himalaya.

I have in conclusion to bring to your favorable notice the assistants named in the margin, who have worked hard and seconded my endeavours to the utmost to secure a good outturn of work. Mr Lister of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, has had every opportunity given him, and has brought together a large collection of plants and seeds illustrative of the flora of the country. A collection of the birds, insects, and shells has also been brought together, which will be examined and reported on hereafter.

Lieutenant H. T. Harman, R.E.
Mr. M. T. Ogle.
Mr. William Robert.
Mr. T. Lister.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 376 *of* 1875.—The difference between the Indian and English scales of clothing for the Infantry of the Line having caused numerous references on the subject of the clothing to be issued to British Infantry soldiers on arrival in India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules for guidance.

2. All ranks should, on arrival in India, conform to the clothing regulations in this country. Accordingly men who received in England in 1873-74

a tunic,
a kersey frock,
a pair tweed trowsers,
a „ serge „

should receive on arrival in India for 1874-75 the Indian scale of clothing, *viz.*:—

a tunic, or compensation in lieu,
a pair cloth trowsers,
a „ serge „ or compensation.

Those men who received in England in 1874-75

a kersey frock,
a pair tweed trowsers,

should receive on arrival in India for 1875-76 the Indian scale of clothing for that year, *viz.*:—

a serge frock, or compensation with difference between tunic and serge frock,
a pair serge trowsers, or compensation with difference between cloth and serge trowsers.

3. In the event of a Regiment of British Infantry arriving in India with *cloth* clothing, two years in wear, in a year in which serge is issued, the issue of cloth clothing will be made to such extent as may be required, on the understanding that no compensation will be admissible for the difference between cloth and serge clothing, which is only recognized to be due under G. G. O. No. 549 of 17th May 1872 in the second year of clothing, when the issue consists of serge frock and serge trowsers.

4. When desired by Commanding Officers of British Infantry Regiments, the Clothing Department is authorized to issue, as far as is conveniently practicable, serge frocks and trowsers, up to the value of the compensation admissible under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the General Order.

5. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 377 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 6, dated the 19th March 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Clay.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major H. Thompson, 6 months private affairs.

No. 378 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1st January 1875:—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) George Remington Cookson ...	Bengal Infy.	456 5 0	595 17 0	.....	1st April 1875	England.
2	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Reginald Ouseley	Staff Corps ..	365 0 0	526 8 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
3	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Charles Need	Bengal Infy.	365 0 0	.....	4,431 0 0	„	£1,000 in India; £3,431 in England.
4	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Richard Wellesley Chambers ...	Staff Corps ..	456 5 0	419 6 0	.....	„ ...	England.
5	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) George Fullerton Carnegie ...	Ditto ...	365 0 0	365 7 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
6	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) William Briggs	Ditto ...	292 0 0	324 4 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
7	Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dewe White	Ditto ...	292 0 0	258 11 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
8	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Pigot Williams	Ditto ...	292 0 0	257 8 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
9	Lieut.-Col. Robert Cogan Cross	Ditto ...	365 0 0	.....	3,145 0 0	„ ...	
10	Lieut.-Col. Etienne St. George	Ditto ...	365 0 0	257 8 0	.....	„ ...	England.
11	Lieut.-Col. Thomas Taylor ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	230 12 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
12	Lieut.-Col. Wemyss Smith...	Ditto ...	365 0 0	229 8 0	.....	„ ...	Ditto.
13	Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) William Robert Cunningham ...	Bengal Infy.	456 5 0	531 7 0	.....	12th „ ...	Ditto.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 379 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 140, dated 24th March 1875, the services of Major J. H. Bedford, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 380 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Tomkyns Morris, 8th March 1875.

No. 381 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William John Ward, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 8th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Swiney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces,—for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles McKenzie Hall, of the General List Infantry, Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 382 *of* 1875.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 974 of 1874, opposite the name of Hospital Assistant Motee Lall, and under date of rank for "27th June 1868" read "*27th January* 1868."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 383 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Punjab Cavalry,—*Date of arrival at Bombay,* 18th February 1875. (Date of departure on furlough, 25th February 1873.)

Captain (Brevet Major) B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, Public Works Department,—*Date of arrival at Bombay,* 17th March 1875.

Captain G. M. Abbott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern 19th Bengal Lancers,—*Date of arrival at Bombay,* 24th March 1875.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 14th Bengal Lancers,—*Date of arrival at Fort William,* 31st March 1875.

Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, of the General List Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern 8th Bengal Cavalry,—*Date of arrival at Fort William,* 31st March 1875.

Captain R. J. Wimberley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars,—*Date of arrival at Fort William,* 4th April 1875.

Major R. J. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—*Date of arrival at Bombay,* 4th April 1875.

No. 384 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Colonel Thomas Rochfort Snow, of Cavalry,—for three years under the Regulations of 1796.

No. 385 *of* 1875.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 9th March 1875, page 1528, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE ;
Pall Mall, the 9th March 1875.

First Class Apothecary John Rehill, Bengal Medical Service, to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 10th March 1875.

The following promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in consequence of the death, on 5th February 1875, of Lieutenant-General T. H. Shuldham, Bengal Infantry :—

Major-General William Binfield Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 6th February 1875.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Baigrie, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th November 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Hunter Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ferrers Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crommelin Hankin, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Winterton Dun, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walker, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ambrose Hare, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December 1874.

No. 386 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon W. E. Battersby, M.B., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 387 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

Names.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Joonga ...	9th April 1874 ...	20th April 1874.
Kaim ...	4th May „ ...	.....

No. 388 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination, are advanced to the next higher

grade with effect from the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of completion of the septennial period of service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Moolchund (A) ...	14th April 1872	25th Dec. 1874	25th Dec. 1874
Abdool Kadir Khan...	14th April 1873	Ditto	Ditto
Ahmed Ally (2nd) ...	11th Feb. 1874	13th Nov. 1874	13th Nov. 1874
Shaik Raheem Bux...	24th June 1874	Ditto	25th June 1874
Enaynt Hoossein ...	30th Sept. 1874	25th Dec. 1874	1st Oct. 1874

(A) Passed an examination in English on the 25th December 1874.

No. 389 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
B. Apparido ...	29th April 1869	25th Dec. 1874.
Sham Sarun ...	12th Oct. „	5th Feb. 1875.
Surbolund ...	16th April 1871	1st „ „
Abdool Guffor ...	1st July 1873	3rd „ „

No. 390 *of* 1875.—The following Native Medical Pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

General Number.	Names.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
684	Feeroz Deen ...	8th March 1875.
731	Hyder Khan ...	1st „ „

No. 391 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that Officers Commanding Native Regiments shall submit a Statement quarterly in the annexed form, of all public monies received, paid, and remaining unexpended in their hands at the end of each year.

The Returns are to accompany the Pay Lists for the months of March, June, September and December of each year.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Return of Regimental Funds for the quarter ending

Description.*	Balance on 1st	Received during the quarter.	Paid during the quarter.	Balance on 30th	Why not adjusted.
Pay of men on Command or on leave ...					
Unissued pay and allowances.					
Advances for recruiting service					
Compensation for clothing ..					
Donation batta ..					
Hutting money ..					
Gratuities unclaimed ..					
Deserters' pay and effects ..					
Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and men					
TOTAL ...					

* All monies which, in the event of their remaining unclaimed, would be credited to the State, are to be included in the lists.

N. B.—Any other public money not specified above, should be duly entered under the proper head.

I hereby certify that I have personally enquired into and ascertained the above to be a true and correct account of all Government monies remaining in regimental charge this day, and of the reason for their non-adjustment.

Station _____ _____, *Colonel,*

Date _____ *Commanding* _____ *Regiment.*

No. 392 *of* 1875.—Yusseen Khan, whose appointment as Jemadar on probation in the 24th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry was sanctioned by the Government of India on the 7th April 1873, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st March 1873.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10*th April* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 13th March to 9th April 1875:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant H. W. Gataker ...	5th April 1875	Benares ...	.....	
Subordinate Medical Department ...	Apothecary J. Piner ...	3rd „ „	Nowshera ...	.....	

FORT WILLIAM;
The 10*th April* 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April 1875.

No. 7 of 1875.—The following notice to Mariners received from the Government of Bombay is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

DIRECTION FOR THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR

LIGHT-HOUSE.

Latitude of light-house on Manora Point ...	24° 47′ 21″ N.
Longitude	66° 58′ 15″ E.
The light is a fixed one, 120 feet above the sea-level, visible in clear weather ...	16 miles.
In hazy weather, prevalent during the south-west monsoon, about	7 miles.
Present light very inferior. A dioptric light of the 2nd order recommended.	

TIDES.

	H.	M.
High Water, full and change	10	30
	Ft.	In.
Average rise and fall, Spring tides	9	6
Ditto ditto Neap tides	3 to 4 feet.	

Depth of water in Entrance Channel at High Water—

Spring tides	29 feet.
Neap tides	24 to 26 feet.

DRAUGHT OF VESSELS ENTERING OR LEAVING PORT.

Vessels with a draught not exceeding 21½ feet can now enter and leave the Port without difficulty or delay during all seasons of the year.

During the fair season, from October to 15th May, vessels with a draught not exceeding 24 feet can now enter and leave the harbour.

Fixed moorings are placed for such vessels.

TIME OF TIDE FOR ENTERING PORT.

Sailing vessels should enter Port on the ebb-tide.

Steamers can enter either flood or ebb, and stand at once into Port.

Masters of Ships should not, under any circumstances, attempt to enter the harbour without a Pilot.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the extensive works executed, a breakwater* has been built, running out from Manora Point in a south-by-east direction to a distance of 1,500 feet into 6 fathoms of water; this affords complete shelter to the Entrance Channel during the south-west monsoon; also a channel has been opened brough the bar with a depth of 20 feet at low water spring-tides 500 feet in breadth; the channel is marked by buoys, and these on entering should be kept on the port side about 150 feet.

* A red-light is exhibited at the outer extremity of the breakwater.

Note.—A Mail Steamer arriving off the port at night and requiring a Pilot should fire two guns.

APPROACHING THE PORT.

COAST OF SIND.

Indus Banks.

The Coast of Sind below the parallel of 24° north latitude should be approached with great caution; too much attention cannot be paid to the lead, more especially in passing the banks of the Indus.*

* Banks of the Indus have extended about 10 miles to the southward since 1856.

No sailing vessel should come nearer this coast than 20 fathoms by night, or in rough weather, or under 12 fathoms by day in fine weather.

The tides during the springs are strong, the flood sets south-east and ebbs to the north-west.

From February to the end of the monsoon a strong south-easterly current is experienced, running at a rate of from 15 to 40 miles a day.

During the south-west monsoon, sailing vessels should make Ras Muari (Cape Monze), which is 18 miles west-half-north from Manora Light-house, and keep to windward of the port, if the weather is thick, or if the tide does not suit for entering the harbour. Allowance must also be made for a strong set to the south-east, which prevails more or less during the south-west monsoon.

Do not bring Manora Point to the southward-of-east, or go under 15 fathoms near Cape Monze.

Masters of ships should endeavour to make the port at daylight, and can with safety approach into 8 fathoms to about 2 miles distance from the light-house, keeping it, in any bearing, from north-east to north, and heave to for a Pilot.

ANCHORAGE IN THE ROADS.

From June to the middle of September, ships should not on any account anchor, but stand off and on, keeping the light-house bearing from north-by-east to north-east, 1 to 2 miles distant, until boarded by a Pilot or directed by signal.

September to end of March.

Anchorage light-house north-by-east to north-north-east, distant 1 mile, 7 fathoms.

April and May.

Light-house north-north-east to north-east, distant half a mile, 8 fathoms.

GEORGE C. PARKER, *Lieut., I. N.,*
Actg. Master Attendant, Kurrachee.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
MANORA,
The 21st February 1875.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th April 1875.

No. 169.—Baboo Boij Nath Chatterjee, Officiating Accountant 4th grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is placed on the Establishment under the control of the Director of State Railways.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 170.—The services of Lieutenant E. E. Kenny, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Mysore, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

No. 171.—Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 172.—Mr. M. J. Chabrel is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer 3rd grade on probation, and posted to Mysore.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 173.—Lieutenant (local Captain) W. H. Rathborne, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways from the 22nd March 1875 *vice* Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., who has gone on furlough.

No. 174. *Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 154 of the 25th March 1875, regarding the resignation of Mr A. G. Murray, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, for "13th March 1875" read "14th March 1875."

The 16th April 1875.

No. 175.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B. A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, arrived in Bombay on the 4th April, and the balance of extended leave granted him by the Secretary of State (Notification No. 83, dated 22nd February 1875) is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Sampson is allowed subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 13th April. He resumed charge of his office from Major J. P. Steel, R.E., on the forenoon of the 14th.

No. 176.—Mr. M. Gregory, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade, is transferred from His Highness the Nizam's State Railway to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

No. 177.—Mr. G. J. Lynn, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted 85 days' privilege leave with effect from the 18th January 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 8th April 1875.

No. 978*S*.—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, six months' leave on private affairs to Mr. C. Twidale, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Erinpoora Division, from 12th April 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 982*S*.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave to Mr. E. Mc. A. Moir, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.

Aboo, the 7th April 1875.

No. 183.—Leave.—Major H. M. Repton, Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 10th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices within the German Empire, or in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or in the Island of Heligoland, can be obtained through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made will be determined from time to time by the authorities of the German Post Office.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 7th April 1875.

No. 4.—Mr. C. P. Torrens, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 28.—Mr. F. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 15th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 29.—Privilege leave for three days is granted to Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, in extension of the leave granted him in Inspector General's Notification No. 15, dated 24th February 1875.

No. 30.—Madad Hoosen, Overseer, is transferred from 2nd to 3rd Circle, and Nundoo Singh, Overseer, from 3rd to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

The 13th April 1875.

No. 1217.—Third Grade Assistant Engineer Baboo Callypuddo Sein is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Fort William Division, Military Works; he joined the latter division on the forenoon of 7th instant.

This transfer is ordered for the benefit of the public service.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 12th April 1875.

No. 14.—The twenty days' privilege leave granted to Sergeant H. McGrow, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, in Notification No. 10 of 5th March 1875, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The 13th April 1875.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 24, dated the 17th ultimo, Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 8th instant, and has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same day.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 16.—Sergeant S. Grant, Supervisor, 1st Grade, attached to the II Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the I Allahabad Division, Military Works, and Sergeant R. Sullivan, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the latter to the former.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 1.—With the approval of the Inspector General of Military Works, Captain J. H. Crowdy, R. E., Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, is transferred to the 1st Rawulpindee Division.

No. 2.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lahore Division, is transferred to the 1st Rawulpindee Division.

The 10th April 1875.

No. 3.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur to the 1st Rawulpindee Division, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 13th April 1875.

No. 1055.—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 15th May 1875.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 6th April 1875.

No. 582.—Lieutenant F. Spratt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him per Government of India Gazette Notification No. 327, dated 1st March 1875, on 1st April 1875.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1875.

No. 56.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 13th March 1875.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 58.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 129 of the 19th March 1875, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway (open line).

The 9th April 1875.

No. 59.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for eighteen

months under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it; also subsidiary leave from the 11th March to the 9th April 1875, both days inclusive.

The 12th April 1875.

No. 60.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 61.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 62.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 6th March 1875.

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 162 of the 30th March 1875, Corporal H. Rowe, R. E., Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 64.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Sindia State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1875.

The Office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, having been removed to Parbatipur, all communications intended for it should be addressed to that place in future.

F. MOORE,
Controller of Accounts,
Northern Bengal State Railway,
Parbatipur.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th April 1875.

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 130, dated 20th March 1875, transferring Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, from the office of the Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, this Accountant was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 1st April 1875.

No. 43.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the privilege granted to him by Notification No. 39, dated 3rd April 1875, on the forenoon of the 7th April 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th April 1875.

No. 68.—Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Ghotkee Division to join his appointment on the Sindhia State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st March 1875.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 69.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Lukkee Depôt, is granted thirty days' leave to enable him to appear before a medical board.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 72.—Mr. F. R. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1875.

No. 343.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 20th March 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 3rd April 1875.

No. 19.—With reference to Neemuch State Railway Notincation No. 42, dated 22nd October 1874, Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported himself at Indore on the 29th February 1875. He is posted to the Second Division, Neemuch State Railway.

The 5th April 1875.

No. 20.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave of two months and nine days in addition to the twenty-one days already granted in this office Notification No. 18, dated 27th March 1875.

The 10th April 1875.

No. 21.—Mr. R. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Second Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st July 1875.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
April 5th, 1875 ...		..		3,010	62,33,487
" 6th " ...	..	...		6,310	60,33,487
" 7th " ..	3,200		.	4,819	60,33,487
" 8th " ...	...	.	3,200	17,177	59,33,487
" 9th " ...	...		3 200	7,088	58,33,487
" 10th " ...	..		3,200	7,035	57,33,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th April 1875.

H HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Chandrabhushan	...	Calcutta Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Ramkumar	...	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Hirālal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jognesvar	...	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Sarkar, Natavar	...	Calcutta Medical College.
2. Das, Manmohan	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Calcutta Medical College.
De, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.	..	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	.	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagvatichandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	...	Calcutta Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikuntanath	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	....	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
Dadar Baksh	...	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	..	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	...	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar	.	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradáprasád	...	Ditto.
„ Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.
Van Geyzel, W. C.	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th April 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,05,245	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. A. P. 1,29,74,538 1 5	3,12,07,749	1	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,82,33,210 15 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,20,11,503	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		11,99,663	13	2
Sundries		7,39,089	0	7
TOTAL ...		7,87,63,251	10	7

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,64,35,902	3	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		75,20,664	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		47,95,598	13	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,96,18,208	15	2
Dead Stock		10,81,310	15	7
Stamps		12,969	0	0
Balances with other Banks ...		4,67,320	2	7
Sundries		23,131	3	2
Bullion		44,752	5	3
		4,99,99,857	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. A. P. 1,09,17,492 8 1	2,87,63,394	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,78,45,901 8 1			
TOTAL ...		7,87,63,251	10	7

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the we ek ending 13th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,05,245	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. A. P. 1,57,89,733 3 4	3,36,78,893	0	7
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,78,89,159 13 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,22,70,101	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		11,19,350	4	8
Sundries		7,61,927	5	2
TOTAL ...		8,14,35,517	12	7

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,62,03,305	5	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		77,38,442	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		50,02,242	3	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,12,78,884	6	6
Dead Stock		10,77,999	1	10
Stamps		12,945	10	5
Balances with other Banks ...		5,34,582	2	8
Sundries		23,347	2	2
Bullion		65,939	12	4
		5,19,37,687	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. A. P. 1,03,40,793 6 5	2,94,97,830	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,91,57,036 9 9			
TOTAL ...		8,14,35,517	12	7

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
379	B 32—99927	50	J. Sturrock, Esq., C. S., Madras.
	B 43—04405	50	
387	B 44—01624	100	Captain R. N. Hubberty, 89th Regiment, Trichinopoly.
	„ —04474	100	
388	B 44—04208 } wrongly joined	100	Luxamon Govind, Goods' Clerk, Manwar.
	„ —04205 } wrongly joined		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th April 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7878	L 51—70528	100	G. E. Ives, Esq., Inspector.
7879	L 51—31433	100	Dabee Sohoy Misser.
	„ —31434	100	
7880	L 11—80232	5	Babu Koylas Chunder Das Gupta.
	„ —80231	5	
	L 42—80812	10	
	„ —80811	10	
7881	L 50—95150	100	C. D. Rollo, Esq.
7882	L 51—26187	100	Gopaul Singh.
	L 49—94891	50	
	„ —94892	50	
7883	A 91—50633	100	Munnoo.
7887	L 49—94140	50	Babu Gopaul Chunder Chatterjee.
7888	L 41—60718	10	Babu Bhut Nath Chatterjee.
7893	L 66—15163	50	Babu Baney Kunto Banerjee.
7894	L 3—62272	10	Messrs. Francis, Ramsay & Co.
	L 45—92009	20	
	L 47—03182	20	
	L 39—97126	10	
7895	L 49—44833	50	The Post Master General, Allahabad.
7896	A 91—65392	100	Meer Ijutally.
7900	L 39—83452	10	The Jailor of Maldah.
	L 41—62274	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7871	L 45—11320	20	Dabee Proshad.
7872	L 39—86210	10	Babu Nobin Chunder Boral.
7873	„ —57757	10	Babu Doorga Das Das.
	A 97—16913	10	
7874	A 99—00494 / „ —00492	20	Babu Abinash Chunder Sein.
7875	L 16—30117	5	Babu Trilucko Nath Singha.
	„ —30118	5	
7876	L 39—46986 / „ —46989	10	Babu Bai Cunto Nath Sein.
7877	L 6—61149 / A 95—44945	10	Babu Mutty Lal Ghose.
7884	A 81—29080 / A 45 39527	20	Babu Mohendra Nath Ghose.
	A 96—80642 / A 95—49687	10	
	L 4—09987 / „ —09986	10	
	L 1—97636 / „ —97635	10	
7885	L 2—31955	10	Babu Roghoo Nath Mozoomder.
7889	L 45—99619	20	Babu Raj Kissen Pramanic.
7890	L 11—56642 / „ —56641	5	Babu Mohima Chundra Sen.
7891	L 20—06521	5	Babu Shib Chunder Das.
7892	L 37—71593 / „ —71592	20	The Officiating Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	L 46—97386 / „ —97389	20	
	L 10—08486 / „ —08485	5	
	L 17—43950 / „ —43952	5	
	L 10—95878 / „ —95872	5	
	„ —68370 / „ —68301	5	
	L 15—71812 / „ —71817	5	
	L 42—81587 / „ —81557	10	
	L 32—14286 / „ —18482	10	
7897	L 46—34366	20	Messrs. C. Lazarus, and Co.
7898	L 9—95007	5	Babu Khettra Chundra Bose.
	„ —95010	5	
7899	L 9—65178 / „ —65177	5	John Lindley, Esq.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 16th April* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 4—14717	100	C. A. W. Davies, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Currency, Akola.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th April* 1875.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
65	E 3—61022	100	The Chief Paymaster, East India Railway, Calcutta.
	E 4—55284	50	
	„ —51734	50	
67	E 3—67130	100	Gholam Hosain, Dera Ismail Khan.
69	E 7—03621	5	Wazir Singh, Jhelum.
	E 6—67587	10	
70	E 6—67160	10	Mr. S. Wilson, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs	
15	E 4—34668	50	Syud Baqer Hosain, Jummoo.
62	E 5—84471	20	Lachman Das, Asst. Surgeon, Taran Taran District, Umritsur
64	E 5—59074	20	Koober Chundra Shaha, care of Baboo Bejoy Kristo Mokerji, No. 3, Paratola Lane, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 10th April* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1875.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Cassandra* and *China*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Peshawur*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage, Re. 1-4 extra per vol.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs 30 packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Rail-ways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Parts I to III. *Price, Re. 1-8 each; packing and postage, 8 annas extra each Part.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some ac-count of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

New authorized edition, corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 8; annas packing and postage, 2 annas*

or

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Selections from the Records of the Gov-ernment of India, Foreign Department, No. CXIX. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1873-74. By A. C. Lyall, Esq., Officiating Chief Commissioner. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Geological Survey of India.

Volume II.—Royal 8vo., pp. 341, Plates, large Geological Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

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Volume III.—Royal 8vo., pp. 338, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Contents:—Report on the Raniganj Coal-field.—Additional remarks on the Geological age of Indian rock systems.—On the Sub-Himalayan ranges.

Volume IV.—Part 1.—*Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Part 2.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Part 3.—*Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Volume IV.—Royal 8vo., pp. 450, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Contents:—Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of Trichinopoly District, Madras.—On the Structure of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, &c.—On the Coal of Assam, &c.

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street; and of all Booksellers.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2.*

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Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3.*

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8.*

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, cor-rected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs. 3; postage 8 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 440 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein Choongoo Shawoo, Peela Shawoo otherwise called Peelajee Shawoo, Jodh Roy and Purmessur, all of the zillah Raipore in the Central Provinces of India, are Plaintiffs, and Henry M. Plowden of Lahore, in the Punjab Government, Advocate, is Defendant), and dated the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of George Plowden, late a Pleader of the said Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, who died in London on or about the twenty-seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before Saturday, the twenty second day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Court House, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. N. MACKERTICH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
The 9th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the twentieth January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, made in suit No. 286 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein J. J. McLeod Innes is plaintiff, and L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, and the Simla Bank Corporation, are defendants), the creditors of Peter Innes, late a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died on or about the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claims, or shall produce the same before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby in the Court House on the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

The claims of creditors holding certificates granted by the Administrator General will be submitted as certified by him to the Court together with their proofs in his possession. No such creditor need send in further claims, or be especially represented unless further notice be served upon him requiring him to do or be so.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Attorney.

HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 9th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 284 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (wherein Kulleanjee and others are plaintiffs, and Monindronarain Day and others are defendants), and dated the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Brojendronarain Day, late of Soba Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the six-

teenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are, on or before the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson, the Officiating Chief Justice at the Court House, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the said decree. Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a certain cause, wherein George Wood and others are plaintiffs, and Augustus Oldemeyer and others are defendants, on and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of Philip Bernhard Wilmans, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are, on or before the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Hon'ble William Markby, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court House, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CALCUTTA,
HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 7th day of April 1875.

Lost

In transit by post from Monghyr, Interest Draft No. 033808, dated 31st March 1875, for Rs. 110 in favor of Shama Churn Dey.

NOTICE.

A Practical Hand-book of the Uriya or Ódiyá Language, in the Uriya and Roman Characters, by T. J. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S. Price Rs. 5, bound in cloth. Apply to Messrs. Wyman & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of December 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,314	8,985 6	40	171 8	59	362 14	1,367	7,696 10	...	...	277	1,399 6	214	412 8	3,271	19,027 15
Received ...	1,158	6,413 9	40	175 9	120	714 0	1,289	6,717 11	...	...	285	1,528 13	183	352 8	3,075	15,902 2
TOTAL ...	2,472	15,398 15	80	346 12	179	1,076 14	2,656	14,414 5	...	...	562	2,928 3	397	765 0	6,346	34,930 1
TRANSIT.																
East to West	74	447 5	...	...	2	10 8	1,080	7,160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156	7,617 13
West to East	220	1,252 10	31	147 0	3	12 10	910	5,758 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,164	7,171 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	*4	16 13	†2	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25 3
TOTAL ...	294	1,699 15	31	147 0	9	39 15	1,992	12,927 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	14,814 3
GRAND TOTAL...															8,672	49,744 4

* From Aden 3 to Bushire and 1 to Gwadur.
† One from Gwadur and other from Bushire both to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of December 1874.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,158	1,314	2,472	44·42	47·27	45·89
	„ Turkey	40	40	80	1·54	1·44	1·49
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	120	59	179	4·60	2·12	3·32
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,289	1,367	2,656	49·44	49·17	49·30
	TOTAL ...	2,607	2,780	5,387	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in i.

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 20 0	16 0	14 8	26 0	22 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 4	14 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 12	17 12	12 0	20 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 25 0	26 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	18. 0	19 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	12 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 8	E 24 0 to 26 0	20 0 to 31 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	..	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 18 14	14 0 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0 to 27 12	17 0 to 26 10	16 0	F 8 0 G	8 0	8 4	17 0	18 0	11 0	E 16 0	17 8	..
7	Nuddea	20 0	22 1	14 9	26 5	32 0	21 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 20 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	....	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	18 4	16 0	..	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	16 0	E 40 0	40 0	22 0 to 24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	16 0	15 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	9 10	28 0	28 0	10 4	...	...	...
11	Maldah	25 0	22 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	16 8 to 17 4	12 12	37 8	45 0	30 0	20 0 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	9 12	21 9 to 22 8	21 0 to 21 12	11 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 15½	23 15½	7 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 12	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	26 4	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 8	13 3	9 1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	23 0	23 0	14 5	...	...	..
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	14 4	13 15	14 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	..
19	Furreedpore	K 23 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	..
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	..
21	Mymensingh	M 11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	..

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 2 seers, and gram 17-4 to 27 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 s maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 s bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 t seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena			Gram			Fire-wood			Salt			Districts	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
															BENGAL	
															Western Districts	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	.	.		..	29 0	21 8	14 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Burdwan	
...	...	.		.	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bankoora	
30 0	...		..	..	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom	
...	...	..	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore	
...	...	...	...	...	.	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah	
															Central Districts	
.			...	...	.	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
E 13 5	13 5	.	..	...	.	22 14	21 8	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
..	..	.	...	..		26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea	
...	...	..	...	...		25 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore	
E 31 0	31 0	14 0		..	.	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	...	.		14 0	12 0	9 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.	
30 0	30 0	16 0	.	...	.	25 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	.	...	15 0 to 25 5	16 8 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	...	.		15 0	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	Bogra	
...	...	..	.	...	...	26 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna	
...	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
.	..	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 6	Julpigoree.	
															Eastern Districts	
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.	
...	.	...	...	..	.	20 0	11 0	15 0	...	.		8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore	
..	...	.	.	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge	
...	...	..	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	.	...	.	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh	

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26-8 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-12 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	24	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 6	26 0	24 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	15 8	33 0	33 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	22 8	23 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	20 0
27	Gya	P 22 8	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	17 8	11 12	11 12	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	E 18 0 to 26 0	10 0 to 25 0	9 0 to 15 0	E 16 0 to 36 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0 to 19 0	E 9 12 to 23 8	9 12 to 23 4	8 0 to 10 8	E 16 8 to 25 0	18 8 to 30 0	10 0 to 11 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	20 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	R 20 0	20 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	29 4	29 4	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	18 6	17 3	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	32 13	35 5	18 15	18 15	20 3	9 7	21 7	22 11	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	9 8	22 8	25 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 16 0	17 0	12 0	E 22 0 to 25 0	22 0 to 25 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	12 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	10 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	T 17 0	17 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 25 seers, and common rice 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 33 to 50 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 29 to 32-12 seers, and gram 16-4 to 30 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	15 8 to 28 0	23 8	24 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.	
E 22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 38 8	21 0 to 38 0	11 0 to 14 0	E 20 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	11 8 to 18 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 8 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Mozufferpore.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Sarun.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	27 3	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	E 28 0	28 0	13 0	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 12	157 12	157 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	24 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	5 12	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
E 16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers and gram 17 to 23 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18-8 to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 484 AND 485 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 10TH APRIL 1875.

| Districts. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING FEBRUARY 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.			British Guiana.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	11	12	23	22	25	47	33	37	70	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	15	41	59	44	103	85	59	144	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ..	100	17	117	92	31	123	192	48	240	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	314	94	408	342	167	509	656	261	917	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	46	3	49	58	5	63	104	8	112	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Grand Total	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	3	8	
Central „	5	1	6	9	4	13	14	5	19	
Eastern „	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	
Behar	67	34	101	72	37	109	139	71	210	
N. W. Provinces .. .	260	64	324	370	204	574	630	268	898	
Oudh	135	38	173	102	24	126	237	62	299	
Central India	3	...	3	4	.	4	7	...	7	
Punjab	7	2	9	5	1	6	12	3	15	
Nepal . ..	14	...	14	4	...	4	18	...	18	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay ...	6	1	7	3	1	4	9	2	11	
Grand Total ...	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and High Castes ...	71	15	86	72	27	99	143	42	185	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
Agriculturists	154	44	198	161	72	233	315	116	431	
Artizans	38	10	48	45	22	67	83	32	115	
Low Castes	171	37	208	218	104	322	389	141	530	
Mussulmans	64	35	99	78	48	126	142	83	225	
Christians	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	930	331	1,261
2. Mussulmans ...	142	83	225
3. Christians ..	...	...	.
Grand Total ..	1,072	414	1,486

Simla,
The 8th April 1875.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 16. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875. | Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been abundant only in Central Bengal (both northern and southern districts), Assam and Mysore. Showers are reported from Sindh, a few districts of Bombay, and the North-Western corner of the Punjab: elsewhere the returns are blank. The Rabi harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency except in Sindh, and nearly over in Bengal, where the rain has been of great benefit to the standing crops. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces it continues as last week: in the Punjab it has not yet begun, but prospects are generally good. Out-breaks of cholera are reported over a wide area in Northern, Central and Western India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 15th)	*Nil.*	Unharvested crops doing well; castors suffering from grub in some places; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (14th)	"	Second crop of paddy good; cotton harvest progressing; outturn fair; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; fever prevalent; water and pastures sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (15th)	"	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in several places; deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly April (14th)	"	No other change of importance.
Malabar (15th)	"	Sowing of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty.
		General remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 14th)	...	Fever in Kurrachee, Mulleer, Meerpoor, Batora, Jerrack and Johee. Rain in Gunda Tuppa, accompanied by hailstones, on 28th ultimo. Slight rain in Dadoo taluka on 3rd instant, and severe gale which rooted up many large trees. Small-pox in Jerruck town; no fresh cases in Kurrachee. Wheat crops in Moondar Tuppa attacked by disease; insects in Mahounda and Sehwan damaging grain and peas; nothing to affect revenue.
Shikarpur "	...	Rabi reaping; general grain cultivation doing well; fever decreasing; cotton sowing commenced.
Hyderabad "	...	No change in state of crops; weather cool; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Strong winds; weather cloudy and cooler; harvesting of rabi crops general; fever prevailing, but not generally.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 14th)	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Surat "	...	Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed; weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Health good; crops harvested.
Kaira "	...	Cotton picking going on; weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (April 14th)	...	Cattle disease and measles prevalent; cotton market active; rates unchanged; weather hot.
Nasik "	...	One hundred and four cases of cholera, forty resulted in death; six deaths from it also in Sirmur taluka; weather warm; other talukas healthy.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 14th)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good; fever prevailing slightly in Mahim and Shahpur talukas; guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crop reaped in almost all the talukas; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka; ground being prepared for early crops; late crop harvest over; cotton picking progressing; fever and cattle disease in three talukas.
Kanara "	...	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; second crop harvested; light rain above Ghât; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox at Botkal.
Kaladgi (April 11th)	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 11th)	*·2	Rabi crops good; health good; weather hot; rain at Songhar.*
Wudwan "	...	Public health good; no other change.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 11th)	...	Weather continues hot; slight cattle disease still exists in Siroor, Indapoor, and Bhimthadi; except fever in Indapoor, public health good.
Ahmednuggur "	...	Cattle disease in Parna taluka continues; health good.
Sholapur (April 14th)	...	No change.
Satara "	...	Crops harvested; slight ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Walwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (April 14th)	...	Picking of cotton in progress; fever in Uthin, Gokak, Sumpgaon and Purusghar; weather very hot.
Dharwar "	...	Slight rainfall in Hangue and Kode.
Baroda "	...	Harvesting of all crops, except castor-oil seed, completed; cotton picking nearly finished; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi harvest completed except in Sind; serious outbreak of cholera at Nasik.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (April 15th)	...	Cholera and small-pox in Sadr Jehanabad and Culna Sub-divisions.
Hooghly "	...	Cholera little less; small-pox as before.
24-Pergunnahs "	...	Cholera decreasing in Thannahs Joynagore, Protapnagore, Canning, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore, but unabated in Baduria and Hurwah; fever declining in Barrackpore.
Moorshedabad "	1·07	Cholera in Protabpore and Head-quarters Division; small-pox in Soojagunge.
Rajshahye "	·35	Cholera considerably on the increase in Singrah.
Pubna "	·94	Cholera still in part of Avolye and Mothoora.
Furreedpore "	·52	General health good.
Backerganj "	...	Detached cases of cholera still reported.
Chittagong "	...	Cholera in the north; deaths not so numerous as in the preceding week.
Noakhally "	...	Cholera still bad.
Patna "	...	Cholera on the increase, but not in epidemic form.
Gya "	...	Health good.
Sarun "	...	Health good.
Bhágalpur "	...	General health good; small-pox in Mudhpore sub-division.
Cuttack "	...	Health good, but slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapara.
Balasore "	...	Excessive mortality from cholera in the north shows no diminution.
Lohardugga "	...	Small-pox prevalent, but general health good.
Bancoorah "	·24	
Nuddea "	·79	
Maldah "	·01	
Jessore "	2·0	
Bogra "	·39	
Jalpaiguri "	·56	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar "	2·86	
Mymensing "	·39	
Hill Tipperah "	·25	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	·15	
Singbhoom "	·02	
Darjeeling "	·71	
		General Remarks.—The weather is becoming generally hotter, though in some districts not unseasonably so, and in a few cool for the time of year; more or less rain has again fallen in two-thirds of the districts, hail in two only doing very little injury. The rain has benefited indigo, millets, rice, &c., and enabled ploughing operations to proceed vigorously, but more is still much wanted. Harvesting of the rabi is nearly completed, and the prospects of few crops still standing are favourable. Spring rice is being reaped in places, and early and late rice sowings have commenced.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 12th)	...	Harvest over; a good deal of cholera among pilgrims in city.
Mirzapur (14th)	...	Harvest nearly over; cereals above average; cane planting going on well; mowha good; mangoes poor; a good deal of fatal sporadic cholera.
Allahabad "	...	No change.
Banda (12th)	...	No change.
Hamirpur (15th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (12th)	...	No change.
Agra (14th)	...	Harvest far advanced; prospects excellent.
Meerut "	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly "	...	Harvest going on.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 14th)	...	Crops under sickle; health good.
Hissar "	...	Ditto ditto.
Umballa "	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	...	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore "	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	...	Crops nearly ready for reaping; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi "	...	Small showers of rain; harvest and health good; cattle disease lingering.
Peshawar "	·2	Harvest outturn will be below average; fever prevalent; more rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; harvest prospects generally favourable.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 14th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects favourable; weather clear; 473 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 99 occurred in Sultanpur, 76 in Gonda, 73 in Partabghar, and 62 in Unao.
Fyzabad "	"	
Sitapur "	"	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Apl. 10)	·03	Health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur "	...	Weather clear; rabi good; sugar-cane thriving; cholera and small-pox in places; prices steady.
Raipur "	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chanda (11th)	...	Weather clear, but hot; rabi thriving; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Balaghât (12th)	...	Weather clear; rabi threshing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara "	...	Weather sultry; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (13th)	...	Weather clear, but close; rabi harvest favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (14th)	...	Rabi harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha "	...	Cow-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar "	...	Nineteen cases of cholera, eight fatal; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather hot; harvest completed.
Betul ...		
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; small-pox prevails.
Seoni ...	...	Rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevailing.
Sangor ...	...	Weather clear but warm; rabi threshring; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Cholera has made its appearance in Bilaspur and Nimar, and is known to prevail at Indore and in the North-Western Provinces.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	·45 in Kolar.	Crops thriving; public health generally good.
Coorg ...	1·25	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (April 15th)	·59	Cool north-east wind with occasional rain; stormy weather; favourable aus crop, growing well; cattle disease reported from two mauzas, Barigage, and Patidarang; small-pox on the decrease at Burpetta; public health generally good.
Sylhet ...	...	Reaping of Boora paddy commenced; cattle disease and small-pox still prevalent; rain every day last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 15th)	...	Small-pox in Elichpore District; other parts of province healthy; cattle suffering from hoof disease in Bassim District.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajpootana—			
Marwar	(April 9th)	...	Water-supply, health and prospects good; strong wind, occasionally thunder.
Harowtee	(April 10th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Bhurtpore	(April 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Jeypore	...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably, mostly secured; health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere	...	...	Crops reaped; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—			
Rutlam, Neemuch, Sutna	(April 14th)	...	No rain.
Gwalior	"	...	No report.
Malwa	"	...	Health generally good.
Rewah	"	...	Cholera prevalent between the Narbudda and the Vindhyas at the Holkar Railway works.
Indore	"	...	A few cases of cholera; agricultural prospects good.
Nepal—	(April 7th)	1·7	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1875.

No. 372.—The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the forenoon of the 13th instant of the furlough granted to him by Notification No. 224, dated the 10th ultimo.

No. 373.—The Hon'ble H. B. Lawford took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

No. 376.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. K. Wight, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, to officiate temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at Sylhet.

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 2nd February last.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to officiate temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, with effect from the date on which Captain H. J. Peet joined his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 19.—Mr. G. G. Dey, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rupees 1,000.

MEDICAL.

The 21st April 1875.

No. 232.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Hurro Lall Dutt is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 12th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 139.—The Reverend A. Eschelbach, and the Reverend H. W. Crofton, Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on medical certificates for six months.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd April 1875.

No. 45 *J.*—Under section 43 of Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon the persons holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, Morar, Nowgong and Neemuch, for the time being, the powers of a Magistrate of the District, as defined in section 35 of the aforesaid Act, within the limits of their respective Cantonments.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd April 1875.

No. 1115 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Diefenbach.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 1140 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Halliday as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. I. M. Leishman.

No. 1142 *P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to depute Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., as Agent to the Governor General, and Special Commissioner at Baroda, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th April 1875, on which date he assumed charge of the office from Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 23rd April 1875.

No. 406.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to section 36 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

Probationary Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay:

		Rs.
On first appointment ...	...	200
On passing first examination	...	250
On passing second examination	...	300

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 408.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in March 1875 is published for general information:—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government.	Merchants.		Government	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 1875 ...	1,583	39,10,613	26,36,314	6,119	29,04,586	32,99,175

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 404.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 2 under section 17 of the Civil Pension Code:—

An officer officiating in an office which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break of continuity, and if the permanent incumbent is not at the time counting service in the office for pension, count service as if he had held the office substantively.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th April 1875.

No. 393 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of Military Accounts:—

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant in the Pay Department, on probation, from the date on which he joined that Department.

The 17th April 1875.

No. 394 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. Mardall, of the 21st Foot, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry on pro-

bation, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, appointed to officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

No. 395 *of* 1875.—The services of Assistant Apothecaries J. Reid and J. Whitby, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 396 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Lloyd, of Infantry,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1796.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Astell Franks, of Infantry,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Paget, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Pratt Barlow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 397 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and arrangements in the Department of Military Accounts.

Bengal.

Colonel A. E. Osborn, 2nd Examiner and Officiating 1st Examiner, Pay Department, to be 1st Examiner, Pay Department, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Williams, retired.

Major T. H. Turner, Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, and Officiating Examiner, Pay Department, Bombay, to be 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, *vice* Colonel Osborn; but to continue to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, Bombay, until further orders.

Colonel C. L. Brown, Deputy Paymaster and Officiating Paymaster, to be a Paymaster to complete the Establishment, *vice* Colonel H. A. Cockburn, appointed Examiner, Pay Department, Bombay.

Captain C. G. Cautley, Assistant, Pay Department, and Officiating Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, Bombay, to be a Deputy Paymaster, *vice* Colonel Brown, promoted; but to continue to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, Bombay, until further orders.

Captain H. H. P. Cowper, Assistant, Pay Department, to be a Deputy Paymaster, *vice* Major J. P. Martin, appointed Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, Bombay; but to continue to officiate as Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, until further orders.

Captain C. F. Thomas, General List Infantry, Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Staff Corps, and Captain M. A. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, who have passed the prescribed examinations and fulfilled the probationary periods, are brought permanently on the Establishment as Assistants.

Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Lewis, and Captain Rowlandson will continue to officiate respectively as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, and Deputy Paymasters as at present, until further orders.

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, Officiating Assistant, Pay Department, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Paymaster to fill an existing temporary vacancy until further orders.

Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Graham, Examiner, Pay Department, and Officiating Examiner, Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, to be Examiner, Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, in succession to Colonel W. Gray, retired.

Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Paymaster and Officiating Presidency Paymaster, Bengal, to be Examiner, Pay Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Graham; but to continue to officiate as Presidency Paymaster, Bengal, until further orders.

Major J. P. Martin, Deputy Paymaster, Bengal, and Officiating Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, to be Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, *vice* Major T H. Turner, appointed 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, Bengal; but to continue to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, until further orders.

The 19th April 1875.

No. 398 *of* 1875.—In the last column of G. G. O. No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875, under the heading "Where to be paid," and opposite the name of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Cross, permitted to retire, insert, "£700 in India; £2,445 in England."

The 20th April 1875.

No. 399 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain T. H. Forsyth, of the 62nd Foot, are temporarily and specially placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 400 *of* 1875.—Jemadar Goolab Sing, who was appointed a Jemadar on probation to the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 643 of 1873, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 1st April 1873.

No. 401 *of* 1875.—ADDENDA.—In G. G. O No. 178 of 1875, appointing Captain L. C. deL Daniell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, after the words "and Wing Officer," insert the words *in addition to his other duties*,—and appointing Lieutenant C. Dempster, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster of the same Corps, after the word "Quartermaster," insert the words *in addition to his other duties*.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 402 *of* 1875.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Azeezooddeen, admitted by G. G. O. No. 398, dated 30th April 1866, is dismissed the service with effect from the date on which he left Assaloo, the station to which he was attached, without leave.

No. 403 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public

Works Department with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Deputy Commissary.

Honorary Ensign and Assistant Commissary Quintin Southey Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, from 20th October 1874, *vice* Marten, retired.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Roberts, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, to fill an existing vacancy, from 7th November 1874.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Edward Mitchell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, from 23rd February 1875, *vice* Griffiths, promoted.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Joseph Mole, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough, from 7th November 1874.

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Charles Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, from 7th November 1874.

Sub-Conductor George Stevens Beckett, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, from 7th November 1874.

No. 404 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, of the 92nd Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant C. Dempster may officiate as Quartermaster, or until further orders.

The 21st April 1875.

No. 405 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon E. Mair, of the Medical Department, attached to the 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 406 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon F. C. Ghose, of the Medical Department, attached to the Left Wing, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 407 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. Baigrie, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, late Commanding Pachmarhi Sanitarium, proceeded on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 408 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 126 of the 29th January 1875, it is notified that one tent lascar will be allowed to each tent occupied by Medical Subordinates and Commissariat Serjeants on the line of march.

The 22nd April 1875.

No. 409 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

NAMES.	Rank, names, and corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Goolaba ...	Pensioned Subadar Ramloll, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.	26th November 1874.	2nd Class	N.-W. Provinces
Budhna ...	Subadar Doorgah Persaud, late 71st Regiment Native Infantry	10th February 1874.	2nd Class	N.-W. Provinces.

No. 410 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor Samuel Corbett, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for one year under paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

No. 411 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Fullerton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate,—for two years under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 22nd March 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Teheran*.

No. 412 *of* 1875.—The following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India are made under the operations of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868 :—

To be a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Vellien, "Bahadoor," of the Madras Sappers and Miners, from the 16th November 1874, *vice* Subadar Thondaroyon, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Nursimaloo, of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, from 16th November 1874, *vice* Subadar Major Vellien, promoted to the 1st Class.

No. 413 *of* 1875.—First Class Hospital Assistant Jelalloodeen, lately attached to the Rungpore Sudder Charitable Hospital, having completed a service of upwards of 32 years in the grade of Hospital Assistant, is admitted to the retiring pension of rank under the provisions of paragraph 38 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868.

No. 414 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Charles Henry Pallisor, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers,—for six months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Herbert Bergman, of the late 60th Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Garrison Instructor,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Woodburn Francis Bartleman, of the late 39th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 415 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. Fendall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Gurdaspur, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th April 1875.

Major R. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th April 1875.

No. 416 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain D. C. Hennessy, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 232 of 1875,—per *Jumna*, 28th March 1875, from Bombay.

Major S. J. Browne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 186 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) L. B. Jones, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 224 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

No. 417 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Australia on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant John Walter Ottley, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Department Public Works,—for nine months under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note I).

No. 418 *of* 1875.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George Augustus Way will rank as Ensign from the 4th March 1855; as Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th March 1867; and as Major in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th March 1875, instead of the dates previously assigned in the G. G. Os. noted in the margin.

* Nos. 571 and 583 of 1855, 268 of 1867, and 256 of 1875.

Major Osmond Barnes will rank as Major in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th March 1875, instead of from the 5th March 1875 as notified in G. G. O. No. 256 of 1875.

No. 419 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Lowe Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st April 1875.

No. 420 *of* 1875.—It is hereby notified with reference to para. 19 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868 that in future Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries of the 2nd Class who may attain to the 1st Class of their respective grades after completing the prescribed period of 5 years' service in the lower Class, will be required to show that they have not only kept up, but added to, their professional knowledge before they can be permitted to draw the increased pay of a 1st Class Apothecary, or Assistant Apothecary, as the case may be.

2. Under existing rules, Medical Committees are required to assemble on the 15th January and 15th July of each year for the purpose of examining Assistant Apothecaries who may be desirous of qualifying for promotion to the grade of Apothecary; and under the terms of G. G. O. No. 555 of 1874, Committees will likewise assemble on the 1st May and 1st November of each year for the purpose of testing the progress made by Hospital Apprentices. After completing 4 years of service as 2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries, subordinates of that rank may appear for examination before Committees which may assemble on any of the abovementioned dates.

3. Rules for the examination of Assistant Apothecaries are laid down at page 65 of the Medical Code of 1851, and every subordinate of that grade will be required to pass the test therein prescribed before he can be allowed to draw the pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, even though he may have been advanced to the position of one. Position, as heretofore, will be dependent on service; pay hereafter on qualifications.

4. The names of successful examinees will be reported, as at present, to Army Head Quarters, and published in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which will be sufficient authority for the admission of the higher rate of pay, provided, of course, that the condition of 5 years' service in the 2nd Class shall have been fulfilled.

5. With the view of ensuring that none but qualified and efficient subordinates are promoted to the grade of Apothecary, Assistant Apothecaries will be required, after serving 5 years in the 1st Class to undergo further examination for the purpose of showing that they have maintained their professional knowledge. If unfavorably reported on, a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, who may stand first in the list for promotion, will be liable to supersession on the occurrence of vacancies in the next higher grade until he passes a satisfactory examination and is reported fit for advancement.

6. Second Class Apothecaries will come under the operation of the above rules, the object being to prove that they are deserving of the higher pay, as well as the superior position of a 1st Class Apothecary. The names of those who may be reported as qualified will be published in G. O. C. C., and the increased rate of pay passed on their completing 5 years' service in the 2nd Class of the Apothecary grade.

7. Proceedings of Examining Committees should be sent direct to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, Calcutta, who will take such action as may be necessary in each case. Results of the examinations to be held under paragraphs 3 and 6 should be prepared *in duplicate* to admit of one copy being transmitted to Army Head Quarters in view of the publication of the names of successful examinees in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

8. Promotion of Apothecaries to a higher grade, whilst on furlough, will be conditional on passing a professional examination after return to duty.

No. 421 *of* 1875.—It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned Officer, with effect from the 13th December 1874, in room of Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Buckle, C. B., deceased :—

Colonel Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, of the 19th Hussars.

Colonel Jenkins served in the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry in the Campaign of 1842 in Affghanistan under General Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, relief of Jellalabad, and all the actions leading to the re-occupation of Cabul, including the cavalry charge in the Tezeen Valley (Medal). Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpore (Bronze Star). Sutlej Campaign in 1846, including the battle of Aliwal (Medal). Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (Medal with two clasps).

Cornet	24th Jan.	1839.
Lieutenant	1st Jan.	1844.
Captain	31st Jan.	1852.
Major	1st July	1857.
Lieut.-Col.	1st Jan.	1862.
Colonel	1st Jan.	1867.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 422 *of* 1875.—Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Copeland, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary, from the 20th October 1872 (Supernumerary).

No. 423 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Manufacturing Establishment.

Lieutenant J. G. Stone, of the Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Captain R. Bazett appointed Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

No. 424 *of* 1875.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the date specified :—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Permanent.			
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) James Bisset.	Sub-Conductor "on probation."	30th March 1875 ..	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Milburn, deceased.
Temporary.			
Magazine Sergeant James Miller.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ..	*Vice* Bisset promoted, or until further orders.

No. 425 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. R. B. Knox, of the 45th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Squadron Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Forrest appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 426 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army:—

24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sooltan Singh, to be Subadar from the 23rd January 1875, *vice* Surjah Singh, deceased.

Havildar Bysaka Singh, to be Jemadar from the 30th October 1874, *vice* Ghun Singh, deceased.

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nam Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Goordut, invalided.

Havildar Thakoorie, to be Jemadar, *vice* Oomrao, invalided.

Havildar Makhun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nam Singh, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1874.

No. 427 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th September 1866; subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Captain Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward,—20th April 1875.

Captain Charles Shuttleworth,—23rd April 1875.

No. 428 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain (Brevet-Major) Joseph Oates Travers, of the 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Brigade-Major, Rawul Pindee—for nine months, under paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

No. 429 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon L. R. Dawson of the Medical Department are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th April 1875.

No. 178.—Serjeant L. Stephenson is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to Central India.

No. 179.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department :—

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade,—

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson.
Major C. M. Browne, R. E.

No. 180.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary and permanent promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified :—

TEMPORARY.

From 10th September 1874.

Lieutenant T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. J. Gordon on furlough.

Captain T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Executive Engineer 4th Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, to be Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Gracey promoted.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Nicholson promoted.

From 18*th September* 1874.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. J. R. Scott permanently promoted.

From 1*st October* 1874.

Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. J. L. Gallott, appointed Officiating Superintending Engineer.

Lieutenant G. F. O. Boughey, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Izat promoted.

Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Sindia State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Boughey promoted.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Rennie promoted.

Mr. E. H. Stone, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Nizam's State Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Upcott promoted.

From 21*st December* 1874.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Warden on leave.

From 28*th January* 1875.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Vacher on furlough.

PERMANENT.

From 10*th September* 1874.

Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Stace reduced.

From 18*th September* 1874.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Larminie, R. E., transferred to the Military Department.

From 3*rd October* 1874.

Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Forster deceased.

From 17*th November* 1874.

Captain T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, to be Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Gracey promoted.

Lieutenant T. Gracey, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Gordon deceased.

No. 181.—Mr. W. Mackay, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Port Blair, is promoted to Executive Engineer 4th Grade with effect from 10th September 1874.

The 19*th April* 1875.

No. 182.—Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted three months privilege leave with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Harding, or until further orders.

No. 183.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway:—

Sergeant J. Owens, Overseer 1st Grade.

Baboo Aghar Lall Bose, Overseer 3rd Grade.

The 20*th April* 1875.

No. 184.—Private R. Colcombe, R. E., Overseer 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is remanded to Military duty at his own request.

No. 185.—Mr. W. D. Wilson, Sub-Engineer 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 186.—The services of Lieutenant R. E. Crompton, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 13th March 1875.

The 21*st April* 1875.

No. 187.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated 21st February 1874, the services of Mr. Vanstavern, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department.

The 22*nd April* 1875.

No. 188.—Mr. W. Batt, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in the same grade.

No. 189.—Lance Corporal G. Anderson, Her Majesty's 2-1st Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation and posted to Mysore.

The 23*rd April* 1875.

No. 190.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade, attached to the Military Works Branch having passed the prescribed ex-

amination are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1875 :—

MR. A. J. P. JONES. | MR. F. G. FOX.

TELEGRAPH.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 191.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 139 of the 24th March 1875, Mr. B. T. Ffinch, received charge of the office of Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, from Mr. H. I. Walton on the forenoon of the 8th April 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1875.

No. 20.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for three months, from the 8th instant, under Chapter VI, Section 22, Clause I, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 20th April 1875.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 16, dated the 14th instant, Sergeant R. Sullivan, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and Sergeant S. W. Grant, Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined 2nd and 1st Allahabad Divisions respectively on the forenoon of the 14th and 15th April 1875.

No. 18.—With reference to Notification No. 25, dated 19th March 1875, by Inspector General of Military Works, Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Saugor Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 6th instant.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 12th April 1875.

No. 8.—With reference to Notification No. 30 of 5th April 1875, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Syud Mudad Hossein is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 25th February 1875.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 9.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 6 of 29th January 1875, Barrack Sergeant Sydney James Coleman, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 10th March 1875, and returned to duty on the 9th April 1875.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 3.—Sergeant T. Lyons, Barrack Sergeant, is transferred from Mooltan Sub-division, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to Subathu Sub-division, Kausauli Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1875.

Offices opened and closed during the month of March 1875.

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	Remarks.
Badagara ...	Malabar Coast ...	23rd ...	Opened.
Bhownuggur ...	Kattywar State ..	2nd ...	Ditto.
Dehra ...	N.-W. Provinces	25th ...	Closed.
Kalka ...	Umballa District	15th ...	Opened.
Kurseong ...	Purneah District	4th ...	Ditto.
Matheran ...	Bombay Presy. ..	1st ...	Ditto.

The 17th April 1875.

No. 1.—Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 25th to 28th March 1875, both days inclusive, under Section 18(*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 2.—Mr. J. F. Bevan, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, obtained subsidiary leave from 9th to 12th June 1874, both days inclusive, under Section 18 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1875.

No. 65.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 125 of the 18th ultimo, Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 66.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 165 of the 30th March 1875, Mr. P. D. Barclay, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway (open line). Mr. Barclay joined at Agra on the forenoon of the 23rd March 1875.

The 17th April 1875.

No. 67.—Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Sindhia State Railway.

No. 68.—In Director's Notification No. 55, dated 19th March 1875, *for* "13th March 1875" *read* "4th March 1875" and *for* "eight days' subsidiary leave" *read* "nine days' subsidiary leave."

The 19th April 1875.

No. 69.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 171 of the 14th April 1875, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 70.—In Director's Notification No. 52, dated 13th March 1875, *for* "from the 20th July 1873 to the 1st August 1873" *read* "from the 20th July 1873 to the 31st July 1873."

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1875.

The Office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, having been removed to Parbatipur, all communications intended for it should be addressed to that place in future.

F. MOORE,
Controller of Accounts,
Northern Bengal State Railway,
Parbatipur.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 15th April 1875.

No. 514*E.*—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, having been relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th instant, availed himself of the six months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 466E. of 2nd April 1875.

The April 1875.

No. 515*E.*—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 466E., dated 2nd April 1875, *for* "Mr. S. Riddle," *read* "Mr. S. Kiddle."

The 16th April 1875.

No. 518*E*—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Baboo Nundun Sing, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 1st of May 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th April 1875.

No. 44.—Baboo Hurrish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade, retransferred from the Famine Relief Works, Bengal, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is reposted to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 12th April 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th April 1875.

No. 75.—Baboo Issen Chunder Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 6th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 76.—The transfer of Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, made in this Office Notification No. 229 of 29th September 1874, is cancelled.

No. 77.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Shoojabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 10th April 1875.

No. 22.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, to relieve Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, of the charge of the same.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 23.—Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of three months' privilege leave from the 12th April 1875.

No. 24.—Mr. F. H. Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, and placed in charge of the 6th (Runija) Sub-division.

No. 25.—In supersession of Notification No. 11, dated 8th March 1875, Lieutenant F. N. Hassard, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is directed to report himself to this office for employment in Mhow.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 168.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st March* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Bengal, for Port Blair.	Jan. 1875	Mar. 6, 1875
4	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
5	Do, Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
6	Do., Central India	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
7	Do, Hyderabad	Dec. 1874	Feb 20, „
8	Do., Oudh	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
9	Do., Mysore, for Coorg.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
10	Do, Hyderabad, for Berars.	Ditto .	Do 25, „
11	Do., Punjab	Ditto .	Do. 26, „
12	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
13	Do., N-W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, „
14	Do, Military Works.	Ditto ..	Do. 5, „
15	Do., Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 8, „
16	Do., Bombay .	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
17	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10, „
18	Depy. Contlr., Assam	Ditto ...	Do. 10, „
19	Do., Mysore	Nov. 1874	Feb. 22, „
	TELEGRAPHS.		
2	Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph	Jan. 1875	Mar. 15, 1875
3	Do. do., for Indian Telegraph.	Ditto .	Do. 15, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Jan. 1875	Mar. 6, 1875
2	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
3	Do., Rajpootana	Dec. 1874	Feb. 5, „
4	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto	Do. 24, „
5	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
6	Do., N-W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, „
7	Do., Bombay ..	Ditto .	Do. 9, „
8	Do., Madras ..	Ditto .	Do. 10, „
9	Do., Mysore ...	Nov. 1874	Do. 4, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Bengal	Jan. 1875	Mar. 16, 1875
2	Central Provinces	Ditto	Do. 19, „
3	Punjab ...	Dec. 1874	Feb. 26, „
4	Oudh ...	Ditto . .	Do. 26, „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 9, „
6	Madras ...	Ditto ..	Do. 10, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Sindia .	Feb 1875	Mar. 19, 1875.
2	Western Rajpootana Survey.	Jan. „	Feb 23, „
3	Wurdah Valley ..	Ditto	Mar. 15, „
4	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „
5	Agra District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
6	Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ..	Do 22, „
7	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Dec. 1874	Feb. 12, „
8	Punjab Northern ..	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
9	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ..	Do. 18, „
10	Northern Bengal...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
11	Holkar . .	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
12	Tirhoot ..	Ditto	Do. 27, „
13	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Mar 1, „
14	Nizam's	Ditto ...	Do. 2, „
15	Hooblee and Carwar	Ditto ...	Do 9, „
16	Indus Valley ...	Ditto .	Do. 9, „
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Feb. 1875	Mar. 23, 1875.
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Jan. „	Do. 4, „
3	Nulhatee .	Ditto ..	Do. 10, „
4	Oomraotee .	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
5	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
6	Nizam's ...	Dec. 1874	Do. 2, „
7	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
8	Agra District, Rajpootana.	Ditto .	Do. 16, „
9	Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „

The 12*th April* 1875.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,245	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,63,08,039 2 11			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,71,25,589 7 9	3,34,33,628	10	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,12,41,968	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,91,940	5	2
Sundries	8,04,768	0	2
TOTAL ...	7,97,77,551	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities	1,53,32,708	7	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	83,64,178	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,52,385	14	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,10,29,223	1	1
Dead Stock	10,78,364	2	10
Stamps	12,412	10	11
Balances with other Banks ...	4,82,710	12	0
Sundries	23,195	11	2
Bullion	51,703	14	3
	5,27,26,882	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,03,77,177 7 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,66,73,490 15 5	2,70,50,668	6	8
TOTAL ...	7,97,77,551	0	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent Loans			5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st March 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,65,98,100	1,11,02,700	1,27,62,700	41,01,300	2,53,000	3,21,82,100	94,000	5,15,36,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,05,71,905
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	...	...	...	...	19,500	14,900	53,500	...	...	27,500	...	5,10,000	...	...	6,25,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	...	...	...	18,100	60,000	10,000	57,800	2,000	...	1,000	...	15,000	...	...	1,63,900
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,34,200	1,66,77,600	1,11,28,200	1,28,74,000	41,03,300	2,53,000	3,22,10,600	94,000	5,20,61,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,13,61,705
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	...	23,000	50,000	...	23,800	1,000	5,000	...	...	1,62,800
Balance on 15th April 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,34,200	1,66,17,600	1,11,28,200	1,28,51,000	40,53,300	2,53,000	3,21,86 800	93,000	5,20,56,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,11,98,905

NOTE—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1875, enfaced from India 2,121 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,063 lakhs.

"	16th February 1875 to 28th Feb.	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	2 "
"	1st March " to 15th March	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	3 "
"	16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	8 "
"	1st April " to 15th Apl.	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	1 "
					2,156				2,077 lakhs.
					2,077				
				Balance against India	.. 79				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 16th April 1875

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 12th, 1875 ...	Holiday.				
" 13th " ...	...	...	3,200	6,986	56,33,487
" 14th " ...	...	2,725	12	10,104	55,33,487
" 15th " ...	...	...	12	12,063	54,33,487
" 16th " ...	...	...	12	12,011	53,33,487
" 17th " ...	...	...	12	11,961	52,33,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th April 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 13th day of April 1875.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2103, Private Peter Kenny.
Age,—23 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Dark Brown; Eyes, Dark Blue.
Date of Desertion,—11th April 1875.
Place of Desertion,—Moradabad.
Date of Enlistment,—20th December 1870.
At what Place enlisted,—Glasgow.
Parish and County in which born,—Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.
Marks,—Small Whiskers and Moustache.
Trade,—Miner.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS.—Taking with him a Rifle, No. 531, and 20 rounds of ball ammunition, 1 Haversack and 1 expense pouch.
Under 5 years' service.

E. L. DILLON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1-18th R. I. Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 13th day of April 1875.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. $\frac{69\ B.}{601}$, Private Thomas Stapleton.
Age,—20 years and 6 months.
Size,—5 feet and 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Dark Brown; Eyes, Hazel.
Date of Desertion,—11th April 1875.
Place of Desertion,—Moradabad.
Date of Enlistment,—8th October 1873.
At what Place enlisted,—Ennis.
Parish and County in which born,—Kilrush, County of Clare.
Marks,—No Whisker, a Moustache, freckled face.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.
REMARKS.—Took with him a Rifle, No. 541, and 20 rounds of ball ammunition, 1 Haversack and 1 expense pouch.
Under 2 years' service.

E. L. DILLON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1-18th R. I. Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 19th day of April 1875.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. $\frac{60\ Bde.}{296}$, Private James Hodgson.
Age,—23 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Light Brown; Eyes, Grey.
Date of Desertion,—14th April 1875.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Date of Enlistment,—5th July 1871.
At what Place enlisted,—Preston.
Parish and County in which born,—Lancaster, Lancashire.
Marks,—Mole close to navel and scar on right knee.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals,—White Clothing and Helmet.
Under 4 years' service.

S. M. WISEMAN CLARKE, *Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 73rd Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
381	B 35—40591		20	C. Teroovengada Moodelliar, Temporary Superintendent of Vaccination, Cuddapah Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
298	B 34—24528		10	V. Rama Row, Revenue Inspector, Srirungum, Trichinopoly.
358	B 34—29896 " —34569	wrongly joined	10	Syed Abdool Raheem, 88, Vurda Mooteapen Street, Madras.
361	B 41—26513 " —26521	ditto	10	C. Ragavooloo Naidu, Merchant, Munnady Street, Black Town, Madras.
373	B 41—48825		10	Mr. F. N. Hawkins, C. E., Vellore.
389	B 20—02055		10	S. Mahalingam Chockattan, 16, West Masi Street, Madura.
	B 35—59010		20	
1	B 35—54292 " —54293	wrongly joined	20	M. Comarasawmy Chettyar, Partner in the firm of V. Singaravaloo Chetty & Co., Bangalore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th April 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.	
4	C 98—42810		10	Naserwanjee Muncherjee, Bombay.
A2	C 83—15033 C 96—03047	wrongly joined	10	Tayebjee Ibrahamjee, Jackaria Musjid, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th April 1875.

A. R. GORDON.
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7907	L 66—10674	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.
7910	L 48—66079	20	Baboo Banemadhub Ghose.
	L 57—02767	10	
7916	A 88—74997	1,000	Mohamed Musad Kussim Khan.
7917	L 51—42343	100	Jodadoy Vunna Mull.
	„ —46988	100	
7922	L 17—23172	5	Cooppada Sunniah Naidoo.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7901	L 46—32367	20	F. B. Henslowe, Esq.
7902	L 17—75174	5	Babu Behari Lal Gangooly.
7903	L 5—80576	10	Babu Ram Lal Chuckerbutty.
	L 11—84977	5	
7904	A 88—88365	1,000	Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor.
	„ —88366	1,000	
	„ —88367	1,000	
	„ —88368	1,000	
	„ —88369	1,000	
	„ —88370	1,000	
	„ —88172	1,000	
	„ —88171	1,000	
	„ —88170	1,000	
	„ —88235	1,000	
	„ —88236	1,000	
	„ —88237	1,000	
	„ —88238	1,000	
	„ —87666	1,000	
	„ —83283	1,000	
	„ —87527	1,000	
	„ —74092	1,000	
	„ —74093	1,000	
	„ —84488	1,000	
	„ —81763	1,000	
	„ —81723	1,000	
	„ —77948	1,000	
	„ —36310	1,000	
7906	L 47—83706	20	Babu Sham Chund Paul.
	L 46—85907	20	
	„ —41533	20	
	L 1—37346	10	
	„ —37351	10	
	„ —37347	10	
	„ —37348	10	
	„ —37352	10	
	„ —37349	10	
	„ —37350	10	
	L 42—29686	10	
	L 33—90209	10	
	A 97—27037	10	
7911	L 42—27403	10	Babu Rakhaldas Mozoomdar.
	„ —27404	10	
7912	L 9—40083	5	Babu Dwarka Nath Seal.
	„ —40031		
	„ —86076	5	
	„ —86075		
	L 10—01474	5	
	„ —01470		
7913	L 35—86284	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	„ —87705	10	
	„ —87706	10	
	„ —87707	10	
7914	L 42—84311	10	Babu Netro Lall Chundro.
7915	L 49—18189	50	Babu Janki Nath Raha.
	L 40—69475	10	
	„ —69478	10	
7918	L 39—12853	10	Babu Ram Chunder Roy.
7919	L 46—31485	20	L. F. MacLean, Esq.
7920	L 20—85337	5	Babu Komola Prosunno Paul.
7921	L 5—25179	10	Babu Promotho Nath Bose.
	L 4—84019		
7923	L 44—60087	10	H. Collic, Esq.
	„ —60088	10	
	„ —60089	10	
7924	L 36—39466	20	Babu Petumber Sein, for Babu Kader Nath Kur.
	„ —39465		
	A 95—77423	10	
	„ —77422		
	L 10—62718	5	
	L 11—69993		
7925	L 39—74595	10	Babu Mohanundo Nath.
	„ —74596		
7926	L 47—43026	20	Babu Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty.
7862	L 49—61029	50	Jigroo Meerda.
3519	A 74—54006	20	Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Exe. Engineer, Fort William Division.
	„ —54007	20	
	A 68—83841	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd April 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—20204	5	Acting Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division.
J 2—02785	500	N. E. Vishnoo Namboothiry, of Kurumbranall.
J 4—51873	50	
J 6—59275	10	Streenerapa Iyengar, of Salem.
B 38—09920	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 3—31705	100	K. R. Kristna Memon, of Tellicherry.
J 7—29529	5	T. Mathooranajagem Pillay, of Bangalore.
J 5—35804	20	B. Venkata Rao, of Darapurem.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th April* 1875.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—00290	5	Mahadajee Gopal Kuber, of Sattara.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 12th April* 1875.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
353	D 4—35424	50	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
360	D 10—46068	5	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
366	D 7—66665	100	Gunesh Dass Kishenjee, Sutna.
	„ —66623	100	
367	D 7—67434	100	J. H. Bradley, Esq., Kheree, Oudh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
354	D 11—14051	10	Ali Mardan Shah, Mooradabad.
358	D 6—67855	10	Kedar Nath Ghose, Howrah.
359	D 5—57802	20	Messrs. T. E. Brooks & Sons, Ajmere.
362	D 6—68435	10	Mr. F. B. Henslowe, Roy Bareilly.
	D 5—72811	20	
	„ —72812	20	
364	D 5—20427 mutilated	20	Azim Khan, Merchant, Allahabad.
365	D 10—12956 } wrongly joined	5	Bapoojee Pestonjee, Calcutta.
	„ —12959 }		
370	D 6—81735	10	Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, Allahabad.
371	D 5—38969	20	Kamtha Prosad, Saugor.
374	D 10—66166	5	Nund Kishore, Agra.
	D 6—89258	10	
375	D 10—58249	5	Yasseen Khan, Lalitpore.
	D 11—04479	10	
	„ —04480	10	
	„ —04481	10	
376	D 4—20238	50	Devendro Nath Roy, Ulwar.
377	D 6—79082 } wrongly joined	10	Seraj Ahmad & Co., Mooradabad.
	„ —79084 }		
	D 5—57938 } ditto	20	
	„ —57951 }		
379	D 10—30695	5	Pundit Harihar Nath Kheri, Oudh.
	D 6—64115	10	
	„ —64118	10	
	„ —64119	10	
	„ —64121	10	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 15th April* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
74	E 5—69778	20	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Mean Meer.
	„ —81211	20	
	E 4—61682	50	
	E 3—49391	100	
	„ —50354	100	
	„ —64449	100	
	„ —64090	100	
75	E 3—26178	100	Captain C. C. Sevenoaks, care of Captain H. Bacon, Rangoon, Burmah.
76	E 3—59411	100	Mahdi Hosain, Chuprasi, Lahore.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
72	E 6—73340	10	Mr. W. R. Gray, Apothecary, H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, Nowshera.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 17th April* 1875.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd April 1875.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein (Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity), for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st April 1875.

Baines, J
Barnes, Mrs.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Bloxam, R H.
Bright, A.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Castello, E. D.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Exshaw, G. W.
Godstein, Mrs. R.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Herbert, S.
Holland, H.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
Magill, H
Maguire, Mrs.
McNeema, J.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Nazir, C. S.
Newman, Miss.
Phillips, S. R.
Pickford, C. E.
Prior, Major-General.
Schwartz, Mrs.
Sebille, S. & Co.
Smith, Surgeon-Major S.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Warren, Thomas.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson.
Anderson, R.
Argas.
Avallore, L.
Bambridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Brewster, J.
Bunnester, C. H.
Bowhay, Mr.
Caw, A.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Cregan, B.
Croghan, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Ewing, G.
Fernandez, J. F.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Good, J. W.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Hill, T. S.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Jones, J. J.
Joseph, P.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
M. DeL. Madame.
Mackenzie, J. F.
McLean, W.
Mendonca, J.
Money, E. M.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Oates, Mrs. A. J.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J L.
Pearse, Mrs. A. J.
Pearson, G.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Reid, R.
Rhoades, A. H.
Roberts, H.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Scott, E.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tuson, E.
Verner, H. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Whyte, J. B.
Williams, W.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, 10 *annas.*

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Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1873-74, with Tables. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 5 *annas.*

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service, Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Published by Authority.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1199 of 1865 [wherein Anwar Biswas is plaintiff and Busontocoomar Sircar, &c., are defendants], and dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the persons claiming to be the representatives of Alexander Russell, late of England, are, by their Attorneys, on or before the twenty-seventh day of June next, at the Court House to come in and prove their claim to the Talook Turruff Areakandy, Pergunnah Mahomood Shahee in Zillah Jessore, and the legacy of rupees two thousand in Government Securities which were devised and bequeathed by the Will of the testatrix Anundo Bibee of Old Bytockanna Lane, in the town of Calcutta, to the said Alexander Russell, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said decree.

Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, has been fixed for the further hearing of this suit.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
23rd February 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 440 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein Choongoo Shawoo, Peela Shawoo otherwise called Peelajee Shawoo, Jodh Roy and Purmessur, all of the zillah Raipore in the Central Provinces of India, are Plaintiffs, and Henry M. Plowden of Lahore, in the Punjab Government, Advocate, is Defendant), and dated the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of George Plowden, late a Pleader of the said Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, who died in London on or about the twenty-seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before Saturday, the twenty second day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Court House, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J N. MACKERTICH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
The 9th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the twentieth January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, made in suit No. 286 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein J. J. McLeod Innes is plaintiff, and L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, and the Simla Bank Corporation, are defendants), the creditors of Peter Innes, late a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died on or about the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claims, or shall produce the same before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby in the Court House on the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

The claims of creditors holding certificates granted by the Administrator General will be submitted as certified by him to the Court together with their proofs in his possession. No such creditor need send in further claims, or be especially represented unless further notice be served upon him requiring him to do or be so.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Attorney.

HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 9th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 284 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (wherein Kulleanjee and others are plaintiffs, and Monindronarain Day and others are defendants), and dated the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Brojendronarain Day, late of Soba Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are, on or before the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson, the Officiating Chief Justice at the Court House, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the said decree. Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a certain cause, wherein George Wood and others are plaintiffs, and Augustus Oldemeyer and others are defendants, on and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of Philip Bernhard Wilmans, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are, on or before the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Hon'ble William Markby, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court House, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CALCUTTA,
HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 7th day of April 1875.

Lost

In transit by post from Monghyr, Interest Draft No. 033808, dated 31st March 1875, for Rs. 110 in favor of Shama Churn Dey.

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CONTAINING

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Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875. { Register No. 75.

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GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains througho

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Rice (common) Present fortnight.	Rice (common) Past fortnight.	Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight
		S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S.
Madras	Ganjam	13 3	14 7	8 8	.			21 1	19 4	17 8	26 1	29 3	24 4						
	Vizagapatam	17 0	16 0	13 0	.	...	..	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	14 7	23 8	23 8	25 9	25 7	25 7	27
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	10 8	.	...		20 8	20 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	19 0						
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 0	.	...		20 2	20 2	17 0	21 2	21 2	17 9	20 3	23 4	21 1	.	...	.
	Nellore	11 7	12 6	10 8	.	..	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 3	28 3	20 6	.		
	Cuddapah	15 4	15 4	13 2	..	...	.	14 9	14 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25
	Bellary	16 3	16 3	14 4		...	...	13 4	13 4	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 5	26 8	26 8	30 9	26 3	25 4	30
	Kurnool	15 2	14 9	14 6	...	.	.	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 6	26 0	24 7	29 4	23 7	23 7	25
	Madras	10 3	10 3	11 0			..	13 8	13 2	10 9	15 3	14 8	11 3	23 8	23 1	18 9	20 5	20 5	17
	Chingleput			...	...	.	...	18 0	17 2	12 4	18 9	18 1	12 8	21 6	20 9		22 4	22 4	
	North Arcot	10 2	11 0	11 4	..		..	18 7	18 1	12 1	19 2	18 8	14 1				25 6	27 2	21
	South Arcot	9 0	8 6	8 6	...		...	14 8	14 8	13 0	15 7	15 7	13 6	26 9	26 9	18 5	26 9	28 1	16
	Tanjore	11 8	10 3	8 8	...	...	..	16 6	16 6	13 3	.		.			20 7	30 6	28 3	18
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6		.		15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	..	18 2	22 9	25 4	19
	Madura	11 3	11 7	9 4	..	..	...	14 7	15 1	12 6	15 6	15 6	13 1	21 1	22 7	.	29 4	28 7	25
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	..	..	.	12 0	12 0	10 5	13 6	13 6	12 1		.		22 3	24 9	15
	Coimbatore	14 6	14 6	10 9	.	...	.	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	14 7*	11 8	22 0	20 4	18 0	24 3	24 3	21
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4		..	..	.	9 6	9 6	8 8	10 4	11 2	9 6	15 4	16 9	16 9	11 0	15 4	14
	Salem	14 8	14 8	11 1	...	...	.	15 3	16 2	13 2	17 4	17 4	14 1	22 3	20 7	19 1	21 2	21 7	20
	South Canara	12 0	11 6	11 6		..	...	10 7	10 2	11 6	14 7	15 2	13 7						..
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	14 2	13 8	11 7	15 0	14 6	12 1	...				...	.
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	12 6	12 6	19 11	20 8	19 2	7 7	7 9	8 9	11 10	11 13	16 3	22 15	24 6	25 0	19 10	20 12	20 1
	Ahmadabad	18 8	17 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 8	13 4	11 0	24 8	25 0	23 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 23	
	Kaira	13 15	11 1		32 0	35 9		10 0	10 0	.	13 5	13 5		32 0	32 0		20 0	20 0	
	Surat	14 1	14 1	14 12	8 11	8 11	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 6	10 10	11 5	13 6	17 6	18 8	19 11	17 6	17 3	
	Broach	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0		19 0	20 0	
	Kolaba	13 5	11 8	11 6				7 10	7 9	7 10	13 5	13 5			..	.	19 0	22 13	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 15	17 15				..	8 7	8 7		12 3	12 3		32 5	32 5	.	25 2	25 2	
	Nasik	17 0	15 11		8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0		12 0	12 0		25 9	25 9		28 6	28 6	
	Ahmadnagar	19 2	18 13½	23 9			..	10 3¾	9 9¼	9 0	10 15	10 9½	11 4	38 10¼	38 8		32 14½	31 14	33
	Poona	15 12	15 12	18 0	9 4	9 4	.	10 15	10 15	12 2	12 4	12 4	14 11	28 4	28 4	26 2	23 0	23 0	23
	Sholapur	19 12	19 15	21 12		.	...	15 3	15 3	12 15	17 2	17 1	14 13	31 8	31 8	37 8	31 8	31 8	35
	Kaladgi	24 3	26 3	17 0			.	14 14	14 15	11 0	16 2	17 4	11 8	36 14	36 14	30 0	36 14	37 10	30
	Satara	18 11	17 6			26 1		10 15	10 15		14 5	14 5		27 15	27 15		27 2	26 8	
	Belgaum	20 5	19 11	16 0	.	...	..	17 0	17 0	14 9	17 13	18 0	14 8	22 9	23 8	20 0	24 4	26 1	24
	Dharwar	27 8	24 13	21 0		.	.	15 2	14 10	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	28 3	26 14	25 0	28 12	29 9	26
	Ratnagiri	12 15	11 10	11 8	.	..	..	11 8	12 3	14 6	13 10	15 6	15 13	17 8	20 0	17 8	18 3	18 3	19
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	12 0	.	.	..	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0		20
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	12 0	10 0	..		...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 9	.			7 0	7 0	6 6	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 12	12 7	12 7	14
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4		.		..	11 0	12 0		12 0	13 0		30 0	30 0		29 0	28 0	.
	Baroda	11 13	11 9		12 2	10 6	...	8 11	9 4		15 3	14 7¼		22 0	20 13		20 8½	20 13	
	Disa	17 10½	14 15	16 14				7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	34 7	32 0	23 12	35 8½	33 8	21
	Nimach	13 9	13 2	.	17 0	17 0			...		7 0	7 6		16 15	17 0		15 0	15 0	
	Nasirabad															...			
	Rajkot	16 0	15 8					6 0	5 8		10 0	10 8		24 0	26 0				
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	32
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 8	20 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20
	Haidarabad	No return received				...													
	Shikarpur	18 12	18 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 12	22 13	22 0	28 0	28 0	30
	Thur and Parkur	14 10	15 4	12 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20
Bengal	*Western Districts*																		
	Burdwan	17 0	14 8	16 8	25 0	17 0	20 0	18 4	19 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	13 5		.	.	...	.	
	Bancoorah	20 8a	16 0	11 8 and 13 12	26 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	14 6		.	..	.		
	Beerbhoom	20 0b	11 0	11 0	15 0			19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8			..	..	..	
	Midnapore*	.	...	.												..			.
	Hooghly*	.	..						..						..	...	.		
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0			.	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0			...	..	..	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10	18 0	18 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 12	14 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	.	.	..
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5c	14 0	10 8 to 11 10	17 8c	16 0	16 0	8 0d	8 0	8 4	17 12	17 12	10 1	16 0c	17 8	..	13 5c	...	..
	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4				15 4	14 8	11 0	16 13e	16 0	11 7		..	..		..	.
	Jessore	16 0f	15 4	11 6	.			16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0			.	..	.	
	Moorshedabad	23 0g to 24 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	14 0c to 40 0	40 0	17 0 to 24 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0 to 20 8	11 4		...		31 0c	31 0	15 0

* Return not received

a In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 seers barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee

b In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 15 to 29 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 15 to 24 seers, common rice from 21 to 25 8 seers, and gram from 12 to 28 seers per rupee

c In the interior only

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of March 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
41 0	46 9	41 0	40 0	40 0	43 3	388 8	353 3	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
30 3	28 3	26 3	31 6	29 2	39 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
38 2	38 2	32 8	33 6	34 6	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
35 3	38 2	35 3	33 3	35 5	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
30 7	30 0	22 3	21 0	21 0	23 1	76 5	76 5	77 3	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
27 0	27 0	26 2	28 4	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
31 0	31 0	36 9	31 4	31 4	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	15 7	17 0	17 7	Bellary ...		
...	...	23 2	28 5	28 5	27 0	214 8	213 3	172 5	17 3	17 3	16 9	Kurnool ...		
25 9	25 9	22 9	21 3	21 5	20 5	93 5	93 5	58 9	17 7	17 7	17 4	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	24 7	21 1	21 8	18 7	95 2	97 2	93 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
27 4	28 2	29 1	26 0	26 6	22 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
28 6	29 0	19 1	29 3	29 3	19 2	228 4	222 1	247 9	16 2	16 2	18 8	South Arcot ...		
31 9	29 4	24 5	28 0	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 5	15 9	15 5	Tanjore ...		
27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	28 5	20 0	157 9	157 9	145 8	17 7	17 7	18 6	Trichinopoly ...		
29 4	31 0	26 3	29 4	31 1	21 4	126 4	125 4	121 5	17 5	18 4	17 5	Madura ...		
21 9	24 7	19 2	20 3	18 7	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly ...		
23 5	23 5	22 0	27 2	28 9	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	13 6	16 1	Coimbatore ...		
18 0	18 0	15 8	19 1	18 3	14 1	121 5	121 5	...	11 4	10 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
27 0	27 0	24 0	30 1	31 8	22 0	145 8	145 8	121 5	18 5	18 5	16 9	Salem ...		
23 8	26 4	24 6	19 2	19 2	16 7	89 9	89 6	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
19 0	21 9	23 4	20 2	20 2	15 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	17 10	16 11	17 10	68 4	58 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 0	16 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	16 13	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 12	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 1	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
10 5	30 6	...	18 3	15 3	14 9	130 0	120 0	140 0	18 3	15 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 10	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	15 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
1 14	31 14	...	21 4	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	23 12	24 10	22 8	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 4	15 11	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	20 8	28 8	15 15	100 0	107 0	80 0	13 3	14 5	14 5	Poona ...		
...	...	...	25 9	24 8	19 4	140 0	180 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	21 9	23 10	14 0	60 0	60 0	...	13 11	13 12	15 0	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	146 4	146 4	...	16 0	16 0	...	Satara ...		
0 12	31 3	25 0	19 1	18 8	14 0	155 8	151 1	150 0	16 5	17 6	17 0	Belgaum ...		
3 0	36 0	33 9	22 4	20 10	14 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 12	Dharwar ...		
6 0	26 0	26 0	15 11	14 5	12 5	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
4 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
6 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	60 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	120 0	125 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	17 10	17 8	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 10	15 14	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	18 8	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	32 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	45 0	45 0	...	57 0	50 0	...	Rajkot ...		
6 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	124 0	62 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
7 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	29 0	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 4	240 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 8	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	17 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly* ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	30 0 to 32 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice from 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram from 16 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.
e Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 26 seers, best rice from 13 to 19 seers, common rice from 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram from 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 22 seers, common rice from 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram from 16 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	15 8	14 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	21 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 20 10	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	45 0	...	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	19 8 to 20 4	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	24 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling* ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3h	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 6	26 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	19 0i	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...j	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 0k	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	10 0l	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...m	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	22 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	28 0	21 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	20 0n	18 8	11 8	32 0	25 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 8o	16 8	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	22 0c	21 0	17
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0p	14 0	10 0	13 0c to 25 0	14 0 to 25 0	160 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	17 0q	14 0	11 0	34 0	33 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	10 5	8 4	19 4	18 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	18 15	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	17 11	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	27 9	24 15	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore* ...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	8 12	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	11 & 17	10 0	10 8	24 0	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0r	14 0	10 8	30 0	16 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0e	17 0	40
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	8 6	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	14 0	14 0	0 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0*	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	19 0	15 10	27 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	18
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	23 2	18 13	32 5	32 5	26 15	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	15 1	10 12	26 15	26 15	26 15	29 2	29 2	32
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 14	24 3	18 12	38 8	35 3	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	12 2	27 8	27 8	25 5	24 3	24 3	22
	Meerut ...	23 15	21 8	17 10	31 9	28 7	24 10	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	24 7	22 13	25 0	23 2	20
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	22
	Aligarh ...	25 0	22 8	17 0	35 0	29 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	18
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	8 8	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	

* Returns for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 17 to 27 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice from 21 to 23 seers, and gram from 12 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 19 to 20 seers, common rice from 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy from 30 to 45 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 9-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 18 to 19 seers, and common rice from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 17 to 22 seers, and common rice from 18 to 26 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 18-12 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice from 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram from 24 to [illegible] seers, per rupee.

dia for the 2nd half of March 1875 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah .		
...	...	...	15 0 to 20 10	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling* ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca† ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	9 6	11 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	31 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
0 to 35 0	27 8 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	23 8	18 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	26 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
0	25 0	16 0	24 8	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
0	38 8	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	22 5	21 0	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr ...		
0c	28 0 to 35 0	13 0	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs† ...		
												Orissa.		
0	21 0	15 12	18 6	17 1	28 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore* ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
33 0	36 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
0	40 0	22 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 8	7 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	12 4	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	7 3	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	.	..	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Silságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	.	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	.	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 6	29 10	29 2	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	28 10	24 3	110 0	110 0	132 0	..	..	..	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	29 4	26 11	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	0 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	29 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	0 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun ...		

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 18 to 20, barley 28 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 20 seers, great millet from 22 to 27 seers, maize from 25 to 29 seers, and gram from 21 to 23-8 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 17 seers, best rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice from 19 to 28 seers, lesser millet from 30 to 29 seers, maize from 26 to 30 seers, and gram from 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 45 seers maize from 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram from 18 to 27 seers, per rupee

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 26 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bijnor	20 4	18 9	16 5	25 5	24 3	20 4	12 6	11 4	10 2	14 10	12 15	11 4	22 8	21 6	20 4	23 10	20 4	13
	Moradabad	19 6	18 6½	15 15	30 8	27 8	26 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 9	11 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	23 12	23 12	18
	Budaun	21 9½	18 4½	16 12½	36 0	27 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 3	11 12½	38 12½	23 11½	16 12½	20 6	22 12½	18
	Bareilly	21 14	17 8	17 3	10 0	25 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	16 4	11 4	31 4	22 8	17 8	31 4	21 4	15
	Sháhjahánpur	27 12	22 0	17 0	10 0	32 8	25 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	38 8	30 8	16 4	29 0	25 8	
	Taráí Pergunnahs	20 10	18 12	15 8	35 0	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	16 4	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 12	25 0	22 8	18
	Muttra	22 0	20 0	16 0	35 0	29 0	24 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	22 8	30 0	29 0	16
	Agra	19 10	19 0	14 4½	32 2½	28 1	21 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	10 7½	27 9	23 1	19 15	26 15½	23 3	16
	Farukhabad	20 0	18 9	18 9	29 4	24 6	24 6	6 12	7 2	7 2	16 0	15 8	15 8	32 0	24 6	24 12	24 0	24 6	24
	Mainpuri	20 4	18 12	14 4	28 0	24 0	20 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	22 8	19 8	24 8	23 0	16
	Etáwah	19 8	18 8	14 8	24 8	23 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	21 8	20 8	19 8	22 8	21 0	17
	Etah	22 0	20 4	16 0	35 0	24 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	..	...	..	...	...	
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16
	Jhánsi	19 9	18 8	13 12	25 3	24 5	21 5½	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 8	23 1	17 8	21 0	21 15	16
	Lalitpur	21 8	21 4	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	21 8		...	
	Cawnpore	21 8	20 0	16 12	29 0	26 0	22 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	23 0	24 0	20 4	23 8	23 0	20
	Fatehpur	22 0	21 4	15 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	13 12	..	25 0	.	...	25 0	
	Bánda	20 8	20 4	18 0	25 0	25 0	21 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	18 8	18 0	12 4	24 8	24 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	16
	Allahabad	16 4	15 8	14 4	26 0	23 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	18
	Hamírpur	19 4	19 12	15 0	23 10	22 8	18 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	16 0	16 4	11 0	24 12	23 12	19 0	22 8	22 8	17
	Jaunpúr	22 9	22 4	16 15	32 7	31 12	22 15	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 1	19 12	11 4	26 13	26 13	..	21 3	22 9	14
	Gorakhpur	22 12	20 2	14 14	35 0	29 12	15 12	17 8	17 8	9 10	19 4	19 4	11 6	22 12	21 0	14 0	17 8	19 4	14
	Basti	23 2	18 2	15 0	32 8	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 10	8 7	18 2	18 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh	20 10	18 1	14 0	32 7	19 8	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	19 3	19 3	11 13	26 9	26 9	...	...	17 11	17
	Mirzapur	19 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	22
	Benares	18 6	17 13	14 0	26 4	25 8	19 0	8 6	9 7	8 0	14 11	16 13	9 8	23 2	22 1	17 0	..	21 0	14
	Ghazipur	18 10½	18 0	14 13	27 0	23 3	16 12	7 11½	7 11½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	21 14	21 14	15
Panjab.	Delhi	23 0	22 0	18 8	33 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	18
	Gurgáon	22 4	21 8	16 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	29 12	28 8	20
	Karnál	23 8	23 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26
	Hissár	21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	23 0	24 0	24
	Rohtak	22 0	20 0	16 12	32 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 8	22
	Sirsa	22 8	22 12	22 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	27 8	26
	Umballa	25 0	23 8	20 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 8	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25
	Ludhiána	27 0	26 0	23 0	43 0	39 8	35 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	33 0	25 8	26 0	27
	Simlá	19 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18
	Jullundur	27 0	25 8	23 0	48 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	39 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	20
	Hushiárpur	27 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Kángra	20 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	.	...	.	...	...	
	Amritsar	27 13	24 13	20 8	35 8	33 4	30 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	12 8	37 8	34 8	27 12	27 8	27 8	26
	Siálkot	24 8	24 8	16 8	38 0	38 0	24 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	38 0	30 0	20
	Gurdáspúr	30 0	27 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Lahore	24 8	24 0	18 8	40 0	34 6	28 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	22
	Ferozepore	26 8	26 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	..	12 8	14 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	35 0	34 0	27
	Gujránwála	25 0	23 12	17 4	42 0	40 0	32 0	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	18
	Ráwalpindi	30 8	28 8	16 12	40 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	26 0	29 0	25 8	37 0	36 0	21
	Jhelum	32 0	27 0	16 8	41 0	37 8	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	35 0	33 8	22 0	41 0	35 8	21
	Gujrát	28 0	27 0	16 4	50 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	33 0	33 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	21
	Shahpúr	30 0	28 8	17 8	53 0	48 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	22
	Mooltan	21 1	20 8	16 8	37 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 8	10 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	31 0	30 0	23
	Jhang	26 8	23 0	18 0	38 0	35 0	32 8	...	..	.	11 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23
	Montgomery	20 8	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	.	...	..	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	24 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	23 0	..	...		10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	22
	Dera Ismail Khan	33 12	35 0	25 0	62 8	55 0	37 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	55 0	50 0	38 12	52 8	46 4	37
	Dera Ghazi Khan	25 0	23 12	17 8	40 0	37 8	30 10	...	...	.	20 0	20 0	17 8	41 0	40 0	29 11	37 8	34 6	26
	Bannú	...			...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	
	Peshawar	23 11	22 12	15 15	36 6	37 11	29 14		...	..	13 0	13 0	12 6	28 9	29 4	23 6	35 1	34 7	28
	Kohát	29 5	29 6	19 12	58 10	56 2	42 1	..	..	..	17 14	17 14	15 5	35 11	33 2	29 5	45 11	43 6	30
	Hazara	23 0	23 0	17 12	36 0	35 0	27 8	...	..	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	28* 8	29* 0	25* 0	28 0	28 0	19
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 0	22 0	16 12	30 0	25 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	23 8	23 8	16
	Unáo	23 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	18
	Bára Banki	20 0	19 12	15 1	24 0	22 0	19 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	27 0	26 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	12
	Sítápur	26 8	24 0	14 8	40 0	36 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	39 0	.	..	29 0	
	Hardui	20 8	19 6	14 1	37 8	30 8	24 6	6 9	6 9	6 2	17 6	16 2	12 3	22 0	22 0	...	21 2	21 9	
	Kheri	22 8	23 8	20 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	32 0	34 0	22 8	...	27 0	
	Fyzabad	23 6	21 2	13 8	28 5	24 2	19 3	13 7	11 11	7 0	19 14	19 14	12 2	29 0	28 2	17 6	19 4	19 0	15
	Bharaich	20 0	20 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	22 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	32 8	32 8	16 0	...	...	
	Gonda	23 1	20 7	16 2	26 4	26 4	21 12	20 6	19 1	10 3	21 3	19 14	11 7	29 4	29 10	16 8	21 4	21 12	15
	Rái Bareli	26 8	27 4	18 0	37 8	37 8	22 0	21 0	21 4	12 0	22 8	24 8	13 0	32 0	30 8	...	...	...	
	Sultánpur	23 8	24 0	17 8	34 0	36 0	22 8	9 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	23 0	13 8	31 0	28 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	16
	Pratábgarh	26 2	25 2	17 12	36 12	38 8	22 8	18 0	18 6	10 0	23 2	23 1	13 13	.	30 8	...	...	30 0	

ndia for the 2nd half of March 1875 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	23 1	18 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	28 2	24 1	20 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	31 12½	26 6½	21 0	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 11½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	22 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	9 11	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	155 0	150 0	162 8	8 6	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	22 8	20 10	17 8	200 0	200 0	175 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	34 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	...	...	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	30 15½	27 11½	21 2½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	24 12	24 12	160 0	158 2	158 2	9 4	8 8	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	30 0	24 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	27 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	145 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	23 4	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	25 12	24 8	18 8	100 0	95 0	105 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	22 9	26 2	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	22 12	16 3	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	23 2	18 2	16 14	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	20 10	20 10	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	23 2	21 0	19 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	26 6	22 9	16 12	180 4	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 8	120 0	122 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	41 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *e* ...		
...	...	...	42 0	37 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 4	9 4	Umballa *f* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *g* ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *h* ...		
...	...	...	40 0	37 8	29 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *i* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *j* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *e* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	31 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *i* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *k* ...		
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *f* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *q* ...		
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	32 0	150 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *r* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *i* ...		
...	...	...	42 0	39 0	23 8	130 0	110 0	130 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi *l* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *a* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Gujrát *m* ...		
...	...	...	51 0	42 0	26 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *j* ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *b* ...		
...	...	...	34 8	33 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *i* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *e* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *n* ...		
...	...	...	60 0	53 12	38 12	152 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *s* ...		
...	...	...	33 12	32 8	28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 4	36 4	32 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	33 13	33 13	22 1	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	57 3	Pesháwar *o* ...		
...	...	...	44 10	44 10	25 8	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *t* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *p* ...		
0	30 0	25 0	24 8	23 8	19 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo ...		
0†	34 0†	17 8‡	23 0	22 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Bára Banki ...		
0	38 0	...	25 8	24 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		
...	26 4	...	23 7	20 11	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		
0	50 0	36 0	23 8	23 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Kheri ...		
11	25 4	15 14	24 1	22 0	15 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
0	45 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	320 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
0	38 0	22 4	23 8	20 14	15 6	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 4	8 6	8 0	Gonda ...		
...	...	...	32 0	28 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
0	40 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sultánpur ...		
0	45 0	20 9	35 12	30 12	20 0	180 0	200 0	166 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Pratábgarh ...		

References.

a. Prices falling.
b. Barley and bájra falling.
c. Barley and gram falling; jowár rising.
d. Barley and jowár falling; bájra rising.
e. Nearly stationary.
f. Wheat, jowár and gram falling.
g. Wheat, barley and jowár falling.
h. Wheat rising; barley and rice falling.
i. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
j. Wheat, barley and gram falling.
k. Bájra and gram falling; jowár rising.
l. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling; jowár rising.
m. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
n. Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
o. Wheat falling; barley rising.
p. Barley, rice and gram falling.
q. Barley, jowár and gram falling.
r. Barley and bájra falling; rice, jowár and gram rising.
s. Wheat rising; barley, bájra jowár, gram and firewood falling.
t. Barley, bájra and jowár falling.

Return not received.
* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Júar Khurd.

† Kodon. ‡ Madua.

Mukka.

Kodon.

Madua.

Kodon.

Sawan.

Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	24 9	23 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	40 0	37 5	46 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	55 0	55 0	78 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	27 8	26 0	19 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	14 0	37 0	38 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	18 0
	Saugor ...	20 12	21 4	16 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	31 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	22 0	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	27 0	26 8	19 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	32 0	...	...	28 0	...
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	45 0	44 0	...	...	...	25 4	19 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	48 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	52 0	46 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
	Akola ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	38 0	36 0	28 0
	Woon ...	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	63 0	63 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	21 5	21 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 5	13 5	14 5	57 0	57 0	43 5	40 0	40 0	23 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale / Retail	No return received																	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale / Retail					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale / Retail																		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale / Retail																		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 0	15 12	...	25 8	24 6	...	6 8	6 6	...	9 0	9 0	...	25 0	27 0	...	24 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 0	15 4	...	22 0	21 0	...	7 8	7 4	...	8 4	8 12	...	21 8	22 0	...	20 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	24 0	22 8	15 12	36 0	36 8	24 0	6 10	6 10	8 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	36 0	34 0	19 8	38 0	35 0	19 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	21 8	20 8	16 8	36 0	31 8	25 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	32 0	25 0	15 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	17 12	17 12	11 14	31 4	31 4	18 12	11 12	11 14	10 10	12 8	12 8	11 14	28 12	18 12	15 0	26 4	26 4	15 5
	Ajmir ...	15 4	15 2	13 8	23 4	22 0	16 10	4 5	4 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 5	21 0	14 8	21 8	21 0	13 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 8	17 8	15 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	19 8
	Sirohi ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	22 0
	Aboo ...	14 0	16 4	13 6	22 0	21 9	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	9 0	9 7	7 8	...	...	...	27 10	21 6	17 13
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	25 0	25 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 1	12 8	15 10	20 5	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	8 3	9 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 5	15 7	...	25 0	26 9	...	5 0	5 10	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 4	20 10	...	21 14	22 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	20 4	21 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	20 4	8 0	6 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	28 8	25 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	18 8	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	10 2	10 2	9 2	24 0	25 0	20 4	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 0	17 12	13 12	28 0	27 12	17 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	17 5	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	20 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Shahpoora ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	24 0	23 4	17 2	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	15 12	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	16 0	15 4	14 2	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 12	21 12	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Gwalior ...	15 1	14 10	12 6	18 12	19 3	16 11	6 14	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	18 4	13 0	15 5	17 13	17 13	14 10
	Goona ...	19 4	19 4	16 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	13 12	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 6	13 4	21 12	21 8	21 12	20 0	19 14	21 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	23 0	21 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	26 0	23 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	18 0

India for the 2nd half of March 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	30 1	28 9	26 8	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	180 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
35 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	36 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
35 0	35 0	20 0	40 0	37 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul ...		
27 8	25 8	21 8	32 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	28 8	33 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	38 0	36 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad ...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	26 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	400 0	375 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 2	Bassim ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore { Wholesale / Retail ...	Mysore and Coorg.	
												Kolar ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Túmkúr ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Mysore ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Hassan ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Shimoga ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Kadur ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Chitaldroog. { Wholesale / Retail ...		
												Coorg ... { Wholesale / Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	80 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	21 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
6 0	32 0	19 0	36 0	32 8	25 6	100 0	80 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
6 4	25 0	...	28 12	28 12	16 4	160 0	160 0	175 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	21 6	21 9	15 10	85 0	90 0	105 0	37 8	36 8	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	15 14	14 9	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 10	100 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	26 9	25 9	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 9	16 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	105 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	15 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 14	18 12	16 11	91 4	91 4	91 4	11 14	12 6	13 8	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	25 0	15 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 4	18 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 8	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12	10 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	28 0	25 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 12	7 14	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during February 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·13	740	775	25,917
Meerut ...	8·30	6·38	969	4	51,657
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	576	27,196
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6 55	972	552	65,923
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·4	994	309	105,732
Etawah ...	4·80	3·2	771	851	143,776
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	958	700	97,056
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,767	517,257
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·66	...	995	95,120
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	51	8,300
Rohilkhand Canals	....	...	...	19	15,103
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	..	...	...	2,634
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	5,350
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	..	...	2,144
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	645.908

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	368	...	4,460	...	4,828	...
Gram ...	1,251	...	1,022	...	2,273	...
Rice ...	12,471	...	...	...	12,471	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	100	...	4,805	...	4,905	...
Dal ...	..	...	1,008	...	1,008	...
Juar ...	165	...	...	...	165	...
Bajra ...	...	...	256	...	..	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	256	...
Total ...	14,355	...	11,551	...	25,906	...
Cotton ...	...	...	13,509	...	13,509	...
Oil-seeds ...	155	...	6,966	...	7,121	...
Salt ...	1,160	...	1,172	...	2,332	...
Metals ...	21,920	...	906	...	22,826	...
Building Materials ...	13,196	...	34,825	...	48,021	...
Firewood ...	2,250	...	36,025	...	38,275	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	108,491	...	108,491
Timber ...	...	...	...	12,444	...	12,444
Miscellaneous ...	2,811	...	11,000	115	13,811	115
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	55,847	...	115,954	121,050	171,801	121,050
Total during corresponding period of last year.	23,319	451	349,165	192,450	372,484	192,901
Increase ...	32,528	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	451	233,211	71,400	200,683	71,851

Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 28th Feb 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharanpur ...	39,723	3·0	3·9
Muzaffarnagar ...	94.305	1·8	2 6
Meerut ...	66,017	1·4	1·6
Bulandshahr ...	70,608	1·3	1·0
Aligarh ...	59,772	1·5	1·7
Muttra ...	1,697	1·2	0·7
Agra ...	16,686	2·2	0·8
Etah ...	18,354	1·1	0·6
Mainpuri ...	55,149	1·6	1·5
Fatehgarh ...	24,892	1·0	0·8
Etawah ...	80,519	2·1	0·6
Cawnpore ...	86,799	0·1	0·9
Dehra Dun ...	8,300	3·6	5·0
Bijnor ...	936	·7	3·0
Tarai ...	2,053	1·2	3·1
Bareilly ...	12,114	2·3	1·8
Jhansi ...	1,684	·1	0·6
Hamirpur ...	950	·2	0 7
Delhi ...	10	...	...
Gurgaon ...	5,340	...	...
Total ...	645.908	...	...
Total for the same period last year	571.578	...	...
Increase ...	74,330	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct .. Cub. ft. per sec. 4,593

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Cawnpore Division Tail 264
" " Escapes ... 337
Etawah " Tail ... 38
" " Escapes ... 187
826

Balance expended ... 3,767

In all divisions demands were small up to the 15th, when rain fell generally and they ceased.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Demands fair up to the 17th when the canal was closed for repairs.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with the corresponding period of last year, these returns show a general decrease attributable in the main to heavy rains towards the end of the month. In the grain consignments there is a large increase, the bulk of which was upwards for Meerut. Compared with last month's traffic, grain has fallen off by nearly one half the quantity.

Allahabad,
The 25th March 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·18	3073·60	581·01	Nil	Nil	Gurdáspur...	14,987	2·24	2·30	Wheat ...	124,611	300·05 cubic feet per second passed out from the several escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. Notwithstanding the diminished demand for water owing to an abundant rainfall during the month, the result of the irrigation in the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, shows a considerable increase.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·22		622·65			Amritsar ...	77,974	...	...	Barley ...	2,367	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·57		390·47			Lahore ...	75,054	...	...	Mixed Grain...	11,090	
											Others ...	29,947	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	Nil	Nil	...	168,015	...	...	...	168,015	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	Nil	Nil	...	114,102	...	...	...	114,102	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·00	2546·00	76·36	Nil	2,39,928 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 21,665 maunds of firewood, &c.	Ambálla ...	2,114	...	...	Wheat ...	132,789	626·52 cubic feet per second passed out of the "Budha Khera" escape on the Western Jumna Canal. There is an increase of 71,038 acres in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·34		302·40			Karnál ...	37,829	0·92	2·83	Barley ...	3,838	
Hansi " ...	8·80	6·10		261·00			Delhi ...	34,995	...	...	Mixed Grain	14,647	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·50		217·00			Rohtak ...	39,146	...	...	Others ...	29,873	
							Hissár ...	39,252	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,329	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	304	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,178	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,39,928	...	181,147	...	...	...	181,147	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,14,613	...	110,109	...	...	...	110,109	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	0·33	0·85	[Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.]		The increase of irrigation from Perennial Canals is satisfactory. It is caused principally by the failure of the winter rains, no rain having fallen till the middle of February, but partly also by the Zemindars on the Delhi Canal wishing to resume the irrigation which they dropped with the view of getting light assessment.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	25,000	0·37	0·86			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...			
							Derah Ghází Khán ...	50,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225,000	...	...	...	225,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	4,974	...	...	Wheat ...	5,057	
							Gurgáon ...	3,400	...	...	Barley ...	2,400	
							Rohtak ...	835	...	...	Mixed Grain	460	
											Others ...	1,292	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,209	...	...	...	9,209	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,822	...	...	...	12,822	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349,162	...	...	...	349,162	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224,211	...	...	...	224,211	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of February 1875.

Circle	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	215	30	50	80	1,990	63	2,053	79	2	80	3	5	8	2,221	1,959	...	1·13	1·56
		High Level, Section I.	675	169	22	2	24	31	11	42	9	...	9	2	...	2	77	66			
		Taldunda	1,300	115·64		2	2	154	1	1·5	9	1	10	17	11	28	195	119			
		Matchgong	650	56·91	..	...	...	141	5	146	28	...	28	11	12	23	197	76			
	Total of the month			...	52	54	106	2,316	80	2,396	124	3	127	33	28	61	2,690a	2,220	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	...	71	...	71	1,952	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	2,220	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	170·85	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	0·11	0·89	2·21
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	109·10	1,743	...	1,743		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	183	...	...	1·46
	Total of the month		...	...	1,743	..	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786b	226	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		..	...	183	..	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,795	54	1,849	2,344	80	2,424	138	3	141	34	28	62	4,476	..	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	254		254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	...	...	..	..

REMARKS.

a. The details of column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa ...	106
Cotton ...	2,314
Wheat ...	2
Huldee ...	10
Garden produce	70
Oil-seeds ...	127
Sugar-cane...	61
Total ...	2,690

b. The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 4 ...	1
Ditto " 2 ...	16
Ditto " 1-8 ...	1,743
Ditto " 1-6 ...	12
Ditto " 1 ...	10
Ditto annas 10 ...	4
TOTAL ..	1,786

The 19*th March* 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of March 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal. Calcutta	35,711 58	7,276 88	...	...	...	3,736 64	...	...	...	...	...	50 88	...	...	15,640 17	...	...	62,415 91
Bengal. Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal. Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal. Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal. Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Coconada, Godavery Dist.	1,473 0	10,513 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,986 0
Madras. Ports of Kistna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	2,276 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 71	...	...	...	...	2,280 47
Madras. Cochin ... } Malabar Dist.	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0
Madras. Beypore... } Malabar Dist.	53 0	134 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 0
Madras. Calicut ... } Malabar Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 56
Madras. Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Madras	18,375 0	1,486 56	...	...	803 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 0	...	...	20,866 0
Madras. Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh. Bombay	3,66,038 10	1,47,378 0	...	27,650 0	65,861 56	17,500 0	...	...	...	75 0	...	...	...	...	1,326 56	...	...	6,25,829 10
Bombay & Sindh. Kurrachee	15,265 56	2,100 0	...	...	4,936 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,535 56	...	...	27,837 0
Bombay & Sindh. Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh. Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh. Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma. Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma. Rangoon	2,834 84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,834 84
Burma. Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma. Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma. Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma. Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	439,767 96	1,68,888 32	...	27,650 0	73,877 88	21,236 64	...	...	...	137 56	...	50 88	3 71	...	22,703 17	...	...	7,54,315 64

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in the southern districts of Madras, in Assam, in Cuttack and Cooch Behar in the Lower Provinces, and slightly in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, and Mysore. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The river continues to rise in Sindh. The *Rabi* crops have been generally reaped, with a fair outturn. The Punjab is the only province where the harvest is beginning. Rain is wanted in Bengal for the early rice sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 22nd)	*Nil.*	Standing crops fair; castor suffering from grub in Repolli; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever reported; guinea-worm in Paluad and Vinukonda; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(21st)	*Nil.*	Cotton harvest in progress; second crop of paddy reaping commenced; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture procurable; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(22nd)	...	Rain at Negapatam 13 inches; slight in Putticottai, and drizzling in Tanjore; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; makets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in five taluqs; three deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly	(21st)	...	Slight showers in two taluqs; water supply failing in dry taluqs; otherwise no change.
Malabar	(22nd)	1·0	Sowing of first crops in progress; makets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 22nd)	...	River rising, measles in Jerrack and Tuppas Ghorabari, Kutha and Shawe; two cases of small-pox in the village of Jinad, Zangajo in taluka Shahbandar; patients previously vaccinated; cattle disease in Ghorabari Tuppa; fever in Johi and Meerpur, Batora Tuppas.
Shikarpur "	...	Days warm; nights cool; public health improving; harvesting going on; wheat slightly injured in places by blight.
Hyderabad "	...	Damage to standing rabi crops by blight in Halla and Hyderabad talukas; no other change in state of crops; river rising steadily; small-pox in taluka Allyar Tanda on road from Umarkote; sickness owing to north winds.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot; maximum temperature 139 degrees; rabi crops being reaped; outturn estimated at 14 annas.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Surat "	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Health good; mornings and evenings cool.
Kaira "	...	Three deaths from cholera in Neriad; slight sickness in Anand; other talukas free from disease; weather hot.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (April 22nd)	...	Scarcity of water in Bhosawal taluka; weather hot; reaping of rabi crops completed; exports from December to March equivalent to 88,600 bales; rates unchanged.
Nasik "	...	Of 133 cases of cholera in Nasik, 67 resulted in death; cholera has also broken out in talukas Sinnar, Din Dori, Niphar and Igatpura, where, out of 15 cases, 6 resulted in death; weather warm; cholera abating in Nasik.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 22nd)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good, save one death from cholera; fever in Shahpur taluka, and guinea-worm and small-pox in some villages of Wada taluka; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Ahmednuggur (Apl. 22nd)	...	Slight cattle disease in Ankola and Parna talukas; health good.
Sholapur "	...	Cattle disease in Sholapur taluka; weather very warm.
Satara "	·04	Slight ague continues in Pahtun; cattle disease in Walwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (April 22nd)	·21	Crops harvesting; fever prevalent throughout the Collectorate; weather very hot; small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar "	...	Slight rainfall in Petta Nargund; ground being prepared for early crops in Hangue and Kalghatgi; fever increasing in Navalgund and Gudak; cattle disease has appeared in Gudak and is causing mortality in Bankapur.
Kanara "	...	Preparations for monsoon crops continue; weather hot; slight rain above Ghâts; outturn of second crop fair; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kaladgi "	...	Cotton picking progressing; yield fair except in Indi, Bhagalkôt and Mudebehal, where it is indifferent; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 22nd)	...	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; outturn good; weather hot; health good.
Wudwan "	...	Cholera appeared in some parts of Wudwan District; no other change.
Baroda "	...	Cotton being pressed and sold; rabi crops stored; some cases of cholera in the city.
		No remarks.—Cholera is making its appearance in various quarters.
Bengal—		
Cooch Behar (April 22nd)	·38	
Burdwan "	...	Cases of cholera still reported; fever lessening.
24-Pergunnahs "	...	Cholera abating everywhere, with the exception of Basirhat and Baduria; fever decreasing at Barripore.
Moorshedabad "	...	Cholera and small-pox still somewhat prevalent.
Pubna "	...	Cholera still prevails; two cases of small-pox reported at the Pubna Station.
Furreedpore "	...	General health of the district continues good.
Chittagong "	...	Cholera still hanging about the northern thannahs.
Tipperah "	...	There has been a great deal of sickness in the north of the district.
Patna "	...	Cholera on the increase, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
Mozufferpore "	...	Public health good.
Sarun "	...	General health good.
Bhagalpur "	...	General health good; small-pox reported in the town.
Cuttack "	·47	Outbreak of cholera almost entirely subsided.
Balasore "	...	In the north the cholera epidemic has declined, but a good deal of sporadic cholera exists throughout the district.
Lohardugga "	...	Small-pox prevalent in parts, but public health fair.
Singbhoom "	...	District healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Backerganj (April 22nd)	...	A little cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, except in Cuttack and Cooch Behar. The weather is becoming very hot, but seasonably so in some of the districts, while cool for the time of the year in a very few. Rain is much wanted in almost all for the rice sowings. The standing crops of cotton, indigo, millet, sugarcane, til, oilseed, &c., are nevertheless doing well, but would be better for rain; the early and late rice where already in the ground are doing well, boro or spring rice is progressing favourably and is even being reaped in a few places. The harvest of the rabi is all but completed, and the outturn is on the whole good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 21st)	...	Harvest more than half gathered in; cholera abating.
Mirzapur "	...	No change.
Allahabad "	...	No change.
Banda "	...	No change.
Jhansi "	...	No change.
Agra "	...	Crops cut.
Meerut "	...	Crops nearly all cut.
Bareilly "	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 21st)	...	Reaping in progress; health good.
Hissar "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Umballa "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Jullundur "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Lahore "	...	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	...	Reaping commenced; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi "	...	Ditto; cattle disease still slightly prevalent.
Peshawar "	...	Harvest outturn probably below average; fever abating.
		General Remarks.—No rain during week; harvest prospects and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 21st)	*Nil*	Rabi crops harvested; weather clear; 1,371 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 63 occurred in the Lucknow District, 174 in Unao, 79 in Sitapur, 380 in Gonda, 129 in Bahraich, 400 in Sultanpur and 86 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad "	...	
Sitapur "	...	
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (April 17th)	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur "	...	Weather clear, but hot; sugarcane thriving; cholera and small-pox in few villages; prices falling.
Chanda (18th)	...	Rabi crops gathered; threshing commenced; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur "	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; outturn excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (19th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât "	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; rabi crops threshing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen.
Bhandara (20th)	...	Weather cloudy but close; threshing rabi completed; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (21st)	...	Weather cloudy, but stormy; harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha "	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar "	...	25 cases of cholera, 10 fatal; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad "	...	Weather hot; kharif ploughing commenced; health good.
Betul "	...	
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; threshing rabi completed; cholera disappeared.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear but warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping of rabi completed; threshing commenced; outturn good; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Prices generally have remained stationary; no more cases of cholera have occurred in Jubbulpore, and the cases in Bilaspur seem more or less isolated; in Nimar the outbreak seems up to the present time local.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	...	Very slight rain.
Coorg ...	...	Prospects of coffee and cardomoms are good generally; crops are thriving, and public health is good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	·12	Weather hot; sky irregularly overcast, threatening rain; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cattle disease reported from Mauza Patidurrung.
Sylhet ...	1·5	Sowing progresses; boora paddy being cut; rice market steady; small-pox and murrain continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti ...	...	Small-pox still prevalent in Ellichpore taluk; other parts of province healthy; land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—		
Marwar (April 10th)	...	Tanks and wells as before; health good; no crops.
Meywar (16th)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee (21st)	...	Prospects and health good.
Ajmere (22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; water becoming scanty; health good.
Bhurtpore "	...	Harvest proceeding; crops good; days very warm, nights cool; no unusua sickness.
Jeypore "	...	Harvest nearly all secured—above average; health good; weather seasonable.
Sirohi (19th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good.
Central India—		
Indore ...	...	Health and prospects generally good in Central India; cholera still hang about Rewah and the Indore and Burwai road.
Rutlam ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Gwalior ...	...	
Nepal— (April 14th)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th April 1875.

No. 741.—The Governor General in Council has received from Madras with the deepest regret the melancholy intelligence of the death on the 27th instant of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Vere Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart, the Governor of that Presidency.

As a mark of respect for the memory of this most eminent public servant, the Governor General in Council has directed that seventeen minute guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at noon to-day, and that the Fort flag be lowered to half mast high.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th April 1875.

No. 382.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. W. McMinn, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ouseley, or until further orders.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 387.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. D. Turnbull to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 30th July 1874.

No. 391.—*Appointment.*—Mr. W. Blennerhassett, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. W. Quinton, or until further orders.

No. 396.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant to the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 398.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure, on leave, of the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I. to Europe, and no provisional Member of Council being on the spot, the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India,

and the said Hon'ble Ashley Eden has accordingly this day taken his seat in the said Council under the usual salute.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 399—The following temporary promotions have been made in the Assam Commission with effect from the 1st November 1874, during the deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham, a Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, with the Duffla Field Force:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain M. O. Boyd, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

No. 403.—*Appointments.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Sherer, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham, or until further orders.

Major W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

No. 404.—*Appointments.*—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Comber, or until further orders.

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Major W. H. J. Lance, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. Forbes, B. A., C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

Mr. L. Hare, C. S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 409A.—The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis has resigned his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India with effect from the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 410.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 4th March 1875, is published for general information:—

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to my despatch* dated the 27th of August last, No. 138, containing a list of appointments made to the Bengal Civil Service in 1874, I have now to inform Your Lordship in Council that, in accordance with the report of their final examination, the gentlemen appointed are to rank in the following order:—

* *Vide* Home Department Notification No. 686, dated 25th September 1874.

Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Eustace John Kitts, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. John Delabere Gael, Bengal.

Mr. Richard Morris Dane, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Francis Loraine Petre, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Francis Henry Harding, Bengal.

Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Bengal.

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Bengal.

Mr. Robert George Thomson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Henry Savage, Bengal.

Mr. Percival Nelson Langdon, Bengal.

Mr. Hugh Fraser, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Bengal.

Mr. James Ramsay Drummond, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. William Grierson Jackson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Henry Arthur Denteros Phillips, Bengal.

Mr. John Alexander Anderson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Arthur Edwin Comerford Casey, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. John Henry Harrison, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Robert Carstairs, Bengal.

Mr. John Arthur Jeffreys, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. William Robert Millar, Bengal.

Mr. Frederick Beatson Taylor, ditto.

Mr. David Norton, ditto.

Mr. Harry Lee, ditto.

Mr. Robert Ferguson Gibbon, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

No. 416.—The resignation of Mr. W. H. Henderson, late a member of the Bengal Civil Service, announced in Home Department Notification, No. 42, dated the 16th January last, is to take effect from the 22nd, instead of the 21st ultimo.

No. 420.—An extension of six months' leave on Medical Certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. H. G. Cooke of the Bengal Civil Service.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 579.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, and Section 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the following Officers in Assam with the powers of a Subordinate Judge to be exercised within the limits of their respective Districts:—

The Deputy Commissioners, for the time being, of the Districts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Goalpara.

No. 595.—The following Regulation for the peace and government of the territories under the

administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam has received the assent of the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act 33 Vic. Cap 3, and is hereby published for general information :—

A Regulation to amend the Law relating to prisons in the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the thirty-third of Vic. Cap. 3, Section 1, to be applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation for the peace and government of the said territories, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

The following Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the *Assam Gazette*, and will thereupon have the force of law.

1. On and from the 1st June 1875, the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, No. II. of 1864 and No. V. of 1865 shall be repealed throughout the said territories, but not so as to revive any enactment repealed by either of the said Acts, or to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced before the said date.

2. On and from the same date, the Prisons' Act, XXVI. of 1870, shall be in force throughout the said territories.

3. Until the appointment of an Inspector General, his powers under Act XXVI. of 1870 shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.

4. This Regulation may be called "The Assam Prisons' Regulations, 1875."

PATENTS.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 48.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 811.—Mr. William Brunton, Civil Engineer, residing in the town of Cochin, Malabar Coast, India, for a new method of removing bales of cotton or other fibrous or elastic substances from Presses and of binding such bales, also of the required machinery for so removing and binding bales, also of transferring bales from one Press to another.

No. 818.—Mr. Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Manager of Works, residing at Calicut, in the Collectorate of Malabar, East Indies, for deodorizing and preserving animal, fish, or municipal refuse to be used as a manure.

No 828.—Mr. Israel Putnam Magoon, of St. Johnsburg, Vermont, United States of America, for heating the feed water in locomotive steam engines and for preventing cinders from entering the exhaust pipes and feed water heating chamber.

No. 837.—Mr. William Bayford, of Randeer, near Surat, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic pumps.

No. 13 of 1875.—Mr. William Foulis, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Civil Engineer, for new or improved machinery or apparatus for charging retorts.

No. 14 of 1875.—Mr. Henry Kinnaird York, of Allahabad, for a machine for pressing loose cotton.

No 15 of 1875.—Mr. John Winter, Jailor, European Penitentiary, Hazareebaugh, for manufacturing fibre from the leaf of the aloe plant.

No. 16 of 1875.—Mr. Joseph Osmond Barber, Teaplanter and Engineer, residing at Gowhatty, for method in the frying or drying of tea by steam without the use of charcoal.

No. 19 of 1875.—Mr. Harry Langston Jones, of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in apparatus for disinfecting water closet urinals and for similar purposes.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—STATISTICS.

Simla, the 27th April 1875.

No. 225.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment provisionally for one year, with effect from the 1st February 1875 :—

Mr. J. E. O'Connor to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

FORESTS.

The 29th April 1875.

No 504.—Mr. G. Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burma, availed himself, on the 20th instant, of the furlough for one year granted to him in Notification No. 123, dated the 3rd February last.

No. 506.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Mr. R. H. E. Thompson in the Central Provinces from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, and Messrs. R.

S. Dodsworth in Oudh, and E. McA. Moir in Ajmere, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr. H. C. Hill, 2nd Assistant in the Survey Branch, is also promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from the same date.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 522.—Messrs. A. E. Wild and G. A. Waters, Assistant Conservators of Forests in the Punjab, are transferred to British Burma.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 30th April 1875.

No. 56*M.*—*Promotions.*—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, with effect from 1st April 1875:

Jemadar Murad Ali Khan to be Woordie Major, *vice* Woordie Major Ahmed Shah Khan, invalided.

Duffadar Surfuraz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Murad Ali Khan.

GENERAL.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 787*G.*—Captain W. F. Prideaux reverted to his substantive appointment of 2nd Assistant to Political Resident at Aden from the forenoon of 9th March 1875, on which date Dr. J. Kirk resumed the office of Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

No. 788*G.*—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class to officiate as Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to Governor General for Central India, *vice* Lieutenant Barr on leave.

Captain F. A. Wilson, late Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Political Assistant at Jowrah, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to Governor General for Central India, *vice* Lieutenant Durand.

No. 789*G.*—*Appointment.*—Major Tredway G. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and Officiating Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Wellesley, or until further orders.

No. 790*G.*—Under the provisions of section 3, Act II of 1869, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Bold Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola, to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 29th April 1875.

No. 514.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. W. E. Gordon is appointed to be in charge of the Office of Accountant General and to officiate as Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 516.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Mr. L. C. Probyn made over charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, to Mr. Kiernander on the 19th April afternoon.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 465.—Mr. H. Ronaldson, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 19th to the 25th March in addition to the furlough granted to him on the 5th March.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 562.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following rules under section 4 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

(2.) A substantive appointment may be made under this section for a time only in the place of a Military Officer in Civil employ whose appointment would be forfeited under Military furlough rules but for the operation of Rule 11 of the rules published with the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 171, dated the 25th February 1874.

(3.) Full pay is not to be drawn under this section as a matter of course, or unless the Officer claiming it is by proper authority formally appointed to the office substantively *for* a time.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 523.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following note be inserted under section 4 (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code:—

(NOTE.—An Engineer engaged under covenant in England, before the abolition of the Indian Navy, who elects the rules in this code and the leave rules in force for uncovenanted servants generally, does not forfeit the rights in other respects secured to him by his covenant.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th April 1875.

No. 430 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 186, dated the 20th April 1875, the services of Lieutenant R. E. Crompton, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 13th March 1875.

The 26th April 1875.

No. 431 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
14	Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Albert Balcombe Beatson ...	Staff Corps ..	365 0 0	468 6 0	.....	1st April 1875	England.
15	Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) George Faithfull	Ditto ...	456 5 0	.....	4,508 0 0	18th „ ...	Ditto.
16	Lieut.-Col. Herbert Johnston Hawes	Ditto ...	292 0 0	.....	2,735 0 0	21st „ ...	India.
17	Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Alexander Stewart Allan ...	Ditto ...	456 5 0	373 18 0	.....	23rd „ ...	England.

The 26th April 1875.

No. 432 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 238 of the 12th March 1874, it is hereby notified that, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Colonel F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., of the Royal Artillery, is confirmed in the appointment of Quartermaster General with effect from the 31st January 1875.

Colonel Roberts will have the local rank of Major-General whilst holding the appointment of Quartermaster General.

Colonel C. C. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating as Deputy Quartermaster General, is confirmed in that appointment in succession to Major-General Roberts.

The 27th April 1875.

No. 433 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Graves, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 434 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. M. Verchere, of the Medical Department, in Medical charge of the 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No 435 *of* 1875.—The following scale of baggage to be taken by Officers and others on ordinary movements or on relief is published for general information and guidance, in supersession of the scale included in the last column of the table in paragraph 2314 of the Revised Military regulations :—

Scale of Baggage permitted to be taken by Officers and others at their own expense on march on ordinary movements or on relief.

RANK, &c.	Scale not including weight of tents which are either carried free by Government or for which carriage is kept up by officers out of their tentage.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
* General Officers Commanding Forces ...	...	Discretional.
* Do. do. Divisions	80	
* Do. do. Brigades	65	
* Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, and Majors in Command	45	
* Majors not in Command	25	
* Captains in Command	25	
* Captains not in Command	15	
* Subalterns	10	
Warrant Officers (2nd class)	5	Including Medical Subordinates.
Schoolmasters or Schoolmistresses, married or unmarried, when moving with or without Troops	†...	
Hospital Apprentices (unpassed)	2½	Commissariat, Ordnance, &c.
Departmental Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	5	
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File of British Troops	§	
Native Commissioned Officers	‡5	
Hospital Assistants	‖2½	
Havildars, Naicks and Native Medical Pupils	‡1	
Drummers or Buglers and Sepoys	‡ ½	
Band property	36	
Orderly-Room	18	
Quartermaster's Office	5	
Paymaster's Office	10	
Armourer's Shop	18	
Treasure Chest	18	
MESSES.		
Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry — Officers	170	
Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry — Sergeants	10	
Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry with Head-Quarters — Officers	140	
Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry with Head-Quarters — Sergeants	8	
Do. do. without do. — Officers	90	
Do. do. without do. — Sergeants	5	
Troop of British Cavalry — Officers	70	
Company of Royal Engineers or Sappers and Miners — Officers	70	
Ditto British Infantry — Sergeants	5	
Head-Quarters of Royal Artillery Brigades — Do.	5	
Battery of Royal Artillery — Officers	70	
Battery of Royal Artillery — Sergeants	5	
Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry — Officers	70	
Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry — Do.	50	
BAZAARS.		
Per Troop or Company of British or Native Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, or Garrison Battery of Artillery	5	
Battery Horse Artillery	10	
Do. Field Do.	7	
Do. Native Do.	10	

* Including Departmental Officers, Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions, and others according to relative rank.

† Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses are allowed carriage for baggage at the public expense according to the following scale, which includes professional books :—

	Schoolmasters. Mds.	Schoolmasters. Srs.	Schoolmistresses. Mds	Schoolmistresses. Srs.
Married or unmarried, when moving with troops	4	8	4	8
Married, without troops, if accompanied by wife	8	0	..	
Ditto ditto not so accompanied	6	0	..	
Ditto ditto Schoolmistresses moving without troops	..	..	6	0
Unmarried, without troops	4	8	4	8

‡ The scale of carriage here laid down for Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men respectively applies to Regiments entitled to marching batta. In other Regiments carriage at the public expense is supplied according to the following scale :—

Commissioned Officers	60 Seers.
Non-Commissioned Officers	30 "
Drummers or Buglers and Sepoys	15 "

§ These ranks are allowed carriage at the public expense at the rate of 2½ maunds or half camel load for Regimental and Battery Serjeant Majors, Quartermaster Serjeants, Band Master Serjeants, and Serjeant Instructors of Musketry and Fencing, of all arms. Other Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Horse and Field Artillery 18 seers each, or 11 men per camel; Cavalry 17½ seers each or 12 men per camel: if dismounted, 1 maund each, or 5 men per camel; Gunners of Field Artillery 29 seers each, or 7 men per camel; Garrison Artillery and Infantry 33 seers each, or 6 men per camel.

‖ This is applicable to Hospital Assistants drawing marching batta. When carriage at the public expense is supplied, 1½ maund is allowed.

No. 436 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to the statement of camp equipage, carriage and establishment allowed for the different branches of the British forces on field service, published in G. G. O. No. 901 of 16th September 1874, that when pack bullocks are supplied for British troops on field service for the conveyance of the baggage in place of camels, two bullocks shall be considered equal to one camel.

2. The scale for Native troops will be published hereafter.

No. 437 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 7, dated the 2nd April 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Major-General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C.

Major W. Macdonald.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. George, 3 months, sick certificate.

Captain H. R. Spearman, 6 months, sick certificate.

Major E. C. Impey, 6 months, sick certificate.

Colonel J. Nisbett, 3 months, sick certificate.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, 4 months, sick certificate.

Retirement.

Conductor J. Rimmer,—29th March 1875.

No. 438 *of* 1875 —In modification of G. G. O. No. 1271 of 18th December 1873, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for information and guidance in the three Presidencies, the subjoined table showing the total and monthly value of compensation admissible to the British Army in India, based on the rates prescribed in the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865, except on account of knee-boots and riding pantaloons for the Mounted Branches of the Service, the rates for which articles, as laid down in Appendix D to clause 2 of Army Circulars of 1st January 1874, have been adopted, and on account of the serge coat and trousers for Royal Engineers and British Sappers and Miners.

2. On account of biennial issues one-half the value of the articles will be payable after the close of the first year and proportionally for broken periods of that year; the remaining half compensation being payable after the close of the second year and proportionally for broken periods thereof.

3. The amount of all compensation sanctioned and paid to non-commissioned officers and men may be expended in articles for their benefit at the discretion of commanding officers.

Table showing the total and monthly value of compensation admissible to the British Army in India.

Corps	Articles.	Staff Serjeants.		Serjeants.		Rank and File.		Remarks.
		Total Value.	Monthly Value.	Total Value.	Monthly Value.	Total Value.	Monthly Value.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Tunic	40 0 0	3 5 4	13 0 0	1 1 4	11 0 0	0 14 8	
	Riding Pantaloons	10 0 0	0 13 4	8 8 0	0 11 4	8 0 0	0 10 8	
	Trousers*	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Knee-boots*	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	
	Gloves	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	
Hussars ...	Tunic	56 0 0	4 10 8	14 0 0	1 2 8	10 8 0	0 14 0	
	Riding Pantaloons ...	10 0 0	0 13 4	8 8 0	0 11 4	8 0 0	0 10 8	
	Trousers*	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Knee-boots*	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	
	Gloves	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	
Lancers ...	Tunic	32 0 0	2 10 8	14 8 0	1 3 4	12 8 0	1 0 8	
	Riding Pantaloons	10 0 0	0 13 4	8 8 0	0 11 4	8 0 0	0 10 8	
	Trousers*	13 8 0	0 9 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Knee-boots*	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	
	Gloves	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	
Royal Artillery Horse Brigade.	Dress Jacket	55 0 0	4 9 4	45 8 0	3 12 8	9 8 0	0 12 8	
	Undress Jacket	23 0 0	1 14 8	15 0 0	1 4 0	7 0 0	0 9 4	
	Riding Pantaloons	8 8 0	0 11 4	8 8 0	0 11 4	7 8 0	0 10 0	
	Trousers*	14 0 0	0 9 4	8 8 0	0 5 8	6 8 0	0 4 4	
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	
	Knee-boots*	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	
	Gloves	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	
Royal Artillery, Field and Garrison Brigades	Tunic	34 4 0	2 13 8	22 8 0	1 14 0	9 12 0	0 13 0	
	Jacket, Undress	23 0 0	1 14 8	11 0 0	0 14 8	6 12 0	0 9 0	
	Riding Pantaloons	8 8 0	0 11 4	8 8 0	0 11 4	7 8 0	0 10 0	Annual issue to mounted men only.
	Cloth Trousers‡	14 0 0	1 2 8	8 12 0	0 11 8	6 12 0	0 9 0	Annually for dismounted and biennially for mounted men; but in the 1st year the dismounted men are allowed 2 pairs, *i. e.*, 1 pair in kind and compensation for another biennial pair if not issued in kind
	Boots, Wellington, pair* ...	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	Biennially for mounted and dismounted men.
	,, Knee, pair*	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	12 0 0	0 8 0	Biennial issue to mounted men only.
	,, Ankle ,, ...	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8	Annual issue to dismounted men only, who are however allowed 2 pairs in the 2nd year, for which 13 annas 4 pie per mensem, or Rs 10 per annum, are admissible as compensation if the boots are not issued in kind
	Gloves	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 0	0 1 4	Annual issue to mounted men only.
Infantry Battalion, Fusiliers and Rifle Regiments.	Tunic	23 0 0	1 14 8	9 2 0	0 12 2	8 4 0	0 11 0	
	Trousers, Cloth, pair ...	9 2 0	0 12 2	5 8 0	0 7 4	4 6 0	0 5 10	
	Serge Frock	7 14 0	0 10 6	4 2 0	0 5 6	4 0 0	0 5 4	
	Trousers, Tartan or Serge* ...	7 12 0	0 5 2	3 8 0	0 2 4	3 8 0	0 2 4	
	Boots, pair†	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	
Highland Regiments wearing Kilt and Trews.	Coat	30 0 0	2 8 0	11 2 0	0 14 10	9 0 0	0 12 0	
	White Jacket	12 8 0	1 0 8	6 4 0	0 8 4	3 2 0	0 4 2	
	Kilt	18 0 0	1 8 0	8 8 0	0 11 4	6 8 0	0 8 8	
	Trews, pair‡	12 0 0	1 0 0	8 4 0	0 11 0	6 12 0	0 9 0	One pair issued annually. One ditto biennially, *i. e.*, in the 2nd year 2 pairs.
	Shoes, pair†	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
	Boots ,,†	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	
	Plaid ,,§	6 6 0	0 2 10	2 4 0	0 1 0	1 14 0	0 0 10	
	Gaiters ,, ...	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	
Royal Engineers and British Sappers and Miners.	Tunic	42 8 0	3 8 8	25 8 0	2 2 0	9 14 0	0 13 2	
	Trousers, fatigue	9 0 0	0 12 0	6 12 0	0 9 0	5 4 0	0 7 0	
	Boots, pair†	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	4 4 0	0 11 4	
	Serge Coat	7 2 0	0 9 6	7 2 0	0 9 6	5 4 0	0 7 0	
	,, Trousers	3 8 0	0 4 8	3 8 0	0 4 8	3 8 0	0 4 8	

* These articles being issued biennially, the monthly rates of compensation are calculated at 1-24th of the total value.
† These being issued one pair in every half-year, the total value of only one pair is exhibited, and the monthly value, calculated on the half-yearly issue, is the 1-6th amount of such total value.
‡ When these articles are issued biennially, the compensation should be calculated at one-half the above monthly rates for annual issues
§ This being a triennial issue, the monthly value is calculated at 1-36th the total value.

No. 439 *of* 1875.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that horse allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem will, from the date of this order, be passed to Captains of British Infantry Regiments, Staff Corps, or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, having higher rank by Brevet, whenever they may be placed on the roster for duty as Field Officers in the Garrison or Camp in which they may be quartered.

The continuance of this grant is limited however to the periods during which such Officers may be in personal performance of the duties of Field Officers.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 440 *of* 1875.—The services of First Class Apothecary J. Casey, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 441 *of* 1875.—The services of first class Assistant Apothecary T. Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 442 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant George Hugh Coles Dyce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John William O'Callaghan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 22nd May 1875.

No. 443 *of* 1875.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 23rd March 1875, page 1782, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 23rd March 1875.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonel. Dated 26th December 1874.

No. 444 *of* 1875.—Captain H. J. Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, availed himself of the furlough on private affairs for two years granted him in G. G. O. No. 79 of the 20th January 1875, on the 20th April 1875.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 445 *of* 1875 —The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major C. F. Sharpe, Staff Corps.	Lieut.-Col.	1st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. R. Cookson, retired.
Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. S. Fox.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) W. G. Davies.	Lieut.-Col.	1st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) C. F. Sharpe, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 71st Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. D. Vanrenen.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major John Mackie Stewart	Lieut.-Col.	1st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davies, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Ditto ...	Major Henry Russell Wintle.	Lieut.-Col.	1st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. Need, retired.
Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry.	Captain T. A. Scott, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major A. McL. Stewart, Staff Corps.	Lieut.-Col.	12th April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. R. Cunningham, retired.
Cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry.	Captain T. D. Madden, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major Frederick Augustus Buckley.	Lieut.-Col.	12th April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. McL. Stewart, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 37th Native Infanty.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. C. S. Clarke.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) George Strangways.	Colonel with Col.'s allowance.	21st April 1875.	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
	Major (Captain in Staff Corps) E. C. Garstin.	Lieut.-Col.	21st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. Strangways, promoted.
Cadre of the late 29th Native Infantry.	Captain C J. Garstin, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major H. DeBrett, Staff Corps.	Lieut.-Col.	21st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain in Staff Corps) E. C. Garstin, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 57th Native Infantry.	Captain R. A. Wauchope, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major Edwin Venour ...	Lieut.-Col.	21st April 1875.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) H. DeBrett, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 40th Native Infantry.	Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski Staff Corps.	Major ...		

No. 446 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 447 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Geffery Lawrence Eliot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class,—for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX., Note 1).

No. 448 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, of Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department of Public Works,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th April 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th April 1875.

Captain C. S. Noble, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Oudh,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th April 1875.

No. 449 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Major H. C. Menzies, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 16 of 1875,—per *Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps (since retired), G. G. O. No. 97 of 1875,—per *Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Major E. T. Thackery, V. C., of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 64 of 1875,—per *Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain G. Logan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 19 of 1875,—per *Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, of Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Bombay G. O. No. 18 of 1875,—per *Australia*, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. E. Harenc, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 106 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. F. Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 129 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Conductor M. Carew, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 283 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain R. J. Bond, of the Royal Engineers, (Imperial Establishment), G. G. O. No. 348 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 348 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 198 of 1875,—per *Venetia*, 8th March 1875, from Bombay.

Major C. W. R. Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 340 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. D. Swete, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 223 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, (not 1st March 1875, as notified in G. G. O. No. 347 of 1875), from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A. Macqueen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O., No. 342 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) H. F. M. Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 64 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Crops, G. G. O. No. 64 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Holland, of the Bengal Staff Crops, G. G. O. No. 116 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon J. Cleghorn, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain F. B. Morris, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 133 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 15th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) D. S. Dodgson, C.B., of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 57 of 1875,—per *Castore*, 20th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain E. F. Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 271 of 1875,—per *Teheran*, 22nd March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain L. H. E. Tucker, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 148 of 1875,—per *Teheran*, 22nd March 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major E. McKellar, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 151 of 1875,—per *Assyria*, 24th March 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 222 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, of the Medical Department, G. G. O., No. 216 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Major Æ. Perkins, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 108 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain T. J. Quin, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 189 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant G. F. O. Boughey, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 141 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. M. Macgregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 261 of 1875,—per *Punjaub*, 26th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain F. Coddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 309 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. McNeile, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 148 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. E. Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 141 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Major F. J. Keen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O No 116 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. R. McMullin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 186 of 1875,—per *Deccan*, 29th March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. R. Pughe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O No. 133 of 1875,—per *Kashghir*, 5th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 133 of 1875,—per *Surat*, 9th April 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain A. FitzWilliam Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 353 of 1875,—per *Surat*, 9th April 1875, from Calcutta.

No. 450 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, of the Agra Medical School, who have lately passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of passed Medical Pupil, with effect from the 7th April 1875, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Ranjah Khan.
Shaik Abdool Kureem.*
Jhuboo Sing.*
Gujadhur Tiwaree.
Wahid Dad Khan.
Bachoo Lall.*
Gholam Kader.
Deo Dutt Pandey.†

* Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 916 of 1871.

† Passed an examination in English on the 7th April 1875.

No. 451 *of* 1875.—The furlough for two years granted to Captain now Major O. B. C. St. John, of the Royal Engineers, as notified in G. G. O. No. 907 of 1874, is to be considered as under the Regulations of 1868.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 452 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of Military Accounts:—

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, appointed by G. G. O. No. 393 of the 16th April 1875 to *officiate* as an Assistant in the Pay Department on probation, to be an Assistant on probation, *vice* Colonel A. S. Allan, retired.

Lieutenant Sawyer will continue to officiate temporarily as a Deputy Paymaster as directed in G. G. O. No. 397 of the 17th April 1875.

No. 453 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. Caldecott, of the Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 454 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of the Punjab, No. 1686, "Home," dated the 23rd April 1875, the services of Surgeon Major H. Cookson, of the Medical Department, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Karnal, proceeding on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 455 *of* 1875.—The services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

No. 456 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Kifayatoollah, No. 711, lately attached to the Nagpur City Hospital, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, is dismissed the service with effect from the date on which he absented himself from the hospital.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Assistant Apothecary on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 10 h and 23rd April 1875:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Subordinate Medical Department ...	Assistant Apothecary G. A. Swaries	27th March 1875	Cawnpore ...	.....	

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th April 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th April 1875.

No. 192.—It is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill to be henceforth called the "Royal Indian Engineering College."

No. 193.—Captain F. G. Oldham, R. E., Deputy Controller of Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, or until further orders. Captain Oldham relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Prior on the forenoon of the 7th April 1875.

No. 194.—*Temporary Promotion.*—Captain Oldham, Deputy Controller, is temporarily promoted to Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, proceeded on furlough.

The 27th April 1875.

No. 195.—Mr. Vasudeo Hari Kurvi is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice and posted to Mysore.

No. 196.—Mr. D. Calder, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 197.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Telegraph Department, during the absence of Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs, deputed on special duty to Europe. The appointments will be with effect from 23rd March 1875, inclusive:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, S. C., Deputy Director General, to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Director of Traffic, to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

Mr. J. H. Lane, Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Director of Traffic.

Major J. Eckford, R. E., Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 198.—Captain T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard in August 1871.

No. 199.—Mr. T. E. McGonagall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 13th March 1875.

No. 200.—In consequence of the return from leave of Mr. S. Brock, Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Major C. M. Moberly reverted to his substantive rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 12th April 1875.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 201.—The services of Baboo Satya Pershad Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are dispensed with.

Baboo Juggessur Dass is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and placed on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 202.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification, No. 249 of the 27th April 1874.

No. 203.—The orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dispensing with the services of Mr. J. N. Worth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 21st March 1875, are confirmed.

No. 204.—The order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, re-transferring Mr. A. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway to the British Burmah Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 205.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 46 of the 29th January 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., assumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India from Lieutenant-Colonel Francis on the forenoon of the 12th April 1875.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 206.—Mr. H. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is reduced to the rank of Accountant, 4th Grade, and transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 207.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121 of the 15th March 1875, Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., received charge of the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Madras, from Mr. T. Moss, on the afternoon of the 5th April 1875.

No. 208.—Lieutenant H. A. Graves, R. A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

No. 209.—Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

No. 210.—Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Tounghoo Railway Survey.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Mount Aboo, the 17th April 1875.

No. $\frac{951}{711}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is granted eleven days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 7th January 1875, to enable him to join his appointment in Rajpootana.

No. $\frac{945}{719}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence in extension of the thirty days' leave granted him in Notification No. $\frac{819}{655}$G., dated 25th March 1875.

No. $\frac{951}{724}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent in Jeypore, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 9th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 20th April 1875.

No. $\frac{966}{751}$*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. H. Clay and Colonel J. A. Wright, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Harrowtee and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 24th March 1875.

No. $\frac{974}{750}$*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeons L. D. Spencer and H. D. S. Compigné, M. D., respectively, delivered over and received medical charge of the Eastern States Agency on the forenoon of the 9th April 1875.

The 22nd April 1875.

No. $\frac{995}{751}$*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James White, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Rajpootana State Railway, was in charge of the Office of the Political Agent in Jeypoor, from the forenoon of the 19th February to the forenoon of 15th March 1875, and again from the forenoon of the 27th March to the afternoon of the 2nd April 1875.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. $\frac{1007}{760}$*G.*—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Beynon and Colonel J. A. Wright, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Office of the Jeypoor Agency on the forenoon of the 10th April 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th April 1875.

No. 73.—Narain Ram Chunder, Overseer, 2nd Grade, having reported his return from Famine Works in Bengal, has been posted to the Southern Road Division.

No. 74.—Luximon Vishnoo Mahandulay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate from the 26th of March 1875.

W. S. TREVOR, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Aboo, the 17th April 1875.

No. 208.—Captain J. H. Lassalle and Pundit Bhag Ram, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Treasury, Ajmere, on the forenoon of 16th March 1875.

No. 212.—Pundit Maharaj Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Captain Lassalle, Assistant Commissioner, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Beawr on the afternoon of the 19th March 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 22nd April 1875.

No. 6.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. McGill, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st instant:—

Messrs. J. O. Hughes and Irvin Pocock, Assistant Surveyors, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyors of the 3rd Grade.

The 27th April 1875.

No. 8.—Mr. J. A. Bond, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted twenty days' leave on medical certificate from 17th February to 8th March 1875, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1875.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 113, dated 11th March 1875, Major Perkins, R. E., made over charge of the 7th Circle, Military Works, to Major G. P. deP. Falconnet, R. E., on the forenoon of 11th March 1875.

No. 32.—Honorary Captain D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, returned from furlough, is posted to 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 33.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for a month and a half from 15th April 1875.

The 13th April 1875.

No. 34.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 131 and 132, dated 20th and 22nd March 1875, Mr. J. Hopkins made over, and Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Mellis received, charge of the office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, on forenoon of 1st April 1875.

The 15th April 1875.

No. 35.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. E. LeLievre, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Fyzabad Division during the absence of Colonel Dawson on leave, or until further orders.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 23rd April 1875.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 16 of 25th ultimo, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Mr. W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, on the afternoon of the 17th April 1875.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from 2nd Allahabad Division to 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the 12th instant.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 21st April 1875.

No. 10.—With reference to Department Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 28, and Standing Order No. 32 of 1872, special leave for three months to study the native languages is granted to Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th July 1875, or date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April 1875.

No. 71.—Mr. R. Martin, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 17th January 1875.

The 22nd April 1875.

No. 72.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 348, dated 25th March 1875, Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 30th January to the 8th March 1875.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 73.—Mr. G. Hawkes is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 74.—Mr. R. H. Froude, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eight months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th October 1874, and subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 12th October 1874, both days inclusive.

The 26th April 1875.

No. 75.—Mr. W. Sargon is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th April 1875.

No. 78.—Mr. T. Baron, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, by the Deputy Surgeon General, Lahore Circle, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 16th instant, and is posted to the medical charge of the Mooltan District.

No. 79.—The transfer of Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Upper to the Lower Scind District, made in this Office Notification No. 57 of 22nd March 1875, is cancelled.

The 21st April 1875.

No. 80.—Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Scind District.

No. 81.—Under instructions from Director of State Railways, Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, Kotree Division, received charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scind District, from Lieutenant Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The 23rd April 1875.

No. 82.—Sergeant P. Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Kotree Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 83.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 64, dated 29th March 1875, Mr. J. H. DeRenzie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mehur Division.

No. 84.—The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr. W. Handy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th April 1875.

No. 45.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 48, dated 3rd March 1875, Mr. M. McInerny, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 19th April 1875, on which date he reported his departure to join the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated 15th March 1875, Mr. R. H. Trotter made over, and Mr. T. Moss received, charge of the office of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 20th April 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Parbatipur, the 14th April 1875.

No. 35.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, is posted to No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division from 5th March 1875.

No. 36.—Baboo Hem Chunder Deb, Overseer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway under the authority of letter No. 276E., dated 12th February 1875, from the Director of State Railways, left this Railway on the 1st March 1875.

No. 37.—Mr. W. E. Anderson, Surveyor, ordered for British Burmah in letter No. 588E., dated 19th March 1875, from the Director of State Railways, left this Railway on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

No. 38.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, reported his return to duty from the extension leave granted him in No. 28 of 22nd February last on the forenoon of 7th April 1875.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 23rd April 1875.

No. 26.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 4th April 1875.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th April 1875.

No. 497.—Mr. W. H. Parke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return, on the forenoon of the 10th April 1875, from the privilege leave granted him in Gazette Notification No. 343 of 17th March 1875.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, from 10th to 20th April, is cancelled at his request.

The 16th April 1875.

No. 562.—The one month's privilege leave granted to the late Mr. Supervisor Woodroffe, under Gazette Notification No. 2467 of 5th December 1874, is commuted to leave on medical

certificate, with effect from 8th December 1874, to 7th January 1875, and this is extended to 11th February 1875, date of Mr. Woodroffe's decease.

No. 563.—Kour Shyanlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 17th April 1875.

No. 564.—Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 5th April of the privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No. 236 of 27th February 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1875.

No. 3.—Mr. R. C. Laughlin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed leave for six months on private affairs, with effect from the 1st June 1875, under Section 5, and subsidiary leave for ten days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, a prize of *One Thousand Rupees* is offered, subject to the conditions herein set forth, to the composer of the best essay in English on the sources and History of Buddhist Law as it prevails in the Province of British Burma.

2. The Judges of the prize will be—

The Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Province to be nominated hereafter.

The Director of Public Instruction in British Burma.

The Professor of Law at the Government High School, Rangoon.

3. In the event of an equal division of opinion, the Judicial Commissioner shall have a casting vote.

4. The name of the composer shall not be disclosed on the essay, but the name and address shall be written on a piece of paper together with a motto corresponding with the motto of the essay, and shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope to be sent in with the essay.

5. The essays must be received in the Office of the Judicial Commissioner on or before the 1st day of May 1876.

6. The Judges reserve to themselves the power of withholding the prize should no essay be sent in which is, in their judgment, worthy to receive it.

T. D. SANDFORD,
Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 19th, 1875 ...	...	...	12	11,902	51,33,487
" 20th " .	...	...	12	11,846	50,33,487
" 21st " ...	...	...	12	10,509	49,33,487
" 22nd " ...	...	...	12	10,456	48,33,487
" 23rd " ...	...	...	12	10,432	46,83,487
" 24th " ...	...	...	12	10,436	45,83,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th April 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,05,235	13	1
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,97,61,400 5 5	3,83,53,219	12	6
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,85,91,819 7 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,05,22,879	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,86,080	10	11
Sundries		8,38,835	4	9
TOTAL ...		8,39,06,251	2	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,50,31,843	1	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		75,05,498	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		76,41,337	9	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,13,42,776	12	9
Dead Stock		10,78,411	14	10
Stamps		12,813	1	1
Balances with other Banks ...		5,47,912	4	2
Sundries		23,272	10	8
Bullion		51,846	14	3
		5,32,35,712	4	2
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,26,73,293 7 7	3,06,70,538	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,79,97,245 6 6			
TOTAL ...		8,39,06,251	2	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7945	L 49—97803	50	Messrs. F. W. Heilgers, & Co.
7929	L 51—73256	100	Babu Sree Nath Moitro.
	„ —73257	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7927	L 33—19935	10	Hudjie Hamed Solomon.
7928	L 33—04146	10	Jugger Nath Ram Protap.
	„ — 4149		
7932	L 4—07134	10	J. R. Napier, Esq.
	L 3—93634	10	
7933	L 50—67624	100	Bahadoor Sing Protap Sing.
7934	L 34—08091	10	J. Needham, Esq.
7935	L 6—15853	20	Babu Kedar Nath Mookeerjee.
7936	L 49—70490	50	Mahomed Abdool Rohomon.
	L 45—53019	20	
	L 46—47653	20	
	L 45—61472	20	
	L 46—47651	20	
	„ —47664	20	
	„ —47649	20	
	„ —01338	20	
	L 45—92379	20	
	L 46—04608	20	
	„ —47644	20	
7937	L 41—56374	10	Capt. W. A. Roberts, R. H. A.
	„ —56378		
7938	L 20—08289	5	Babu Kedar Nath.
	„ —08296		
7939	L 50—38624	100	Messrs. Ambler & Co.
	„ —32224		
7940	L 36—01434	20	Babu Kassi Nath Paul.
	„ —06168		
	L 37—27566		
7941	L 34—26827	10	Hurdoyal Bramun.
7944	A 97—95042	10	Babu Nobin Gopaul Roy.
	„ —95043		
7946	L 4—30007	10	Ramdhun Dass Roghoonath Dass.
	L 3—03210		
	A 97—99113		
7948	L 11—97947	5	Babu Joykristo Sen.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th April* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
5	C 69—56228	100	Captain C. C. Sevenoaks, No. 14, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Burmah.
7	C 86—64241	100	J. L. Johnstone, Esq., C. S., Rutnaghery.
12	C 91—92696	10	Shridhur Balkrishna, Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D., Oomraotee, Berar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1874-75.		Rs.	
177	C 84—67638	20	Mahadew Wassoodew, Clerk, Collector's Office, Belgaum.
179	M 2—29304	5	George Scott, Esq., Dhoolia.
1875-76.			
8	C 93—35873	100	Rustomjee Fakirjee, Carting Agent's Office, Boree Bunder.
	C 70—81769	500	
10	M 2—47402	5	Francisco deSouza, Dhobitalao.
11	M 16—06605	10	Ardaseer Ruttonjee, Saklathwalla, Secunderabad.
	„ —06606	10	
	„ —06608	10	
	„ —06614	10	
	„ —06618	10	
	M 5—28170	50	
A4	M 2—46681 wrongly joined	5	Wishwanath Shewshunker, Clerk, Audit Office, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
	„ —47617		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th April* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
20	B 28—68942	500	Womur Saib, 102, Ungapen Naick Street, Madras.
	„ —68953	500	
	„ —69130	500	
	„ —69306	500	
392	B 38—75006	100	M. Subbaroya Pillay, Mirasadar, Neidavasel Village, Sheally Taluq
	B 44—00550	100	
	„ —00551	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

6	B 41—16708 wrongly joined	10	C. Parthasarathy Naidu, Bill Collector of C. Nummiah Chetty and Sons, Madras.
	„ —16707		
7	B 41—06633	10	Yalamurthy Achayya, Rajahmundry.
	B 35—56628	20	
15	B 41—75231	10	V. Soobbaroyaloo, 78, Narain Moodelly Street, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —77114	10	
19	B 39—39549 wrongly joined	5	M. Casavooloo Chetty, No. 38, Mint Street, Madras.
	„ —39540		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th April 1875.

D. TEAGIAH,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 2—02693	500	P. W. Soobiah, Overseer, P. W. D., Vizagapatam

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

B 36—35841 wrongly joined	5	Mr. J. A. Wright, of Coimbatore.
„ —35840		
I 6—14966	10	Mr. J. F. Belletty, of Mozufferpore.
„ —16368	10	V. Chelliah, Local Fund Overseer, Golgondah Taluq, Vizagapatam District.
I 5—07518	20	Attaloory Kotylingum, Pleader, Ellore, Godavery District.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th April 1875.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
F 13—16617	5	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Jabálpúr
F 9—58282	50	E. Crandfield, Esq., Bombay.
F 10—47656	100	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st April 1875.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
380	D 10—50727	5	Bhagurit Sarun Lall, Allahabad.
	D 5—52517	20	
385	D 3—03544	100	Mohammed Musod Hossein Khan, Shahjehanpore.
386	D 11—01670	10	Lieutenant Colonel F. Brine, Jhansie.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

381	D 6—74037	10	Baboo Prosonna Coomar Sircar, Calcutta.
383	D 6—69257	10	Keval Kishen, Lahore.
384	D 5—74253 wrongly joined	20	The Manager, Co-operative Store, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
	„ —74254		
389	L 49—75099	50	Mr. G. Hedges, Ghazeeabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd April 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant
80	E 3—52688	100	Madho Ram, Simla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

54	E 5—72821	20	Mullick Gurditta Mal, Rawul Pindee.
71	E 6—76188 wrongly joined	10	Narain Chunder Chatterji, Booking Clerk, Bara Banki.
	„ —07501		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd April 1875.

T. H. BIGGS,
Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—23050 } wrongly joined „ —23047 } wrongly joined	20	... Assajee Ujoo, Shop-keeper, Camp Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 19th April* 1875.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1875.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th proximo, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th proximo, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th proximo, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th April 1875.

Baines, J.
Barnes, Mrs.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Bloxam, R. H.
Bright, A.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Engledine, Captain.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Godstein, Mrs. R.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Herbert, S.
Holland, H.
Hope, Mrs. A.
Joseph, C.
Lucas and Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
Magill, H.
Maguire, Mrs.
Masson, E. S.
McNeema, J.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Newman, Miss.
Phillips, S. R.
Pickford, C. E.
Prior, Major-General.
Pugh, H. E.
Sebille, S., and Co.
Smyth, G. R. C.
Stewart, G.
Taeger, W. F.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Warren, Thomas.
Willoughby and Co.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Bills, Captain J. W.
Bowhay, Mr.
Brewster, J.
Brown, Mrs.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Croghan, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fielding, Col. the Hon'ble W.
Glover, Revd. F. R. A.
Good, J. W.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Groom, S. R.
Greenwood, H.
Havelock, G. B.
Hill, T. S.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Jones, J. J.
Joseph, P. W.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
McLean, W.
Miller, H. W.
Oates, Mrs. A. J.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearse, Mrs. A. J.
Pearson, G
Perra, T. R
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Pearse, Geo.
Raffin, F. J.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Reid, R.
Rhoades, A. H.
Roberts, H.
Scott, E.
Scott, Lieut. E. H. C.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Verner, H. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watson, W.
Watts, F.
Williams, W.
Williams, Chas.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, 10 *annas.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Re* 1-8 ; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1873-74, with Tables. *Price, Re.* 1 ; *packing and postage,* 5 *annas.*

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5 ; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 *per vol.* ; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs.* 24 ; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5 ; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10 ; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs.* 10.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy ; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy ; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem ; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs.* 3.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3 ; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the twentieth January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, made in suit No. 286 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein J. J. McLeod Innes is plaintiff, and L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, and the Simla Bank Corporation, are defendants), the creditors of Peter Innes, late a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died on or about the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claims, or shall produce the same before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby in the Court House on the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

The claims of creditors holding certificates granted by the Administrator General will be submitted as certified by him to the Court together with their proofs in his possession. No such creditor need send in further claims, or be especially represented unless further notice be served upon him requiring him to do or be so.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Attorney.

HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 9th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 284 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (wherein Kulleanjee and others are plaintiffs, and Monindronarain Day and others are defendants), and dated the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Brojendronarain Day, late of Soba Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are, on or before the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson, the Officiating Chief Justice at the Court House, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the said decree. Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a certain cause, wherein George Wood and others are plaintiffs, and Augustus Oldemeyer and others are defendants, on and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of Philip Bernhard Wilmans, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are, on or before the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Hon'ble William Markby, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court House, or

in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CALCUTTA,
HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 7th day of April 1876.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 440 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein Choongoo Shawoo, Peela Shawoo otherwise called Peelajee Shawoo, Jodh Roy and Purmessur, all of the zillah Raipore in the Central Provinces of India, are Plaintiffs, and Henry M. Plowden of Lahore, in the Punjab Government, Advocate, is Defendant), and dated the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of George Plowden, late a Pleader of the said Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, who died in London on or about the twenty-seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, are, on or before Saturday, the twenty second day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear, one of the Judges of the said Court, at the Court House, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. N. MACKERTICH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL
CIVIL JURISDICTION,
The 9th April 1875.

Just published

THE REGISTRATION & STAMP MANUAL,

CONTAINING

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1871;

WITH Abstracts of Decided Cases and Notes on Procedure; Table of Fees; Revised Rules framed under the Act for Bengal; Rules for Transliteration; List of Districts, Sub-districts, and Thanahs, List of Districts and Sub-districts, North-Western Provinces; Circulars on Rural Offices, &c. Also the GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1869, with Abstracts of all Notifications of the Government of India relating to Stamps and with a full Index to the whole. By T. F. BIGNOLD, Esq., B. A., *Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.* THOS. S. SMITH, *City Press*, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 7; with packing and postage, Rs. 7-8, interleaved copies, Rs. 8, and by post Rs. 9.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

Lost

In transit by post from Monghyr, Interest Draft No. 033808, dated 31st March 1875, for Rs. 110 in favor of Shama Churn Dey.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The undermentioned Government Promissory Note which last stood in the name of Chonee Lall Khandelwall, No. 340 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 500.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT, *Attorney-at-Law.*

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 126, 127, 128 AND 129 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 23RD JANUARY 1875.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average wages per Month.									Remarks.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
N. W. Provinces	Dehra Dún ...	4	8	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	
	Saháranpur ...	3	11	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	
	Meerut ...	5	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	
	Bulandshahr ...	4	15	1	4	12	8	7	10	8	
	Aligarh ..	4	4	9	4	0	0	8	3	4	
	Kumaun ...	8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
	Garhwál ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	10	8	
	Bijnor ...	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Moradabad ...	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Budaun ...	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Bareilly ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	
	Sháhjahánpur ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	8	10	2	
	Taráí Pergunnahs ..	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Muttra ...	4	8	0	4	8	0	9	10	8	
	Agra ...	4	8	0	5	0	0	14	10	8	
	Farukhabad ...	3	10	2	3	12	0	7	14	2	
	Mainpuri ...	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
	Etáwah ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	
	Etah ...	3	13	10	3	6	4	7	7	0	
	Jalaun ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Jhánsi ..	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Lalitpur ...	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	
	Cawnpore ...	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Fatehpur ..	3	4	0	4	0	0	6	12	0	
	Bánda ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	12	0	
	Allahabad ...	4	8	0	5	0	0	10	10	8	
	Hamírpur ..	3	0	0	4	3	0	6	0	0	
	Jaunpur ...	3	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Gorakpur ...	2	4	0	4	0	0	6	9	0	
	Basti ...	2	13	0	3	12	0	9	6	0	
	Azamgarh	3	4	6	3	8	0	5	12	0	
	Mirzapur ...	3	4	0	4	0	0	9	8	0	
	Benares ...	*1	12	0	4	8	0	9	6	0	
	Ghazipur ...	2	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	

* The laborers are allowed a small quantity of parched grain besides the wages in money.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 502 AND 503 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 24TH APRIL 1875.

| Districts. | | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | |

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875. | Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PAPERS REGARDING THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR READ IN RESOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 1106 P. DATED SIMLA, 21st APRIL 1875, THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF WHICH WAS PROMISED.

No. 3.—Official Note of Evidence and Exhibits in the case (the Vernacular documents being translated.)

No. I.—AMINA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Amina. I remember when the Baroda Commission sat. At that time I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre as ayah. I remained in Mrs. Phayre's service until she went to England. After that I entered the service of Mrs. Boevey as ayah. Mrs. Boevey was daughter of Mrs. Phayre, and lived at the Residency. I continued in Mrs. Boevey's service until Colonel Phayre went to Bombay. I know Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. He used to come twice a week to the Residency. Once while I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre I went to the Haveli (Palace) of the Maharaja. I also went to that place when in the service of Mrs. Boevey. I went to the Haveli on two occasions during the time I was in Mrs. Boevey's service. I believe, as I have not been long in Baroda, that I went to the old Haveli. I believe that it is the old Haveli. I went to the old Haveli on all three occasions. On the first occasion I was in Mrs. Phayre's service. I don't remember exactly when, but I think it was half-past nine or ten o'clock at night. This was about the close of the Baroda Commission. At that time I was living at the (*Kothi*) Residency. Faizu Chobdar accompanied me. We went on foot as far as the well. The well is at some distance from the Residency, close to the school, on the way to the city. There was a wheeled vehicle at the well. I and Faizu both went in that

carriage to the Haveli. Faizu was a fellow-servant at the Residency, but he was employed there before me. I was newly employed. The man pointed out to me is the Faizu to whom I allude. I had not seen at that time anything at Baroda, but the (*gariwala*) driver got up to a gate and stopped there. After the carriage stopped Salam came. Salam, I, and Faizu then went to the Haveli. I don't remember just now, but I believe the distance between the carriage and the Haveli was 100 or 150 paces. Salam used to come with the Maharaja twice a week to the Residency. I, Salam, and Faizu walked from where the carriage stopped to the Haveli; and we entered the Haveli. We went upstairs. I and Salam went upstairs. Salam desired me to stay a little while, and Salam went away saying he would inform the Maharaja of my arrival. Salam returned along with the Maharaja. There is a small place where one can sit, something like a room, on the top of the stairs. Just above the stairs is a small place—like a room; it was there I sat. I did not observe whether there was a door in it. I and Faizu were told to stand in that small place while Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Salam returned with the Maharaja. The Maharaja sat on a bench. I and Faizu sat down on the floor, Salam remained standing. The Maharaja then asked me whether I had heard the Madam Saheb saying anything about the Commission. I said "I know nothing and I have heard nothing." Then the Maharaja said "Do you say something to the Madam Saheb on my behalf." I said "I cannot say anything or explain anything." The Maharaja then said "Should the Madam Saheb say anything at any time, inform me through Salam or through Eshwant Rao." That is all that took place as regards me on that occasion. Then something occurred as regards Faizu. Faizu said something about his son who was then in the service of the Maharaja. I did not take particular notice of what Faizu said. I do not know exactly how long Faizu and I remained in the small room, but I believe it was about half an hour. Eshwant Rao is a (*jasus*) personal messenger in the service of the Maharaja, and used to accompany him twice a week to the Residency. After leaving the Haveli, Faizu, Salam, and I returned to where the gari was standing. Faizu and I got into the gari and went home. The gari stopped at the place where we first got into it. I alighted and went to the Residency. On the second occasion when I went to the Haveli it was after the Maharaja returned from Nowsari* It was in the month of June after the Maharaja had returned from Nowsari that I went to the Haveli. Salam asked me and Karim Naik to come. Karim Naik was a peon serving under Mr. Boevey. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Boevey were residing at the Residency. Mr. Boevey was then an Assistant to Colonel Phayre. On that occasion Karim Naik accompanied me to the Haveli. This was in consequence of Salam's invitation. We went on foot as far as a spot near the school, and then we got into a gari. It was not by day but by night. I believe it was about eight, or a quarter-past, or half-past eight. It is too long ago for me to remember clearly. The driver of the carriage called for Salam. Salam came. Then Salam, I, and Karim Naik got into the gari. We went close to the Haveli, near the staircase. It was raining a little at the time. It was somewhere near Salam's house that Salam joined us. The house is in the town. We all three alighted from the carriage and went upstairs. We went up one flight of stairs, and having got to the top of that flight, Salam desired me and Karim Naik to remain there. We went up two flights. It was there we were told to stand. Salam said he would go to inform the Maharaja of our arrival. The Maharaja came and sat on the same bench whereon he sat on the previous occasion. We were asked to come up a few steps to where the Maharaja was sitting. I and Karim went and sat there, opposite to where the Maharaja was seated on the bench. Salam stood. The Maharaja asked me whether the Madam Saheb had said anything about the marriage at Nowsari. I mean Mrs. Boevey. I said to the Maharaja that I had heard nothing about it. I further said "Mrs. Phayre has left for England." I said "When she returns from England something good will happen to you. She is favourably disposed towards you, and so is Colonel Phayre." Then the Maharaja said to Karim Naik, "Do you say something in

A man is brought into Court and identified by the witness as Faizu.

* Mr. Scoble states that Counsel agree that His Highness the Gaekwar was at Nowsari from the 2nd April til the 16th May 1874.—J. J., 23-2-75.

my favour to Mr. Boevey." I then said that Mr. Boevey did not attend to anything that any one might say; and Karim Naik said that he (Karim Naik) could do nothing. I then made salaam to the Maharaja and was about to go downstairs. Then I heard the Maharaja say to Salam, "Do you give them a sum." I understood that to refer to the marriage of the Maharaja. Then after that Salam, I, and Karim Naik went downstairs to where the gari was standing. I heard Salam then say to Karim, "Do you go to-morrow evening to Eshwant Rao's house?" After that we got into the gari and went home. On the evening of the following day Karim Naik told me that he had brought 200 rupees from Eshwantrao's house, where the money had been given him by Salam.

On the morning of the following day Karim paid me 100 rupees and kept 100 rupees for himself. The time of my third visit to the Maharaja was about eight or half-past eight of the evening. It was then I left the Residency. It was in the Ramzan* month. Salam came and told me that the Maharaja urgently required me to come to him. Nobody went with me except a boy named Chotu. I and my husband and Chotu went on foot. My husband went by the road leading to the bazaar to get a gari. He got one, and I and Chotu got into it near a banyan tree. My husband's name is Sheik Abdulla. We went to the Arabkhana (Arab's house) near the Haveli, which place Salam had appointed for us to go to. When we got to the Arabkhana the driver of the gari called out to Salam. He came I and Salam entered the Haveli. We went upstairs; Chotu remained in the gari. He did not come with us. I and Salam went to the same place where we sat on previous occasions. Salam called out to the Maharaja, and the Maharaja came and sat on the bench where he sat before. As I eat the salt of the English Government I will tell you all that occurred without suppression. The Maharaja first asked me this: "Has the Madam Saheb been saying anything about the child?" The Madam Saheb was Mrs. Boevey, and the child was one born to the Maharaja. I said "The Madam Saheb has said nothing and I know nothing." I then said "When the senior Madam Saheb (meaning Mrs. Phayre) comes something good will occur to you. She and Colonel Phayre both wish you well." I then said to the Maharaja "When the Madam Saheb comes back something good will happen to you—do you attend to what the Saheb says—don't be afraid." Then Salam said "Can any charm be used?" Salam it was who first spoke about charm. Salam said "Should a charm be used, will the Saheb's heart be turned?" but I did not exactly understand his meaning. I then said to Salam as well as to the Maharaja "Don't you use any *jadu* (arts of sorcery) for the Saheb, for they will have no effect on a Saheb." The reason I gave for that was this, that the Saheb people had faith in God. Then Salam said to me "Should anything be given to a Saheb, what do you think the effect would be?" At this I felt very much alarmed, because before that I had heard something stated by two persons. I then said "Maharaja, I am going away." I don't see the Maharaja here now; if he were here he would corroborate me. Then Salam addressing me said, "Hear what the Maharaja will tell you, and if you attend to him you will have enough to live on for the rest of your life." Salam then said to me "Your husband will also get employment, and you too will not have to serve any more." I said in return to Salam "I have not been starving all this time back; I have spent all my life hitherto serving the English." Just then as I was about to go away I said to the Maharaja, "Don't you listen to what anybody may tell you to do to the Saheb, for if anything injurious should happen to the Sahib, you will be ruined." Then it seemed to me that the Maharaja got angry at this, because he said to Salam "Take the ayah away." I and Salam then went downstairs—to the place where the gari had stopped. Chotu and I then went in the gari as far as the banyan (*woud*) tree; then we alighted and went home. I saw Salam again when he came with the Maharaja to the Residency. He then came to me on that occasion to the dispense-room and said to me, "I have placed Rupees 50 under your cot." He meant scant, *i.e.*, Baroda rupees. My cot was in my room. I was not in my room. My room is near the kitchen in the compound. I went to my room and under my

* The Ramzan lasts from the 12th October till the 10th November.

bedding I found Rupees 50. My husband was not living with me when I went to the Haveli on these three occasions. On the first occasion he was in Bombay. On the second occasion he was in the service of Major Blakeney at Baroda. On the third occasion he was living in my house,—I mean my room at the Residency. I informed my husband that I had been on these two occasions. I refer to the first two visits; that which I made first and that after the Maharaja's return from Nowsari. I don't remember where my husband was on the other occasion. When we were apart we corresponded in writing. The first letter was written when I went to Bombay. I don't know how to read. I went to Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went there—in March of last year. It was when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Syed Abdul Rahim wrote that first letter for me. I call him Rahim Saheb. I don't know if that is his proper name. I can neither read nor write. I got the second letter written when I was at Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Rahim Saheb was the writer. I sent them by the post. I don't remember whether my husband sent me any letter or not. One of the letters which I caused to be written was returned to me by the Post Office. I believe you have got it. I tore it up. I think I sent my husband two letters from Bombay, though I am not quite sure, and one when he was at Mahabaleshwur. I can't be sure. I remember making a statement to Mr. Souter. I was very ill at that time. Dr. Seward knows the state of my health then. He put a plaster on my stomach and leached me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I spent the Rupees 50 found in my bed during the Ramzan month. I gave religious mendicants a feast. My husband was living with me at the time. He knew of the rupees. I used to manage the house expenses. I told him I found the Rupees 50 under the bedding, and that Salim had told me I would find them there. I have been five times to England [here witness sheds tears]. I told my husband that Karim Naik told me the Rupees 100 were a present given on the occasion of the marriage. I did not tell him that it was for poisoning Colonel Phayre, for there was nothing said about poisoning. I did not understand that there was a suggestion that Colonel Phayre should be poisoned. I had some apprehension in my own mind from what those two persons said. On the third occasion I thought of what they said. I understood from what they said to me that something was to be done about poisoning Colonel Phayre. I was much alarmed. I did not tell my husband. How could I tell him mere uncertain bazaar gup? When the Maharaja spoke to me on the third occasion I remembered what those two men had said to me; but the Maharaja did not then speak about poison. On the third occasion it somewhat occurred to me that it was suggested to me to assist in poisoning Colonel Phayre. My husband was not at that time in the Residency service. I did tell my husband that Salam said something about giving something to turn Colonel Phayre's heart. I understood that poison was intended, and this conclusion I came to from what Pedro and Raoji said. Without these two men had said this, I should not have suspected that the Maharaja intended to poison. The two men I mean are Pedro and Raoji. Pedro and Raoji were not the persons who told me; they were two other persons. When I mentioned Pedro and Raoji I was not thinking of what I said. I am not quite well yet; my arms and legs are swollen. The two men who spoke were Karim Naik and the Kazi of Chanwad. This was about a month before my third visit to the Maharaja. They did not mention the Saheb, but it struck me that Colonel Phayre was meant. How could I tell my Madam Saheb or my Saheb? I did not think that any one in our bungalow would poison him. That was my only reason for not telling him. The persons from whom I got the information told me that Pedro and Raoji were in great favour with the Maharaja; but I did not think they would poison him. I was not aware of such things in native territories. I never heard of such an occurrence before. I did not think such a thing could happen to a Saheb. I was much frightened at what the Maharaja and Salam said. I felt frightened at what the two men said. I had no ground for holding it true, but I thought it might be mere bazaar gup. I felt frightened when before the Maharaja. I thought if I mentioned it I might be killed outright. I being a woman was frightened. How could I tell the Saheb or Madam? I did not

think anybody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I said to my husband that I thought something might be given. I told my husband this; but it seemed to me that nobody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I don't remember how long after this was. I did not mention poison at all to my husband. I said that something might be given. I don't remember whether I mentioned to him about poison. I don't remember whether I mentioned poison to my husband at all. I mentioned that it had been said to me that something might be given to the Saheb to turn his heart in order that the Saheb might be induced to do some good for the Maharaja. I mentioned this to my husband on the day following my third interview with the Maharaja. I said nothing to him about it the night before.

BARODA; 23rd *February* 1875. (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. I.—AMINA RECALLED AND SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED:

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I know nothing about the putting of poison into Colonel Phayre's glass, but I heard about it. I don't remember the exact time. I was then living at the Residency. I heard of it afterwards. I did not mention what I have told about the poisoning to anybody when I heard of it. To whom could I mention it? The enquiry was regarding the poisoning, not with regard to my going and coming. For that reason whose name could I mention? I was aware that Colonel Phayre questioned my husband. Whose name could I mention in order that my husband might tell him? I don't remember whether I said yesterday that I mentioned it to my husband. I have not seen my husband since yesterday. I was cautioned not to have communication with my husband. I was so cautioned by Khan Bahadur and the sepoys. I had no talk with the police since yesterday. I was not allowed to communicate with any one. I adhere to my previous statement, that I suspected poisoning from what two men told me, not from what the Maharaja said. At my third interview the Maharaja did not say anything to me about administering poison. I told the Maharaja that he should do nothing to cause injury to the Saheb: in which case he would be ruined. I have stated what I said. When the Khan Bahadur and Mr. Souter came and enquiry was set on foot as to this going and coming, I stated what occurred. This was after Mr. Souter arrived from Bombay. I was very sick at the time.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE WITNESS'S FIRST STATEMENT TO MR. SOUTER WAS TAKEN DOWN ON THE 18TH DECEMBER 1874.

My first statement was not taken down in writing. When I made that, Khan Bahadur was present and the driver of a cart (gari) and a lad. The Khan Bahadur is Akbar Ali. Mr. Souter was not present. I made my statement to Akbar Ali. I knew him in Bombay since Mr. Forjett's time. I identify Akbar Ali as the man called into Court. As far as I remember I made a statement to Mr. Souter two days after the above to Akbar Ali. Before making the statement to Akbar Ali I was in confinement. I had not been confined before that.

A man called in and identified by witness.

BY MR. MELVILL, COMMISSIONER:—I said to Akbar Ali when I first saw him that I could not make my statement. I was very ill. I said I would make it afterwards. It was on that day I was placed in confinement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED:—I first said that I was then very sick, and when I recovered I would make a statement. It was then Akbar Ali put me in confinement. I don't remember whether I was confined before or after making the statement. I was lying on my cot at the time very ill. When Akbar Ali came to me and spoke, he said to me that I must not go away. I was first confined in my room, and my husband was not allowed to come near me, and as far as I can remember I was taken two days after to the hospital. I made a statement to Akbar Ali on the first day to this effect, *viz.*, that I would tell everything. Afterwards I was taken to Mr. Souter. I told Akbar Ali

that I was very ill. I don't know what exactly occurred just after. I believe I was taken to another room; I was very sick. Afterwards all the people came to take my statement. I merely stated to Akbar Ali that I had gone; but being ill could not make a lengthy statement. It is true that I made a statement to Akbar Ali in presence of a cartman and a boy. I did not tell everything then, because I was very sick. Ask Dr. Seward about my health. I think from memory that it was two days after that that I saw Mr. Souter. I was in another room to which I had been taken: there were sepoys present. It was a room in the same bungalow (Mr. Boevey's bungalow). There were present sepoys, Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali, and Abdul Ali. I don't remember how many sepoys were present, being sick. On that occasion Mr. Souter took down my statement in writing. He told me to tell everything I knew. I made a statement to Mr. Souter about something I had forgotten. Mr. Souter asked me about the poison. I answered I knew nothing about the poisoning, and then I told him all I knew. When asked by Mr. Souter about the poisoning, I said, I knew nothing about it, but that two persons mentioned it to me, and I then stated what I had heard. Mr. Souter asked me if the Maharaja had said anything to me about the poisoning, and I said that I knew nothing about it, and had told all I knew. Q.—Did Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something? A.—They threatened me; and they said "If the Maharaja did say anything to you about it, state it." I said I had stated all that I knew. I was not threatened. I did not say I was threatened. They said the Maharaja must have said something to me about poisoning. I said he had not. It is not true that Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali threatened me (*damkhao*). I may have said it. I think I said they asked me. I am now in confinement—in charge of Police sepoys. Mr. Souter did not read my statement over to me. Nobody else came to me. I am in confinement. Q.—Did you see Mr. Cleveland? A.—I don't know anybody, I am in confinement. I made no other statement to Mr. Souter, but I did to a Vakeel, that is, a Vakeel or Barrister. At the hospital I did make another statement to Mr. Souter. I tell no lies. My second statement was after I was sent to the hospital.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE DAY WAS THE 21ST DECEMBER 1874.

I sent for Mr. Souter and he came in order that I might tell him all I knew. I spoke to Dr. Seward or somebody else about it, but I don't remember whom I sent. I spoke to somebody, not Akbar Ali nor Abdul Ali. I was then under a guard of sepoys, and nobody was allowed to come to me. Q.—How did you get to the Maharaja the first time? A.—I did not then know Baroda, I have seen England, Cawnpore, Aboo, Simla and Arabia. Salam and Faizu were after me for about two months. They asked me from time to time to go to the Maharaja to make my salaam. I went not because I knew not how to go. Faizu and Salam said to me, "Don't you fear," and Salam said I should go with Faizu. I was unwilling to go because I had never been to the Maharaja. I had not been to Baroda before. I do not know (*pachanta*) Damodhar Punt. I don't know who is meant. I never saw him. Faizu persuaded me against my will to go to the Maharaja.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The Vakeel I alluded to as the man to whom I made a statement to is the gentleman here. I made a statement to him; it was not read over. Between my first statement to Mr. Souter and my second to him (Mr. Souter) at the hospital I did not see either Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali, nor in that interval had I any communication with any policeman. I was under guard. I was in a regimental hospital. The regimental doctor, whose name I know not, and also Dr. Seward, came to see me there. Khan Bahadur came with a gariwala and a boy. That was the first time I saw Khan Bahadur. I was in my cot in my room sick. I had fever for four or five days before that, and also had liver. For the said four or five days I had been lying sick. I did not know the cartman before meeting him with Khan Bahadur. The cartman's name was like Tabe or Kabai. I don't know the names hereabout. The boy's name was Chotu, my servant. On that occasion all that I said was that I was not able to tell everything. I was afraid of the cartman and the boy. I said I would afterwards tell everything, and that I had visited

Witness identifies Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor in Court.

the Maharaja three times. I was put in confinement after that in another room in the same bungalow. I can't say whether it was imprisonment or surveillance (*nuzzerkeid*): a sepoy was placed at the door of my room, and remained there till I was removed to the hospital. I did not see my husband after that. I don't remember seeing Mr. Souter on the same day that I saw Khan Bahadur, the cartman, and the boy. I was yesterday asked about fright at my third visit to the Maharaja. I mentioned Kazi and Karim as the cause of my fright. I did not exactly understand what was meant when the two men first spoke to me. I began to be frightened at what they said when I went the third time to the Maharaja. I speak a little English. I don't understand difficult English. My Madam Saheb usually spoke Hindustani to me, and sometimes English. On two of the three occasions of my visiting the Gaekwar I obtained leave to go out from Mrs. Boevey. I mentioned to Mr. Souter what I had heard from Kazi and Karim.

By the President:—I don't know the drivers who took me to the Maharaja. It was night. I don't know their names. Yes, I know the name of one. Salam told me it. He called it Sandal. That was when Salam told me to come to his house. He said then that Sandal knew his house. I had not seen Sandal at any time before, but I saw him the following day when he came to Karim to demand his fare for the gari. There were either twenty days or a month between my hearing about poisoning Colonel Phayre and my third visit to the Gaekwar. I am quite sure I went on the third visit before my hearing of the attempt to poison.

Baroda, 24*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. II.—FAIZU RAMZAN STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble:—My name is Faizu Ramzan. I was employed as a Chobdar—for twenty years—at the Residency. I remember the Committee sitting at Baroda. I know the ayah Amina. I went with that ayah during the time that Commission was sitting to the Maharaja in the city. It was at night, after nine o'clock; we went in a gari. I don't know who the driver of the gari was. Salam Sowar came and said that he would send a gari. We found the gari at a place near the school where Salam—I mean Salam's man—said it would be found waiting for us. I and the ayah drove in that gari to the city. We did not see anybody on the road. We had a meeting with the Maharaja. Before that meeting we did not meet (*milna*) any one. When we got to the Chapani gate, which is near the new bazaar, outside the city, one of the city gates, the gari was stopped, when I and the ayah alighted, and we then found Salam the sowar. We accompanied him to the Maharaja. We found the Maharaja in the Haveli upstairs. The Haveli is 200 or 250 paces from the Chapani gate. We entered the Haveli by a staircase in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. The Nazar Bagh is a garden at the back of the Haveli and adjoins it: and the front of the Haveli adjoins a public street. The staircase by which we went is in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. It was night. We went up very high. I do not remember whether we went up two stories or three. I and the ayah sat down, and then Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Where we sat was a bench and I saw a mirror—one; it was night. I could not see how many mirrors. The place was a small room. We found this sort of sitting place at the top of the stairs. The place was just in front as we ascended. As I and the ayah were sitting there after a little time the Maharaja came. I know it was the Maharaja, because I recognized him as the Maharaja who came to the Residency. The Maharaja having come sat down on a bench. I salaamed to him. He then said to the ayah, "You do not come to me." The ayah said, "I have no leisure." The Maharaja said to the ayah, "Do you speak to the Madam Saheb in my favour. You request the Madam Saheb to speak in my favour to the Saheb, as many persons are making representations." The ayah said she could not say anything in favour of the Maharaja to the Madam Saheb, but if there was anything else, she might speak about it. I made salaam to the Maharaja and said "I am a servant: there are persons

inimical and jealous of me. I am a poor, helpless man." After that some talk took place, and soon after I went away. The ayah went away with me. What I said was that my son was a servant and therefore people were inimical to me. He is a sowar. He entered the service in the time of Khanderao Maharaj five or six years ago. His age is about sixteen or seventeen years at the present time. He gets ten kutcha rupees, of which ten are worth only eight rupees. This is his pay monthly, and has always been so since he entered that employ. I would be able to recognize the gariwala if I were to see him—the man who drove us to the Maharaja on that occasion. I identify the man now called into the Court as the cartman.

A man is called into Court and witness, Faizu, identifies him as the cartman. The man says his name is Karbhai Poonjabhai.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—He used to come before that to the Camp and the Residency, and therefore I knew him. He was brought before me when I was before Mr. Souter and I recognized him. Colonel Phayre did question me about the attempt to poison him. I said I knew nothing about it. I said nothing about my visit to the Maharaja, because the other persons there and at the Residency bore enmity to me and accused me of having done it. It was for this reason that I mentioned not my visit to the Maharaja as I knew nothing about the poisoning and feared I might be accused. Two days after I was examined I was dismissed. After my first examination was taken by Colonel Phayre, he sent for me two days after and took down my name, and asked how long I had been in the service; and again after these two occasions Colonel Phayre asked me who had incited me or spoken to me. He did not mention the Maharaja's name (*Maharaj ka nam nahin liya*). He did not ask me if the Maharaja had incited me: he merely asked me who had done it. I was only asked by him to mention who had instructed me to poison. I remained after Colonel Phayre went away. I was put into confinement two days after this poisoning matter, and have been in confinement ever since till now. I am now living in a tent with a guard over me. I am in Abdul Ali's charge. I know Raoji Rama. He was one of the persons who accused me of poisoning my master. All the people at the bungalow did so. I went to the Maharaja with the ayah as already deposed. The sowar told both me and the ayah to come in the evening; his name is Salam. I and the ayah were standing at the Residency bungalow, and Salam came with some fruit. He had been to the Saheb with some fruit and came to us on his return. Salam said, "Do you come there?" He had frequently spoken to us before about going, and I said what business had I to go? I did not persuade the ayah; she is not a child requiring persuasion: she went of her own accord. Both the ayah and I went to the Maharaja of our own accord, not by force. I went because the ayah went. I had no other business to go there for. The ayah said, "I have been asked for a long time to go, let us go." I did not ask her for what purpose. Q.—Did you mention before the 29th December when you were examined by Mr. Souter anything about your visit to the Maharaja? A.—I did not until then tell any person about it. Nobody told me before that statement was taken that the ayah had been examined. I did not know that she had. I was taken one day and made to stand up, and the gariwala to stand up in another place. The driver of the gari gave his evidence and the ayah gave her's. The ayah was inside because she was sick, and we were standing outside. Then I admitted that I had gone on one occasion, and the reason of my admitting this was that the ayah and the cartman had admitted it. Somebody told me that the ayah had said I had gone with her. The driver confessed the same, and then I acknowledged. Nobody told me that the ayah had admitted: I was taken to the place where the ayah was, and I was put in one place and the cartman in another. Then I acknowledged that I had gone on one occasion. When I was standing at the ayah's door, she said nothing in my presence. As the two persons who had gone were there I admitted that I had gone. I did not then know that she had admitted. As the witnesses had been found, I admitted having gone. At that time Akbar Ali was not there, nor Abdul Ali, nor any person. Akbar Ali was some distance off, and Rao Saheb was there. I spoke first, before the ayah or the cartman did. I said I went once. Nobody said anything to me. We were not allowed to talk to persons kept in confinement. I was asked whether I had gone, and I said that I did go. Rao Saheb asked me that.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—The place where the ayah, myself, and the cartman were made to stand was the hospital. Between Colonel Phayre's arresting me and my being taken to the hospital I had no communication with the ayah. I saw the ayah at the hospital. I had no conversation with her then, nor did she make any statement in my presence, nor did the cartman do so. I gave my statement to Mr. Souter on a Monday when he was leaving Baroda. I don't remember how many days this was after seeing the ayah at the hospital. In the interval I did not see the ayah or the gariwala, nor hear what they had said. I have been thirty years in service of the Government.

BY THE PRESIDENT AT REQUEST OF RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO :—The Palace I went to is that called the Haveli. My son entered the Gaekwar's service in Khanderao's time. I requested the Resident, Wallace Saheb, about it when he was about to go. I asked him that I might be employed under Khanderao. Wallace Saheb then transferred me and another man to Khanderao's service. That man's name is Syed Husein. I stayed in Khanderao's service two years, and after that Colonel Barr took me back to the Residency, and my son got my place with the Maharaj.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. III.—KARBHAI POONJABHAI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Karbhai Poonjabhai, in service of Ramchander Halva, and I live in the Cantonment Bazaar. I know Faizu, the Chobdar at the Residency, because he was with the ayah when they went with my gari. That was a long time ago, a year or a year and a quarter ago. They got into the gari at a place near the School, and went to the Chapani gate. They told me to stop the gari there and stay there. I don't exactly remember the hour, but I think they got into the cart at eight o'clock at night. I observed that after getting out of my cart they went into the city through the gateway, that is the road that leads to the Haveli. I stopped there as they desired me. They returned after eleven o'clock. I was asleep then; they awoke me and got into the cart, and drove to the place where there is a School. At that place they got out and went towards the Residency. The Residency is at the other side of the maidan in which the spot is where the gari was stopped.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—The woman now in Court is the same that I drove.* I came from Barton Saheb's bungalow where I was in custody in a tent. Mr. Souter lives there, but the tent is some distance from the bungalow. After the Maharaja was arrested I was taken up. I am kept in custody in order not to communicate with any person. I have done nothing but drive these people in my cart. I informed my master on that night that Faizu and the ayah had got into my gari and that I drove them as described. I told nobody else. My master is Ramchandar. I had seen the ayah on one occasion when I drove to the Residency. I had seen Faizu before, but had not spoken to him. I told my master the same night I returned from the drive. I was asked to point out at the hospital who the ayah was that rode in my gari, and I pointed her out. On that occasion Faizu was present at some distance. I pointed Faizu out. Some man of Mr. Souter's was there—Akbar Ali Khan Saheb. It was to Akbar Ali I pointed out Faizu. Faizu did not hear what I said, being at a distance. I don't know whether Faizu observed me pointing him out. He was as far off as the hedge outside this Court is. Before this I had not pointed him out, as I had no occasion. I was told to look at him from where I was at the time. I was just before doing so asked if I could recognize him. I was asked, "Did he go in your cart?" It was, "See if you can recognize that man as the man who went in your cart?" There was no other woman but the ayah; the ayah was inside. My master is not in custody. He has to look after four garis and to look after outstandings and has no

* The witness Amina is called into Court and identified by witness.

time to look after me. I have not seen him since I went into confinement. I did not tell Akbar Ali or anybody that I had told my master that those persons went into my gari. It depends on Government whether I get out of confinement. Nobody told me that matter depended on the issue of this case. I was told I should be set free after this business is over. Akbar Ali asked me nothing, but Mr. Souter took down my statement. Mr. Souter told me that when the Sirkar's business should be over, I should be set free.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—The confinement is only eating, drinking, and sitting. There is no remedy against an order of the Sirkar. I agree to whatever order the Government may give. I am a married man and have children.

BARODA,
24*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. IV.—SHEIK KARIM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE :—My name is Sheik Karim. I am a peon under Mr. Boevey, who was Assistant Resident here. I was in his service when he went to Nowsari last year. After the first fall of rain he returned. I remember after his return from Nowsari going with the ayah. About eight days after my return I went with her to the Maharaj. This was about eight o'clock at night. I and the ayah went in a gari from here. The ayah had previously desired me to call a certain gariwala named Sandal. I did call him, and he brought a gari for us to a place near the School. I and the ayah got into the gari near the School. The ayah told the driver to go to Salam's house. I think Salam is a *jasus* in the Maharaja's service. When we got near it Sandal, the driver, went to call Salam. Salam came and got into the gari with us, and then we all three went to the Haveli,—I mean the Palace near the mândvi or tower with a clock in it. When we got there Salam took me and the ayah upstairs to the Maharaj. We went up by a door at the back of the Haveli. The Nazerbagh adjoins that entrance. There are two Havelies with a covered way between them. Having entered this door we went upstairs with Salam. I know where we were taken. We went through two rooms, and were told to sit in the third room. I did not count the story nor the number of staircases. I think there were two or three staircases. The room where we sat was a story above the two rooms through which we passed. I had to turn when I got to the top of the stairs to get into the room. Nobody came there. No one was there when we arrived. I did not see the Maharaj on that occasion. The ayah stayed with me the whole time I was there. I was there about three-quarters of an hour. From that room I, the ayah, and Salam went to the Maharaj. When we went upstairs and got to the top we saw the Maharaj sitting on a bench close to the top of the stairs. The place where we had to turn was between the rooms where we were waiting and the place where we found the Maharaj. The ayah sat down and conversed with the Maharaj. I stood aside. I did not join in the conversation. No one else was there except me and Salam and the ayah and the Maharaj. The ayah commenced speaking about the wedding. The Maharaj asked the ayah whether the Saheb was angry with him on account of that marriage having taken place. The ayah thereupon said, " I cannot say anything now, but when the Madam Saheb comes, I will be able to talk her over." The ayah said she did not go to the Saheb's room, but she would speak to the Madam Saheb when she came. The Maharaj addressing me said, "Will you explain things to your Saheb ?" I said, " My Saheb won't attend to what I or others say to him. He does what is proper to his own mind." I had no further conversation. We were at the Haveli about an hour. We went downstairs after that, and then came to the Residency. Next day the ayah told me to go

to Eshwant Rao in order to get a present on the occasion of the marriage. I knew Eshwant Rao because he came every fourth day to the Residency with fruit for the Resident from the Maharaja. I went the next day to Eshwant Rao. Salam and Eshwant Rao were there and no other person. Salam gave me two hundred rupees, and told me to keep one hundred myself and give the other hundred to the ayah as a present on account of the Nowsari wedding. I kept the hundred rupees for that night, and at six o'clock next morning I took them with me and gave them to the ayah.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—I gave them to her in her husband's presence. After the attempt at poisoning Colonel Phayre questioned me.

IT IS AGREED THAT THIS WAS THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1874.

It was not Colonel Phayre but Mr. Boevey; Colonel Phayre was not then present but in his office. Colonel Phayre did not read over my statement to me. I did not tell Mr. Boevey about my visit to the Maharaj. I was questioned about Salam but not about the Maharaj. I told him that I had a quarrel with the Arab Sowar Salam. I did tell Mr. Boevey that Salam told me that I should relate what passed in Bhau Poonekar's matter and be rewarded for it. I told him of Salam's enmity causing him to refuse my going in a servants' cart on the way to Makinpur. I said that I had a quarrel with Salam at Makinpur on account of my not furnishing information desired by him. I was afraid of being accused in the poisoning matter; therefore I did not tell Mr. Boevey of my visit to the Maharaj. I am now in confinement. I was put in confinement about a fortnight after my statement to Mr. Boevey.

Counsel reads from statement, and witness replies.

I afterwards made a statement to Mr. Souter. I told Mr. Souter all I knew. I told him—"Last hot weather I went with the Assistant Resident to Nowsari and on return went with an ayah to the Maharaj. We went in a cart to the house of Salam Sowar and then with him to the Haveli, and then all three through a private entrance upstairs. The Maharaj, Salam, and the ayah had a private talk for about an hour. We returned to the Residency about eleven o'clock." I did tell Mr. Souter about the conversation. I told Mr. Souter the talk between the ayah and the Maharaj. I was examined by Mr. Souter only once. What I said was written down and read over to me. Mr. Souter asked me if it was correct, and I said it was. I did mention the conversation between the ayah and the Maharaja. Mr. Souter did not read that part of my statement out to me. I did not hear him read out that part. I have not seen Akbar Ali to speak to since yesterday, because policemen are there. I went to the Maharaja's Palace because the ayah took me there in order to get a present on account of the Nowsari wedding. I am Karim Naik. It is not true that the ayah went because I and Salam asked her to go.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—The ayah has said nothing to me since yesterday. I have heard nothing about the evidence she gave yesterday.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. V.—SANDAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Sandal Bakhtyar Khan. I am a servant, a gariwala, in employment of Mahomed Bakar. I know Mrs. Boevey's ayah; I don't know her name. She is a woman. I know Mr. Boevey's peon Karim. I identify the woman called into Court as Mrs. Boevey's ayah. She

The witness No. 1, Amina, called into Court.

and Karim have been driven by me in my cart towards the city from the plain called Pirpathar. It is near the boundary pillars between the Gaekwar's limits and the Cantonment. It is near the School. We drove to the house of Salam. Having got there, Karim Baksh told me to go to Salam's house and call him out. Salam is the Maharaj's Sowar. I know him because he is in the habit of coming to the Residency. I called Salam. Karim took hold of the reins of the gari while I went and called Salam. Then Karim, the ayah, and Salam went in the gari. Salam came when I called him, and got into the gari and sat with the ayah and Karim. Then we drove to the Sirkar Haveli, that is, the Haveli close to the clock tower. I drove the gari by a way between the two Havelies and stopped the gari near the staircase at the back, near the Nazerbagh. The ayah, Karim, and Salam alighted and went upstairs. The gari remained standing. I got out of the gari and went to sleep on a step of the staircase. Salam, Karim, and the ayah all three returned. When they returned the sentry awoke me. It was near twelve or one o'clock at night that I awoke. I took the gari there at half-past nine, and they got into the gari about ten o'clock. I drove the ayah and Karim back to the Pirpathar maidan. I don't remember what time of the year this was, nor whether it was the monsoon or before or after, but it rained at the time I went. I don't exactly recollect, but it must have been eight or ten months ago—eight or nine months I think. Karim Baksh paid me for the gari. He paid me at six o'clock next evening. I identify the man called into Court as Karim Baksh.

A man called into Court.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I was going from the railway train to the city. The Bombay Police came here and made inquiries, and could get no information. I first made this statement to Mr. Souter. It was when the Bombay Police came and made inquiries. Being ignorant, I cannot say when this was. It was not last night. It was the day the Bombay Police arrived. It was two or three months ago. I told Mr. Souter, but I requested he would not publish it in an assembly or council, I being a (*pardeshi*) foreigner. Mr. Souter did not write down my statement. I was not put in confinement, nor have I been, nor am I now, in confinement. Since then I have told nobody. A Saheb sent for me last night and took down what I had to say. I point him out. Except him nobody else was there. It was last night. I don't speak English. There was a Havildar or some one who explained to the Saheb. I don't know Abdul Ali. Why should I not remember the hour of twelve or one as I was paid for my gari? I had no watch. I can't specify whether it was twelve or one o'clock. It was a dark night. That man put questions to me and the Saheb took down what I said. I don't know the man's name to be Abdul Ali. I thought him a Havildar. He caused the Saheb to take down what I said. Abdul Ali said to me, "The Saheb wants to know who hired your gari." He did not say when, but it was eight or nine months ago. I asked him "When?" The answer he gave was, "At the time Karim Baksh and the ayah went in your gari." I said "It was either eight or nine months ago that he went." Before that I did not know the ayah, but I did know Karim, who used to go about the bazaar. I never drove him before. I have seen him since, not last night nor this morning. Abdul Ali did not tell me what Karim said yesterday. Last night I slept at my house. I was never in confinement at any time. One day, that on which my statement was taken, I was kept in confinement. I had not mentioned about Karim Baksh. I was kept in confinement, but after mentioning about Karim Baksh I was liberated. I and all came from the Residency. Abdul Ali was present. I mentioned Karim Baksh's name after I was told that my statement should not be taken. I was afraid—[Witness draws his hand across his throat]. I made my statement two, or two and a half or three months ago to Mr. Souter. Nobody else was present. I first made an arrangement with Mr. Souter in order to save my life. I got him to agree that he would not publish what I said. I mentioned the ayah on that occasion and not Karim's name. I merely said, "The ayah went to the city." I know her now. I knew her at the time I made a statement to Mr. Souter. I knew at that time that

Witness points out Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor.

Abdul Ali is pointed out.

she was Mrs. Boevey's ayah, because she lived at Mr. Boevey's. Before then I had seen her at Mr. Boevey's. Mr. Souter did not ask me if Karim had gone with her. I made a bargain with Mr. Souter through fear of my life from the side of the Gaekwar, I being of another country. I was not confined that night—not at all, not at any time. I was taken to Mr. Boevey's bungalow. I was not kept in confinement until I mentioned Karim's name. After making arrangement about my life I told the whole story. When the Bombay Police came inquiries were made regarding this case. I went to Mr. Souter. Syed (*untwala*) camelman took me to Mr. Souter. Syed had a camel formerly, but not now. I don't know that Syed made a charge against the Gaekwar. Syed's other name is Sadak Ali.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—When first I went to Mr. Souter it was with Syed, the camelman. I was asked what I had to state. I made a statement. I said "Karim came to me at six o'clock to hire my gari; Karim Baksh having come to my house to hire the gari, it was taken to the Pirpathar maidan at half-past nine. The ayah and Karim came and got into the gari, and the gari was driven to the city. They went in the gari to Salam's house in the city. When we arrived close to Salam's house Karim Baksh desired me to go and call Salam. I gave the reins of the gari into Karim Baksh's hands and went to call Salam. Salam came from his house. Salam, Karim, and the ayah got into the gari, and we went thence to the Sirkar's Palace. We went to the old Haveli, close to the Nazerbagh, and the gari stopped at a staircase in rear of the Haveli. Karim, the ayah, and Salam alighted and went upstairs. After they had left I went asleep." I made all the above statement to Mr. Souter about two or two and a half months' ago when the Bombay Police arrived. I made the arrangement with Mr. Souter after I made my statement—at the same time. I made the arrangement from fear of my life. I was not in confinement on that day. I was not in confinement. I was brought from the Residency to Mr. Boevey's bungalow to point out the ayah and Karim Baksh. I was brought there after I made my statement to Mr. Souter. I pointed out the ayah and Karim Baksh to Mr. Souter, Mr. Boevey, and Khan Saheb. After pointing them out I was allowed to go away. Since then until now I have not been in confinement.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—The man I called Syed is Sadak Ali. I don't know his father's name. I don't know if he comes from Ahmedabad. He was sitting in his house, and there was some talk of the Bombay Police having arrived. He came to me because I said I would point out to Mr. Souter such-and-such persons as had gone to the Sirkar's Palace. I said I would prove that the ayah and Karim had gone.

Q.—Why did you tell Sadak this if afraid of your life? A.—It was stated that no clue to this case would be got. Sadak said so. I have seen Sadak lately. He lives in the camp. I saw him in the camp fifteen or sixteen days ago. I did not see him about the present case. I don't know if he is assisting in getting up the case. I told Sadak, and Sadak told Mr. Souter.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—I was afraid of my life, being resident of a foreign country. I heard that Bhau Sindia had been strangled to death by an elephant—that is all. I have been servant here for three years. If so great a man as the person named was put to death, I thought I might be rammed into a hole.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VI.—CHOTU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

Amina, witness No. I, is called and identified by witness.

BY MR. SCOBLE :—My name is Chotu. I am in service of Amina, Mrs. Boevey's ayah. It is four months since I was in her service. I went to the city with her on one occasion; I think two or three months ago. I cannot specify the month or day. It was in the month of Ramzan. It was in the night time, about nine o'clock, in a gari. It was a Mahomedan gariwala's gari. The gariwala's name is Daud. I got into it near a burr tree on the maidan or plain. There were the ayah, myself (no one else), and the gari-driver. The ayah's husband brought the gari and was there when it came. I and the ayah got into the gari. We went to the Arab-khana in the gari. It is a short distance from the *mandavi* and the Haveli in the city. Salam was there. Salam is a Sowar. I did not know him before. I know him now because while I served the ayah he was in the habit of coming with the Sirkar's escort to the Residency: he used to come to drink water to the ayah's room. We went to the Haveli, in front of the Haveli. I don't know what became of the ayah; she left the gari. Salam took the ayah with him. I know not where they went. A short while after they left I fell asleep together with the gariwala. I was afterwards awakened by the ayah and Salam. I went back with them in the gari, and so got home. It is four months since I entered the ayah's service.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—I am not, and have not been, in confinement. A sepoy follows me. I don't know his name. I sleep at the Khan Saheb's. I have not been followed like this before. Since all those persons were brought to the tent they are followed by sepoys. I identify the Khan Saheb. All the witnesses are in the tent. Since the day before yesterday they are apart. We were then separated because we were examined. I know Raoji, who lives at our place. He is separated from the witnesses. He is with the Khan Saheb here. He is always with him ever since they have been taken up. I gave evidence when taken up about two months since. It has never been read over, even until to-day, to me.

Akbar Ali is called and identified.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—In the tent with me are the gariwala and we. By we I mean myself. There are three gariwalas. I know the name of the driver of the gari in which I went, not of the other two. Since the day before yesterday the witnesses were kept apart—the ayah and others. I mean those who have given evidence are kept apart from those witnesses who have not given evidence.

BARODA, 25*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VII.—SHEIK DAUD STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Sheik Daud, and father's name Sheik Rahim. I am shigram-driver. I don't know Mr. Boevey's ayah, but when I went to the Residency I saw her outside. I know her by sight. I know the boy Chotu. I know the ayah's husband sufficiently to salaam to him. I did drive the ayah and the boy in my shigram. I did not think I would be asked the date. It was before the last Divali—two or four days before the Divali.

I drove the ayah and Chotu from a place twenty paces from Dadabhai's shop—yonder. I stopped the gari near the banian tree. I don't know how far the shop is from here. I drove them to the city, to the Arabkhana, where the Sirkar's guard is stationed. Then the ayah said to me, "Go and call Salam." I then brought Salam, who was close to the Arabkhana. Salam and the ayah then got down and went to the Haveli—the old Haveli on the right-hand side. The Arabkhana and the Haveli are contiguous. I stopped near the Arabkhana and the well near the Durgah. I took the cushion from the gari and resting on it slept. Salim awakened me. The ayah was with him. I got up, put the bullocks in, got the gari ready, turned it towards the camp, and drove it back with the ayah and Chotu. A butler came to me who lived in the Resident's bungalow that night to tell me to take the gari. I know not his name; he was a Mussalman. I recognize him as the man now called.

A man calling himself Sheik Abdulla is identified.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I have not a sepoy with me. I live in the camp with my parents. Since this matter began I have never been in confinement. I did not give information. I mentioned it in presence of a man named Sandal. I identify the man called in. I mentioned it to Sandal as he sat with his master, a baker. I do not know Sadak Ali. I met Sandal one day on the road, and he asked me, "Who did you take that night?" I said "The ayah and a boy." I did not notice what night he meant. He meant the night I took the ayah. He knew about it because he took the bullocks from the gari and gave water to the bullocks at a cistern. I told him about my taking the ayah: thus he knew. He met me on the road,—I mean at the time I took the ayah. He must have seen, otherwise he would not have asked me. I had only two or four talks with Sandal about my taking the ayah. What object have I in finding who took the ayah? I myself took her. Sandal did on one occasion mention Karim's name, saying that he had driven him.

Witness No. V, Sandal, called and identified.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The first talk I had with Sandal was one day about eight o'clock two months or two and a quarter months ago. I knew him before because my master and Sandal's master are brothers. My master's name is Sheik Chotu, and Sandal's master is Sheik Shah Ahmed. Both of them let out garies on hire. Their garies are kept at different places—one lives near a butcher's shop, the other near a liquor place; both live in the camp. When I took the ayah to the city I met Sandal, who was watering the baker's bullocks which he usually drives. The cistern is on the Baroda road—on the other side of a bridge called Banda Bridge. He spoke to me: as I went to the city, he called out "Daud, where are you going?" I said "To the city." Five or seven days after he mentioned the matter to me, I said "Truth will be out." One day as we were sitting together, about 8 A.M., he mentioned, and I did also. This was the occasion he asked me who I took that night. It was the occasion I said "Truth will be out." He asked me who did I take. I don't remember when the Bombay Police came to Baroda. I did not see them.

BARODA,
25*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VIII.—SANDAL RECALLED:

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I know the witness Sheik Daud. We serve masters who are brothers. I had a talk with Sheik Daud once as I was going from the station to the city and unyoked my bullocks to water them, and Daud was going with his bullocks to the city. He went on, and after giving water to my bullocks I went after him. I saw his gari near the Sirkar's Haveli. Then I returned home leaving my passenger. Next morning I asked him, "Whom did you take last night?" He said "I took Chotu and the ayah." That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I mentioned Karim to Sheik Daud. I told all this to Mr. Souter.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—As to Daud, he took them in the Ramzan. He heard about Karim when I told Council, that is when I told Mr. Boevey. I did not tell Sheik Daud about Karim. When I said I did mention Karim to Sheik Daud I did not understand the question. I am a poor labourer; why should I mention Karim's name to Sheik Daud?

BY THE PRESIDENT:—On the occasion when Sheik Daud asked me whom I had taken to the city I did not mention Karim.

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I don't remember that I afterwards mentioned Karim. I don't know if I mean Mr. Boevey or Mr. Souter. I point out the man I mean.

Witness points out Mr. Souter.

I knew him by the name of Boevey. Daud was present on the day I made a statement to Mr. Souter. Daud had been taken up and was present there.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—Q.—Why did you not mention Karim when you mentioned the ayah and Chotu? A.—Lest I might be driven away—even now I am afraid of my life.

BARODA,
25*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. IX.—SHEIK ABDULLA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Sheik Abdulla. I am the husband of Amina. Last year I served Major Blakeney. I served him seven months, two months whereof I was at Mahableshwar and the rest at Baroda. I went to Mahableshwar in March—about the 28th or 29th March. I came back with Major Blakeney to Baroda and stayed with him that month, and got leave in the next month. After that I lived at the Residency with my wife, and have lived at Baroda ever since then. I first served Major Blakeney in January of last year, and before that January I was at Bombay. My wife Amina went to Bombay with her Madam Saheb in March last year. She remained there rather more than a month. When I was in Mahableshwar and she in Bombay I received two letters from Amina. One of the documents shown me is one so received (*this is marked A*). The other I did not receive (*marked with initials*). The letter now shown me was sent by me from Poona (marked B). The next letter shown me was signed by me and sent from Baroda by the post (marked C). I was present when these letters were found in a box in the room where we live at Mr. Boevey's bungalow. The letter which I have said I did not receive was found in the same place in the same box as the other three.

Two documents put in witness's hands.

THE LETTER MARKED A IS ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE, AND RECORDED AS EXHIBIT A.

I knew Eshwantrao and Salam. I have had conversation with them. Salam was in the habit of coming with the Maharaja's escorts to the Residency. Salam was in the habit of coming to Faizu's room to drink water. It is near my wife's room. My wife told me that she went to the city to Salam. She told me this the morning after my arrival from Bombay in January. She said "Faizu and I were sent for by the Maharaj through Salam. I went in company with Faizu." She said "The Maharaj made some inquiries of me." She said the Maharaj enquired if she knew anything about the Committee, and that she answered that she knew nothing about the Commission. She also told me that the Maharaj said to her that she should talk over in his favour the Madam Saheb, and that she replied that she was not in the habit of going

to the Saheb's room, and that the Madam will not listen to anything she would say. She did not at that time tell me aught else. I came to know, on the day following a visit, of other visits. I was then in Major Blakeney's service at Baroda. I believe it was in June she went on the second visit after my return from Mahabaleshwar. She told me that she went to the Maharaja as desired by him. She told me the circumstances. She said she went along with Karim Baksh. She told me the conversation between her and the Maharaja. The Maharaja, she said, enquired if any allusion had been made to his marriage. She answered that none had been made, that she heard none. The Maharaj asked her to talk over the Madam Saheb. She replied that she was unable to talk over the Madam Saheb. My wife got Rupees 100 after the second visit. I know this because she told me. She said that Salam had asked her to send Karim Baksh the following day, and that Karim Baksh went the following day and received Rupees 200, of which he kept 100 and paid her the other 100. I know my wife did get the Rupees 100. Soon after my wife went to Poona. I believe it was in July. She remained a month or more,—about a month and a half. It was when she was in Poona that I addressed to my wife these two letters. When my wife was at Poona, Eshwant Rao had gone to Bombay.

Letters B and C are put into witness' hands.

THE LETTER C. IS NOW ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE OF THE INTEREST SHEWN BY WITNESS AND AMINA IN BARODA POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT C. MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE WITHDRAWING HIS OBJECTION.

The word "bungalow" in this letter means the Residency. The Eshwunt Rao therein mentioned is a *jasus* of the Maharaja.

THE LETTER B IS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE AND IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT B.

The Esra Naik alluded to herein (*i. e.*, in the letter B) is Eshwant Rao, the *jasus*. My wife came back from Poona in August; I don't remember what day. After that return she paid another visit to the Maharaja in the month of Ramzan, about the 15th or 18th of that month. On that occasion I went to fetch the gari for her. A boy named Chotu went with her. My wife told me what passed on the following morning. The Maharaja said, "Was any reference made to the son that was born?" She said that she knew nothing about it. She said that she was asked to talk over the Madam Saheb in favour of the Maharaja. She also said that the Maharaja enquired if anything could be given to these people to bring about a union between the hearts of the Maharaja and the Saheb. She replied "that nothing should be given to the Saheb to eat, and if you do anything of the kind, it will be bad for you." She said that she told the Maharaja to do nothing of the kind. My wife got Rupees 50 after this third visit. She said that Salam brought it. She also told me that I also should be employed. She did not tell me who would employ me, or what employment it would be. Nobody but my wife spoke to me of this employment.

BARODA, 25*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERGEANT BALLANTINE :—I have been married to my present wife ten or eleven years. We have been in the habit of writing letters to each other. We did so if we had any news regarding our house, and also on other matters of interest. My wife wrote, if necessary, on matters of importance. Besides the one letter from my wife shown, perhaps there may be others from here among the papers. In June and July of 1873 I and my wife lived together. In November and December we were not together. I was at Bombay; she was at Baroda. In June of 1874 I went to Mahabaleshwar for a few days. When I went, she was in Bombay. My wife was about six or seven months in Colonel Phayre's service as ayah. People mentioned the fact of poison

being put into Colonel Phayre's glass at the time it took place. I knew nothing about it. I do not know whose duty it was to give sherbet to Colonel Phayre. I remember being examined by Mr. Boevey.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE 13TH NOVEMBER WAS THE DATE OF MR. BOEVEY EXAMINING THIS WITNESS.

I did not mention to Mr. Boevey anything that my wife told me. When Mr. Souter sent for me and examined me, I did so. I had not told Mr. Boevey because I was afraid. I don't know who did it. How could I mention it? I did not mention what my wife told me about something to turn Colonel Phayre's heart because I was afraid. It was because the Saheb's orders were not to go to the Maharaja. I don't mean orders to me, not being in his service. My wife told me she had such orders about not going to the Maharaja. She told me so often. I don't remember when Mr. Souter sent for me when I was at Mr. Boevey's. That lad who is in my service said a gari had been hired and they had gone. When I was taken to the Saheb, the boy came there. The boy was at Mr. Souter's. The boy and the gariwala were there, and the Khan Saheb, Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali. I did not see them there when I arrived at Mr. Souter's. Khan Saheb was there then. Both Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali were there when I went, also Rao Saheb and nobody else. I was first asked, "Did I know about this, or what?" I was first asked if I knew anything in regard to the affairs in that quarter. At that time I said, "I knew nothing." The Saheb said, "Tell the truth." The cartman and Chotu were not there at that time; Mr. Souter was there then,—four persons. There were three persons, Rao Saheb, Khan Saheb, and the younger Khan Saheb, and also Mr. Souter. When I was first questioned, Mr. Souter was there. The Saheb said, "Tell the truth; don't tell a lie." In the meantime the boy and the gari-driver were brought there. The Havildar brought them. I did order the gari.

Q.—Did Mr. Souter say the cartman and boy had said that you ordered the cart? A.—Mr. Souter did not say that, but the boy and the cartman did say that. When I was examined first I was kept under guard for three or four days and was afterwards released, and since then I have lived with my wife. I was present the day my wife was examined and was not with her that night and next day. Since she was examined, we have been kept apart. Nobody told me what she said.

Q.—In one of your letters you say Eshwant Rao has gone and Shabudin will go to Bombay? A.—Shabudin lives in the city. He has some employment under the Gaekwar. He was Sir Subha. He is a native of my own country. I am not aware that he holds the same place under Sir Lewis Pelly.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE.—I made my statement to Mr. Souter at the Residency in a room on the west side on the ground-floor. My wife was at that time unwell at Mr. Boevey's house. She was not then under a guard. She had been taken to the hospital; she was at the house of Mr. Boevey the day I was taken and examined by Mr. Souter. On the first day I was questioned a little, and not on other days. I was not then put in Chowki when those questions were put; I was with the Khan Saheb. I did not have communication with my wife in those days. I did not go to her when she was in hospital. I went to her when I was released. She was in hospital when I was released, and I visited her there. She had been then in the hospital for about five days. When I first went there to see her, I saw her and talked to her.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE AYAH'S FIRST STATEMENT IS DATED THE 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

BARODA,
February 26th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

No. X.—SYED ABDUL RAHMON STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF.

By Mr. Inverarity:—Syed Abdul Rahmon is my name. I am also called Rahim Saheb. I know the ayah Amina for a short time. I am a first class peon in the Bombay Post Office. I live in Bombay, and carry on my calling there. The ayah is not of my country: her husband is a neighbour of mine. I first knew her six years ago. Last year I saw her in Bombay. The woman in Court is the ayah in question. She said she came to Bombay to see her Madam Saheb off to England. The ayah, I think, asked me to write a letter,—more than one I believe, though not certain. I wrote this letter by the ayah's directions.

Amina witness No. 1 called and identified.

The second letter† shewn me I wrote by the ayah's directions.

* Letter marked A. is shown to witness.

† Another letter shown and tendered in evidence. It is marked D. Its date is 29th March 1874.

Besides these letters which I did not remember, I wrote another letter for the ayah which I do remember. It was addessed to Sheikh Abdula, butler. It was written under the ayah's directions. I don't remember the details, but I do remember the fact of writing it. In the third letter there was a note written in the Maharaja's name. I think it was Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. I mean it was addressed to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson:—I understand a little English. I can understand it, but cannot speak well. I live in Bombay in Khetwadi. I lived in my last house there for three or four years. The ayah lived in the same house in a room adjoining mine. I know Akbar Ali and his son Abdul Ali. They belong to the Bombay Police. Before coming here I did not see them, being busy. They first sent for me in this case. They came to the Kalkadevi Post Office to see me first. I first came here on the 6th January last, and on the 7th Mr. Souter examined me. Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali came to see me in Bombay, but I did not see them. I saw a Police Subhedar named Ahmed Ali. I don't know if he is a relation of Akbar Ali. Ahmed Ali did not tell me I was said to have written a letter to the Maharaja. Because in all my life I only wrote one letter to the Maharaja. First of all these persons enquired about me. I mean the detectives. I was at office, not at home. Mr. Edginton wrote a letter to the Post Office. Ahmed Ali took me to the Police. He said nothing to me but Khan Bahadur enquired of me; but I was not found. Khan Bahadur asked me questions at Bombay. He and I were present: nobody else. When I went to the Khan Bahadur's house there were one or two others. Khan Bahadur did not ask me if I wrote to the Gaekwar. He asked if I wrote any letter for the ayah Amina. He asked to whom I wrote. I said she caused the letter to be addressed to her husband, a butler. I don't remember if Khan Bahadur wrote down my statement. I don't remember the month in which I wrote a letter enclosing another. It was very likely last year. It was written before both the two letters I have identified. I don't know how long before, not quite a month before. I don't recollect if it was before the Holi. I know the Bakri Eed. I don't remember last year's Bakri Eed. Nor whether I wrote it before or after Bakri Eed. I cannot mention the season of the year. I know the Shab-i-barâr. I cannot say if I wrote it before or after the Shab-i-barâr. I cannot say that it was after the Shab-i-barâr. The ayah came to my house, to my room to cause the letter to be written. People who lived there used to come and go there. Mussalmans used to come there to smoke and drink water. Probably people were present at the time of writing. First the letter was caused to be written to the husband. When I was writing the letter to the Maharaja, people may have been present part of the time. There was no privacy in my

room. The ayah did not discuss state secrets, but dictated to this effect; "You will greatly oblige me if you will send money for my expenses. There was a dinner at the Governor's, where I made some enquiries: be not apprehensive." There was nothing else in it.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE :—This letter enclosing that to the Maharaja was written during the same visit of the ayah to Bombay in which the other two letters were written. I have served the Post Office for more than three years. My pay is rupees twenty-eight a month.

BARODA, 26*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XI.—AMINA RECALLED.

BY MR. SCOBLE :—I used to know the last witness Syed Abdul Rahimen, and lived in the same house with him in Bombay. I got him to write certain letters for me. Speaking from memory, I think he wrote three letters: of which two were addressed to Baroda. The third was addressed to Mahabaleshwar. The time was when I went to Bombay in company with Mrs. Phayre last year.

The witness Syed Abdul Rahmon reads the letter D., checked by interpreter.

The letter read to me (D.) was written by my direction. I sent salaams to Kazee, Salam, and Eshwant Rao. The Kazee Saheb used to visit a Reverend *padri* gentleman at the Residency, and come to my room to drink water. He comes from Chandor in the Deccan. Salam was a sowar who used to come with the Maharaja. I described him the other day as a jasus.

Eshwant Rao was a Maharaja's jasus or naik. The letter alluded to in this letter as sent with a ticket was written by Syed Abdula Rahim Saheb. The chitti enclosed in it was written to Salam to be delivered to the Maharaja. (Witness explains.) I wrote it because Salam told me to do so. It was intended

Syed Abdul Rahmon reads out letter A.

for the Maharaja. The letter just read out to me (A) was written by my directions. The statement in it about Salam meeting me in Bombay refers to the same Salam before described. He did not come to see me. I met him at Eshwant Rao's house. I don't know his house. As I was going to Bhau Daji's I met Eshwant Rao and went with him to eat pan-sopari. At Eshwant Rao's residence I met Salam. The Raj-durbari matter referred to in the letter is this: I asked Salam when will you give me the reward? He said he had not got it. It, being a State affair, must be done leisurely. It is true that Eshwant Rao spoke to me in Bombay as stated in the letter and quoted. It is true that I invited Salam and paid him attentions in Bombay, giving him tea and pan-sopari. As to the passage "I have sent a letter there, I will come on the 20th," I say that I referred to my going to Nowsari; to Mr. Boevey's service. I remember receiving at Poona

The Interpreter reads out letter B.

the letter (B) read over to me. At that time I was at Poona.

The letter marked C is now read out to witness.

I received this letter (C) from my husband when I was at Poona.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON :—Since my last examination I have been with Khan Bahadur, and have seen him and his son. I have not seen Rao Saheb Gajanand Vithal. I remember Mr. Inverarity examining me.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE :—I have not conversed with them.

BARODA, 26*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XII.—SHEIKH ABDULLA RECALLED.

By the President:—I received a letter with a chitti enclosed in it for the Maharaja. When I was about to go to Mahabaleshwar, I gave that note, together with the other letters, to my wife. I had kept the enclosed note for, I think, three or four days. When I received it, I was at Baroda in service of Major Blakeney. I mean that I gave it to my wife three or four days after I received it. It came from Bombay. When I gave it to my wife, I was at Bombay. I took it from Baroda to Bombay, and gave it to her at Bombay, when I was on my way to Mahabaleshwar. The reason was that I had no time here and did not meet that man. I mean Salam. I gave the enclosure to my wife.

Baroda, 26*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XIII.—PEDRO de SOUZA STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Inverarity:—My name is Pedro de Souza. I was in the service of Colonel Phayre when he came as Resident to Baroda, and remained in his service till November last. Colonel Phayre came to Baroda as Resident about March 1873. Between then and last November I remained in Baroda, but went to Nowsari, and on one month's leave to Goa. I know the Gaekwar's Sowar Salam. He used to come twice a week to the Residency. He used to say, "If you come to the Maharaj, it will be well. A gari will be sent for you." I told him, "I wont come." I received money. I was about to go to Goa. I told Salam, "I am about to go to Goa." I asked him to give me some money for expenses of my journey, and he brought me a sum of money. I have told the particulars in my deposition. I said to him, "I am about to go to my country, ask the Maharaja to give me some money for journey expenses." He did so. Salam often sent for me and he told me money was got from there (*udhar-se*). Salam brought me the money about 10 or 12 days after the asking. He brought me 60 Baroda Rupees, equal to 50 Bombay Rupees. He brought them to me to my room at the Residency. He said the Sirkar has given this money for expenses of the journey. The Sirkar was the Maharaja. I accepted the 60 Rupees. I was a household servant, butler, head servant in the house. I used to wait at table; altogether I had been 26 years in Colonel Phayre's service, of which I had been 15 or 16 years butler.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine:—My deposition was taken at Bombay before Mr. Edginton. I told him all I knew. Salam alone asked me to go to the Gaekwar. Ever since I came to Baroda he used to come twice a week to the Residency with the Maharaja. He told me it would be well for me to go to the Maharaja. He did not say why. I was very busy. I never went to the Maharaja. When I deposed to Mr. Edginton, I was in my master's service. I came to Baroda a month and ten days ago. I am with the Khan Saheb in the tent. I knew Raoji bin Rama at the bungalow since he came to serve at the bungalow. He had not come when I came there. I was on speaking terms with him, not in particular friendship. Raoji never told me to go to see the Maharaja. I did not promise to go there. I did not say anything to Raoji, except about the payment of sixty rupees which I had received. I did not arrange with him to go and see the Maharaja. I never went to the Maharaja. Therefore I could not see Eshwant Rao at the palace, as I never went there. Eshwant Rao never conducted me to the Maharaja. The Gaekwar never spoke to me in presence of Raoji. I never went to the Maharaja's Palace. I never had any conversation with the Maharaja. If Raoji says I

went with him to the Palace, it is false. If Raoji says that he and I went on two other occasions to the Palace, it is not true. I never went. I did go to Goa on one month's leave. On my return from Goa I did not go with Raoji to the Palace to see the Maharaja. I was never given a packet from the Maharaja, as I never went to him.

Q.—Did Mr. Edginton put any of these questions to you? A.—What he put and what I answered are written down. In answer to him I told him as I tell today that I did not go to the Maharaja. I don't know Akbar Ali. I know Khan Bahadur. First, I made a statement to Khan Bahadur, according as is put in my deposition. Khan Bahadur asked me if I had gone to the Maharaja. I said I had not gone to him. I was told to tell the truth: to tell everything that was true. I was not told that it would be worse if I did not. Nobody told me that Raoji had said anything about me. I don't know that Raoji has said anything about me.

MR. SCOBLE SAYS IT IS AGREED THAT MR. EDGINTON TOOK THE STATEMENT OF THIS WITNESS ON THE 5TH JANUARY 1875.

The Secretary then read a deposition by Pedro de Souza taken by Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 5th January 1875, *which was put in by Mr. Scoble and which was recorded as E.*

BARODA, 26*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

NO. XIV.—COLONEL PHAYRE STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Robert Phayre, Colonel in the Bombay Army, Companion of the Bath, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. I arrived at Baroda first on the 18th March 1873. I arrived as Political Resident. The Baroda Commission commenced its sitting at the beginning of November 1873, and continued till about the 24th December 1873. In March 1874 Mrs. Phayre left Baroda and went to England. I went with her to Bombay, and the ayah came in attendance. I returned to Baroda after three or four days. The ayah did not return: she had leave to go home for a month: we left her behind in Bombay. When in Bombay on that occasion, we were staying with General Gell. I don't recollect whether I and Mrs. Phayre went on that occasion to Government House. I left Baroda for Nowsari on the 2nd April with His Highness the Gaekwar. I now recollect I did go to Government House with Mrs. Phayre in March, and had tiffin. Mr. Boevey did not accompany me to Nowsari. He was in the district on boundary duty, and had been there some time. He joined me afterwards at Nowsari. His camp was at Nowsari. I remained at Nowsari till the 16th May 1874. I returned to Baroda on the 16th May. I came ahead to prepare for the Gaekwar's reception, and His Highness came a day or two afterwards; I remained at Baroda from that time, until relieved by Sir Lewis Pelly, with the exception of short absences on duty. The Gaekwar also remained at Baroda from May until I left. His Highness used to visit me officially at the Residency twice in every week—on Mondays and Thursdays—on which occasions, after the Commission, he was often accompanied by Bapubhai and Govindrao Nana, and after our return from Nowsari His Highness often came alone. These two sometimes came together, sometimes singly. He always came with an escort of outriders and sowars. I knew by sight those who always attended His Highness. Whenever Eshwantrao Jasud was present in Baroda, he always came with His Highness. Another habitual attendant was Madhaorao Kale, and the third was the Arab sowar Salam. There was also a son of Eshwant Rao. I always noticed these people in attendance on him wherever he went—at Nowsari as well as at Baroda. My private office was in a detached building, on the west side of

the main Residency building. It is connected with the main house by a covered verandah. In the detached building there is an ante-room in which native assistants used to sit, my private office, and a bath-room which I was in the habit of using. The ante-room is separated by a dwarf wall and two or three steps, descending from the connecting verandah leading to the main building. A man standing in the verandah can easily see at once into the ante-room, and also into my office if the door be open. The peons used to sit on a bench in the verandah at a right angle to the dwarf wall dividing the verandah from the ante-room. The peons usually in attendance were Raoji Havildar and Jemadar Narsu. They never attended anywhere else. Their post was on the bench described. Karim was there always in attendance on Mr. Boevey. It was Govind Balu Hamal's duty to look after my office room. The Hamal swept it; other people swept it, but it was his duty to attend my office room. I dressed in the room adjoining the private office. I rise early and go out to ride or walk every morning, and on return from that it was my habit to take a glass of sherbet prepared from pumaloes. Usually it was Abdulla who prepared it. It was the duty of one of the house-servants. Abdulla is also a chobdar. It was generally placed on the washhand stand in my private office. The wash-stand was in the far corner to the right front as you went in, so that a person looking from the verandah through the ante-room into the office could see it when the door was open. Before the 9th November last I had been ailing one way or other from about the middle of September. I remember particularly that about the Ganpati festival I suffered as if I had a bad cold in my head, and I had a bad boil on my forehead at that time. I did not get rid of the boil for about three weeks. Dr. Seward, Residency Surgeon, attended me and used to dress the boil every morning. The plaster used was some of it on the dressing-table, some on a side table in my private office, and, I think, I shifted some on to a little clock-stand above the dressing-table. I had a slight fever at one time; I frequently had this feeling of fullness in the head, and my eyes watered at one time. I used to sleep out at night, and thought perhaps I might have got malarious fever. Also I began to wonder whether the pumalo sherbet was made with proper pumalo. This must have begun about the end of September or beginning of October. I remember Govind Rao Rore. I went to an adoption ceremony on the 6th November. We arrived there about five of the afternoon. On the morning of that day, the 6th November, I did not drink the whole of my sherbet. I took a sip or two and threw the rest away. On that day, the 6th, I did not feel at all well. I was writing a good deal with Mr. Boevey that day. About mid-day I felt dull, stupid and sleepy with feeling of fullness about the head, such as I had previously experienced. When Mr. Boevey went to tiffin, I got into an arm-chair and slept a half or three-quarters of an hour. That is unusual with me, unless I am very tired. Next day, the 7th, I came in and took a little of my sherbet. I felt the same symptoms, but worse than the previous day—fullness in the head, unfit for work. I did not call in Dr. Seward on either of those days. He had spoken to me about not looking well, and I said it might be fever. On the Monday I was always earlier, and had got off about 6 A.M. I returned about five minutes to seven. As I was coming up the walk, the approach to the Residency from westward, Raoji came along the verandah to meet me, and made two or three low salaams, an unusual thing, as generally at that early hour nobody is present. I saw no one else about till I got to my office room. Raoji came out and went back. There was no one in my office room. I came from the walk right into the ante-room through the door from the compound without going through the verandah at all. When I went into the office room the pumalo sherbet was there on the right hand side of me as I approached the washhand stand, as near as I can recollect close to the basin. It was in a position to be visible from the verandah if the door were open. I would also be in a position to be visible as I approached the glass. I went up to the washhand stand, took the tumbler of sherbet in my hand, and took two or three sips. I placed it again on the washhand stand, and then went to the writing table to write a letter which I wished to despatch by the mail

that morning. I wrote for about twenty minutes or half an hour, and then felt a sudden squeamishness as if I were about to be sick. The thought occurred to me at once that it must be the sherbet which was always disagreeing with me. I got up, took the tumbler from the washhand stand and tried to pitch all the contents through the window. The window opens on a chunamed verandah—rather a wide verandah,—and then comes the compound. As I was replacing the tumbler on the washhand stand, I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom, and part of it pouring down the side of the tumbler. I held up the tumbler and looked at it, and the thought occurred, at once to my mind that it was poison. From that moment to my mind all my previous illness and sensations were accounted for. I put the tumbler down again and went to the table and wrote a note to Dr. Seward. The time was then about half-past seven or 25 minutes to 8. I called, but I don't remember into whose hands I gave it. I told whoever came to take it to the Doctor Saheb. Until Dr. Seward's arrival I sat waiting for him: my feelings were sickness, dizziness in the head as if it were going round a little, not much. Dr. Seward came in about between ½ hour and ¾ hour. On his coming, I made over to him the tumbler and remains of the sherbet with request that he would analyse and report to me about it. I described my symptoms to Dr. Seward. He may have remained with me ten minutes, and he took the tumbler away with him. I told him to conceal it, as I did not know what it was. After Dr. Seward had gone, I dressed so as to be ready for the Maharaja, as this was the day of his visit. I think the Maharaja came about half-past nine, his usual hour. Between giving the tumbler to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward, nor did I mention my suspicions of poison to anybody but Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came, I went out to receive him as usual, led him into the drawing-room and sat down. I asked His Highness after his health. He said he had not been very well; that there was a good deal of fever about; and that he thought he must have eaten too many sweetmeats usual at Diwali. He mentioned also that he had had slight headache and pain in his stomach, but was better now. The interview was not a long one, and when I got into the verandah, to escort him into his carriage, there was Eshwant Rao with Diwali sweetmeats, the usual tray. His Highness pointed out to me the particular kind of sweetmeats which he thought had disagreed with him. I then took leave of His Highness and went back into my room. After breakfast I wrote to Dr. Seward.

By the President:—After His Highness had left, I went to breakfast about 10 o'clock, and after breakfast wrote to Dr. Seward.

Baroda, 26*th February* 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

By Mr. Scoble:—After the visit of the Maharaja I mentioned my symptoms to Mr. Boevey before Dr. Seward came to see me. I saw Dr. Seward again that day when he returned between 11 and 12 o'clock. But I wrote him a letter in the meantime. The letter shown me is the one I wrote. I saw Dr. Seward again half an hour or ¾ after writing this letter; between 11 and 12 o'clock. But Dr. Seward had not seen the letter when he came to me. Dr. Seward, when he came at 11 or 12, stated what appeared to him to be the contents of what I sent. He told me that he had detected arsenic in the tumbler, more than sufficient to have killed me had I taken it all. After getting this information I gave orders to ascertain what people came into my room that morning, and I commenced enquiry among the servants at the Residency. I telegraphed to Government at once that an attempt to poison me had been made. The paper shown me is the original draft telegram in my writing to the Private Secretary. I despatched this after Dr. Seward had told me of his opinion about

Letter handed to witness. It is dated 9th November. It is read in Court, and recorded as F.

Draft telegram read and recorded as G.

1 or 2 o'clock. I kept the enquiry quite secret. The servants knew about it. I did not allow any outsiders to know. Every one in the Residency knew about it. I know I arrested Raoji Havildar. On the 9th I placed in confinement Raoji Havildar and Govind Balu Hamal, Yellappa Hamal, and Lakshman Peon. It must have been at evening these four were placed in arrest. The other servants remained at large. On the 9th it was known in Camp that an attempt to poison me had been made. I directed that the rest of the sherbet sent to Dr. Seward should be sent to the Government Analyser. I continued enquiring as to who put in the poison. I did so for several days. We did it steadily the first four days, *i. e.*, from the 9th till the 12th. Mr. Boevey and I made it. After my interview with the Maharaja on the 9th, I next saw him again on Thursday the 12th, when he came to call as usual. He was then accompanied by his Minister Dadabhai Nauroji. As a rule, he was not usually accompanied by his Minister. On the 12th His Highness remarked that he had heard a report that an attempt had been made to poison me. I understood him to say that he only heard it the previous day, *i. e.*, the 11th; and that he had resolved to speak to me about it this morning. He then remarked that he had expected me to speak about it on the previous Monday, but I had not done so. I said I had not mentioned it, and I then described to him what had taken place. Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji said he had first heard the report on the 10th, but did not believe it; but that on hearing it repeated on the 11th with greater force, he did believe that an attempt had been made. I remember the Maharaja expressing his surprise that I did not take an emetic when Dr. Seward recommended it to me. Nothing further passed that I remember. I think on that day Dadabhai asked if I was making enquiry, and I said "yes," and he said "I hope you will be successful in finding out the person who made the attempt." I afterwards received a *yad* from the Durbar in relation to the matter, *i. e.*, three or four days after—at least on the Saturday night following. I believe the document shown me is the *yad*. The endorsement of receipt on it is my native clerk's. I threw the remainder of the contents of the tumbler out on to the chunam. Afterwards, at the suggestion of Dr. Gray, I scraped it up. I think the suggestion may have been made through Dr. Seward. In consequence of this, I myself went and scraped up as much as I possibly could and sent it to Dr. Gray. Others were with me. So far as I re-collect, I made up the packet myself. It was scraped up by a puttewala in my presence. I sent the matter so scraped up to Dr. Gray with the letter shown me which fixes the date. Either I or my native assistant sealed up the packet; it was done in my office. The letter received in answer from Dr. Gray is that now shown me. The crest of a bird alluded to is mine, and the seal would be mine. I think I made a statement in writing on the 16th November. It is that now shown me. In September I had a boil on my head, to which some collodium was applied. I put it on by a lint plaster from ignorance. The effect was that it stuck so hard on the boil that I thought I had done wrong. Getting some hot water, after considerable time I got it off. I then told Dr. Seward about it. When I was taking it off, I was standing by the table where the collodium was near the washing-table. It was in the morning about 8 or 9 o'clock when I was dressing. Servants and peons were standing outside.

Document shown of 14th December 1874, and recorded as H.

Letter of 13th November 1874, from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward shown.

Letter of 16th November 1874, from Colonel Phayre to Dr. Gray, read, and recorded as I.

Letter shown, dated 19th November 1874, from Dr. Gray to Colonel Phayre, read and recorded as J.

Statement recorded as K.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—On March 18th I came to Baroda in 1873 to take up my appointment. I had just come from Pahlanpur where I held an appointment. It is in Northern Gujerat. I was Political Superintendent there. I held that six weeks I think. I have held many appointments. Previous to that I was Political Superintendent in Upper Sind and Commandant-in-Chief, Frontier Brigade. I quitted that to go home on leave at the end of 1872. I did not return to it. My appointment was not cancelled. It was

under the Bombay Government. I don't know whether or not I have the document terminating my appointment. I have the Government Resolution exonerating me in the whole matter. I have documents, but will not say whether it was a removal or not. I am not aware whether the Gaekwar or his Minister had copy of that document. It was a Government document; he could not have honestly come by it. I never heard that the Gaekwar was in possession or that his Minister shewed it to Sir Lewis Pelly.

MR. SCOBLE OBJECTS THAT COLONEL PHAYRE'S CONDUCT IN UPPER SIND IS NOT BEFORE THE COMMISSION. SERJEANT BALLANTINE EXPLAINS; THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT IT IS ADMISSIBLE TO SHOW WHAT THE GAEKWAR KNEW.

I could not say whether the paper shown me is a correct copy, as it is marked "private." I do not believe it is a copy substantially correct. I don't recognise it at all. If I saw the Government Resolution and my reply, I should know. I am willing to tell everything. I advised prosecution of certain persons for gross faults. I cannot use any Government paper without sanction of Government, I have one Resolution of the 6th May, and the final Resolution of Government. I can get them from Bombay. In November 1873, a Commission began its sittings at Baroda, to enquire into certain charges of mal-administration by the Gaekwar. General Meade was President thereof. It ended the 24th December 1873, and subsequently an elaborate report appeared. On the 7th May the Gaekwar married. A kharita was written complaining of my want of respect.

The real cause was that the Government directed me not to go to the marriage; it was not personal, but connected with my official position. The Gaekwar continued to visit me privately all the same. Kharitas all went through my hands. One went to the Government of India about the 17th May from the Gaekwar. I know of an answering kharita of 25th July, from the Viceroy to the Gaekwar. Its effect was to give the Gaekwar an opportunity of reformation till the end of 1875,—progress being reported by me to Government when I thought necessary. There had been no question between me and the Gaekwar about appointment of Dadabhai Nauroji. He asked my opinion about it, which was adverse, but I said that according to the Viceroy's orders His Highness was to judge for himself exclusively. This was the Governor General's order to the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar appointed Dadabhai who continued to act. He had been Minister for nine or ten months before. From about the 10th or 12th August 1874 my communications commenced with Dadabhai as Minister. Before that Dadabhai had carried on the administration himself. We met daily and discussed matters. I made complaints to the Gaekwar, who summoned Dadabhai. A kharita, dated 2nd November 1874, went from the Gaekwar to the Viceroy. I sent in a progress report the same day.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS A KHARITA TRANSLATION FROM VICEROY DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1874, RECORDED AS NO. 2.

Read a kharita dated 2nd November 1874 from the Gaekwar to Viceroy; recorded as No. 1. It is a translation.

The kharita of the Viceroy in reply did not come through my hands. A child was born; the marriage took place on 7th May, and the birth occurred on the 16th October 1874. In September and October I suffered from a boil in my head, for which Dr. Seward attended me. From the commencement he supplied and applied the plaster. About that time it was I had slight fever and fulness of the head and watering of the eyes: these symptoms commenced before and continued after the plaster. At that time I began to wonder if the sherbet was made with proper pumalo. I used generally to drink the whole of it. Sometimes I threw it away. I said once to Abdulla why he had not made it: he brought two pumaloes and said the reason was that the pumaloes were bad; at that time I did not investigate about the pumalo juice. I did not say that I noticed a peculiar taste on the 6th November. I took a sip or two that day. After that I did not feel well, heavy in the head, like I was in September and October. On the 7th November I did not drink the whole of the sherbet. On the 8th November it was Sunday and I did not drink as I had not been well on Saturday; on the 9th I threw much of the contents out of the window. What was left in the tumbler was

not sherbet, but a dark substance. I saw some dark substance at the bottom of the tumbler and a little liquid pouring down the side of the tumbler—a very small portion. After depositing itself, this liquid covered the bottom of the tumbler; there was enough at the bottom of the glass for two tea-spoonfuls, or perhaps a tea-spoonful and a half. Dr. Seward saw the whole of it. I never touched it. What I saw was not pumalo juice,—but of another colour, quite different from pumalo juice. Pumalo juice is red.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM LETTER.—I received private information from people who generally gave me information that what was administered to me was arsenic, finely powdered diamond-dust, and copper. I could scarcely go out without being met by many petitioners everywhere. Many people used to come and give information. I did not pay for it. These people had never received money from me, nor do I know they had ever received money; I believed they had not. I cannot with reference to the words "Secret and confidential information" mention the exact person who told me of copper having been administered. I could mention several among whom the person was.

Letter dated 13th November 1874 from Colonel Phayre to Chemical Analyser, read and recorded as No. 3.

Q.—What do you mean by "the importance of verifying this information is obvious?" A.—Of course it was to know if it was diamond dust or not. I can give a list of my informants, and if the Court desires, I would try to find out who it was. I did not see the necessity of recording my informant's name or noting down his evidence. I wanted that of the proper man—the Chemical Analyser. It was secret and confidential, and I did not know that it was right. I know Poonekar. It was either Bhau Poonekar or another man, perhaps. I will enquire. I don't know whether it was Bhau Poonekar or not. There is another man Balwant Rao Munshi. It was I believe one or other of those two; but I am not sure. I gave Bhau Poonekar's name as an honourable person who gave me much information in the cause of reform. He is honourable and reliable. He was not adverse to the Gaekwar in representing grievances of the people. In cases in which he believed it to be adverse to the Gaekwar, it was and it was found to be. But he was not always adverse; nor was he adverse as a general rule. He gave information regarding many of the cases before the Commission, but not all of them. Sadak Ali's case was not one of them: he made it himself. Sadak Ali's case came to me first from Government to report upon. Bhau Poonekar did not get it up or manage it before the Commission. It was begun long before. I have no doubt he gave Sadak Ali a little assistance. What I was told about copper by my informant was that the ingredients put in my glass were arsenic, diamond dust, and copper. That was what we call "kutchi khubber" (imperfect information.) I did not enquire into it at all, it being kutchi khubber. It depends where it comes from whether it is secret and confidential information. I sent it to the Doctor to verify it. I said to Dr. Seward that after drinking the sherbet there was a coppery taste in my mouth, which I had not had before. I did not taste it in the liquid, but a considerable time after drinking it. I said to Dr. Seward, when he asked my symptoms, that I had a coppery taste and tendency to salivation. This was about three-quarters of an hour after drinking. I may have smoked a cigar in the interval. It was not in consequence of the taste, but of the effects I felt, that half an hour after I threw away the contents of the tumbler. I did not throw them away till twenty minutes or half an hour. I allude to the 9th. It was the feeling I had twenty minutes after which induced me to throw away the liquid. On the 6th and 7th I had no taste. I can't account for my not continuing drinking it on the 6th and 7th, except the mercy of God preventing me. There was no human reason for this. I sipped it and left it, as if I did not want it. I had no reason for throwing it away. On the 7th I had been unwell after drinking on the 6th, and that may have prevented me. On the 6th I simply took it up, and throw it away. On the 7th I had been unwell the day before; it was not the taste of the sherbet, but the effects upon my health. Raoji Havildar was among the persons I examined. Among other things he said: "I suspect Faizu, because he has for a long time past engaged in all kinds of intrigues, in the time of Colonel Barr and Colonel

Shortt. In Colonel Shortt's time he used to go with Colonel Shortt's butler to Raholkar's, Nana Saheb and others." Bhau Poonekar had access to the Residency and to my private office. Not in my absence, never; but in my presence. Many others also had access to it. I never found Bhau Poonekar in my office when I came back, in my private office. I may often have got up in my room during the day and found him when I came back. I never found him when I came back in the morning. I never found him that I know of in my private office when I had not left him there. Certainly it was never his custom to come, when I was out, into my private office and wait there. He may have gone to the ante-room and sat with my clerks. I did hear from Bhow Poonekar that the kharita of 25th November was to be sent from the Darbar. It may have been the next day. It may have been either the day or the day before, as far as I remember. I don't know how Bhau Poonekar knew. He mentioned that a letter, or answer to the Governor General, was under preparation. He did not tell me how he knew, nor did I ask him. He did not tell me the nature of it. He merely said a letter was under preparation to the Governor General. I don't know whether complaining of me. I swear positively I did not know the contents of that Kharita. I did not learn the general contents, nor whether it complained against me. I formed an idea it was such a thing. Bhau Poonekar was an agent of one of the nobles of the State named Meer Ibrahim Ali. He came to the Residency on business often, and when I first knew him, on business connected with a ward of Government, Meer Zulfikar Ali. It did not occur to me to ask him how he got this information. After the attempt to poison, Bhau Poonekar was at the Residency that day. I remember him after breakfast. At that time I did not tell him about the circumstance. I am sure I told nobody till after seeing Dr. Seward. I don't remember when I told Bhau Poonekar. I think it was the 12th or 13th I was told about the copper. I have lately seen Bhau Poonekar. I saw him since I left this Court. I asked him if it was he who told me about diamond dust and copper. He said it was he.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—The kharita was written complaining of want of respect. With reference to the Gaekwar's marriage at Nowsari, I acted according to directions of Government, and my action was entirely approved by Government. I communicated to the Gaekwar the orders of Government respecting the Nowsari marriage. The paper shown me of the 29th June is the draft of the *yad* I communicated. The approval was from the Government of India. The Gaekwar, not himself personally at first, but through his Karbharies, asked my opinion of the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai. On the 27th August 1874 I addressed a *yad* on the subject to the Gaekwar. I did thence forward give Mr. Dadabhai all assistance in the discharge of his duties. He never complained to me that I did not assist him. More than once he acknowledged the assistance given by me to him in the Sirdars' cases. The persons who were in the habit of giving me information were not employed by me, but came voluntarily. I never paid, nor authorised payment, for information so given. In kharita of 2nd November there are two charges, *viz.*, about Chanderao Sirdar and some Sindhi cultivators. These charges are not correctly stated. I had talk with the Gaekwar about kharita of the 2nd November. All kharitas are sent through me and copy given me for my information. I had this talk the first day he came after I received it, *viz.*, on Thursday the 5th November. I mentioned to him about the kharita, and mentioned my extreme regret that such a kharita had been sent. The purport of the conversation was that the allegations made were not correct. The Gaekwar said it was Mr. Dadabhai who had written it and was responsible for it. I then explained to His Highness that the object of his being allowed to select his own Minister was to make the Gaekwar responsible for what was sent to the Viceroy or the Bombay Government. From the time, on the 9th November, when I sipped the tumbler till the time I threw the contents away, nobody had any access to the tumbler. Till I handed over the

Mr. Scoble reads English translation of *yad* of the 27th August 1874, which English paper is recorded as L.

tumbler to Dr. Seward nobody came into the room. I was there myself. The colour of the sherbet that morning did not attract my attention. The upper part of the sherbet was as clear as possible. The sherbet is nothing but the expressed juice of the pumalo without any water.

By Serjeant Ballantine:—I communicated with the Viceroy about the kharita of the 2nd November—I mean to the Bombay Government, to whom I forwarded as usual my explanation with the kharita.

Baroda, 27th February 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XV.—GEORGE EDWIN SEWARD STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Inverarity:—I am George Edwin Seward, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Army, Baroda Residency Surgeon and Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda. In September, October, and November 1874 I was at Baroda. Colonel Phayre was under my medical attendance in September and October. I saw him regularly when he was suffering from a boil, but not otherwise. This was either in September or October. I can be sure by looking at notes of a prescription not here with me. I think it was in September. I prescribed for a boil on his forehead. I think I invariably dressed the boil myself, except towards the latter end, when Colonel Phayre did so. At first I gave him a little adhesive plaster for his forehead, and afterwards carbolic acid with cotton and oil and plaster and afterwards collodium. That was in the latter stage to make the wound contract that I gave collodium. I perfectly remember the morning of the 9th November, and that I received a note that morning from Colonel Phayre between 7½ and 8½ o'clock. I don't know what I did with that note. It merely asked me to see Colonel Phayre on my rounds. I did see which Residency peon brought that note to my house. I now know him to be Mahommed Baksh. On receipt of the note I walked over directly to the Residency. On coming up I did not notice particularly outside the house if there were servants. Before seeing Colonel Phayre I saw two at the end of the verandah which is between Colonel Phayre's house and the private office. One was Narsu. I have since learnt that the name of the other is Raoji. I saw them at the end of verandah, near a little wall—the dwarf wall already described by Colonel Phayre. When Narsu saw me he in an unusual manner avoided meeting me. I was in the habit of saying, "Well, Narsu, how are you?"—which usually caused him to salaam and seem pleased. On this occasion he looked grave; he looked straight down the verandah and salaamed, but not at me. There was something odd in the man's manner. I remembered it afterwards. I noticed it at the time. Raoji came forward when he saw me with great alacrity and took my hat and umbrella; this was an unusual thing. I think I never received that attention from him before; he said nothing. I may have asked if the Burra Saheb was in the office; he may have said yes, but I am not sure. Narsu and Raoji, Residency peons, knew I was the Residency Doctor. I went to Colonel Phayre's private office and dressing room, already described by Colonel Phayre, where the wash-hand-stand was. After I shook hands, he went and took up a tumbler from the wash-stand and showed me a sediment in the tumbler, and said "What is that?" I took it in my hand; there was a very small quantity of liquid in the tumbler. There was something less than a dessert spoonful of sediment and liquid together,—I mean of liquid. There were about five grains of sediment in weight, more or less. I looked at it, took it, and noticed as I shook it that a little powdery film rose out of the sediment. I added a little water from a goblet near. I then observed the play of colours on the glistening part of the sediment, and there was a separation between the glistening part and the non-glistening part. I next said, and Colonel Phayre also,—we said we suspected

the presence of poison (witness explains). We began to suspect the presence of poison. Colonel Phayre said he had heard of such things; he had heard that such attempts might be made against him, but he had not suspected it till this time. He said he had taken the sherbet about half an hour before. He showed that he had nausea and a soreness in the throat and stomach. He did not say so, but by a expressive motion he made me understand it. I think he said he had a confusion in his head and that he could not write. He said he had a soreness, and from his action I understood it was in throat and stomach. Colonel Phayre showed me where he threw the contents of the tumbler. I went with Colonel Phayre to look. Evidently some fluid had been thrown there on the verandah which was wet. There were some things also which I call flocculi like little pieces of white cotton—such things as are not found in sherbet. Colonel Phayre told me that he had suffered on previous days, *i.e.*, that he had had colicy pains and nausea. I took away the tumbler to analyse. Going out I again saw the peons Narsu and Raoji. I carried the tumbler away in the breast pocket of the pea-jacket I wore, and I put a handkerchief over it. It bulged. Raoji was assiduous as I came out. He brought my hat and umbrella, looked at me, scanned my face, and his demeanour was different from the usually impassive Residency peon. Narsu was very grave, and his manner was unusual for him. I went back to my house on foot. On my way back I met the man Mahommed Baksh. I met him at the Ranee's bridge, in the middle of the maidan, between the Residency and my house. He was coming towards the Residency. I spoke to him. There was a conversation. He in reply to a question of mine told me something. He must have come across the maidan, *i.e.*, from a direction opposite the Residency. After crossing the bridge I saw two horsemen going towards the Residency. I recognized one. His name is Eshwant Rao, the same who used to go with the Gaekwar to the Residency.

BARODA,
27th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

DOCTOR SEWARD.

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR. INVERARITY :—When I got to my house with the tumbler I put it into my desk with its contents, and kept it there till I got apparatus for testing. I procured some fresh wood charcoal. Before doing so I put a little of the sediment under the microscope. The sediment presented under the microscope a white opaque granular substance, which seemed to me like pounded alabaster. There was a white crystalline substance, transparent; there were one or two dark gritty particles. I observed nothing else in the sediment under the microscope. The sediment I put on the glass slide I put into a little glass mortar which I had very carefully cleansed. I then rubbed this sediment with a little of the charcoal. I then put this mixture into a new and unused test tube. This I heated in the flame of a spirit lamp. At first there was a little moisture deposited from the other part of the tube inside the tube. I removed that moisture with a little blotting paper. I again heated the mixture in the flame. On removing the tube from the flame I observed a metallic ring. I have that ring. I might have called it a deposit within the tube. I produce the tube. I point out the metallic ring. On heating the tube again a little and withdrawing it from the flame I observed what evidently was a crystalline deposit on the tube, both above and below the ring. Under the microscope the crystals appeared to be lustrous and octohedral. The metallic ring and crystals indicated arsenic. I got the charcoal and tube sent from the dispensary. I made no further experiments that morning. I had no chemicals. I remember that morning receiving a letter from Colonel Phayre. The letter shown me is the one. I did not send reply to that letter. As I was going in my gari I met that letter. I ordered my tonga and went straight to the

Witness produces a tube, which is recorded as M.

The letter marked F is shown and recorded.

Residency, and there I saw Colonel Phayre. I told him the result of my analysis. I wrote a letter to Colonel Phayre in his presence and that of Mr. Boevey.

LETTER OF 9TH NOVEMBER 1874 FROM DR. SEWARD TO THE RESIDENT, COLONEL PHAYRE, READ AND RECORDED AS N.

I threw the sediment that remained in the tumbler into a piece of blotting paper made into a filter. Some portion of the sediment remained in the tumbler. I poured a little water into the tumbler, and passed that also through the blotting paper filter. By that means the sediment remained on the paper after the water had passed through. I dried the blotting paper near the chimney of a lamp. When the paper was sufficiently dry I folded it up and put it into an envelope. I put my seal on the envelope. I show my seal on the envelope.

Shows envelope, and afterwards large envelope.

The writing on the back of the envelope is mine. That was written on the morning of despatch. I sealed the envelope at night. In the morning I despatched it in a registered letter to Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser. I put the envelope containing blotting paper in a larger envelope. The large envelope shown me is the one in question. On that occasion I did not write to the Chemical Analyser, but enclosed Colonel Phayre's letter,—I mean exhibit F. On forwarding it I made the endorsement on it [*Mr. Inverarity reads it*]. I sealed the large envelope with the same seal as the small envelope.

THE SMALL ENVELOPE CONTAINING BLUE BLOTTING PAPER IS RECORDED AS O, AND THE LARGE ENVELOPE AS P.

After that I received this reply from Dr. Gray. I made further experiments some days after. I took the mixture from the tube and threw it on the surface of some water and allowed the heavier particles to sink to the bottom and poured off what was floating. After repeating this process three times, several times I collected the sediment, and placed it on some glass slides which I can now produce. These are them.

Letter dated 11th November 1874 from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward, read and recorded as Q.

WITNESS PRODUCES A CARD-BOX CONTAINING SLIDES.

I placed the sediment on these slides under a microscope, and saw that it consisted mainly of these lustrous crystalline fragments. I then passed a clean glass slide over the sediment with a rubbing motion once. I found the clean glass slide after that rubbing presented the appearance it now bears. The scratches were not there before. By passing the one over the other I mean I rubbed the two together, the sediment being between the two slides.

The slides recorded as R. There are three of them.

A glass slide is produced and shown, and recorded as S.

The conclusion I came to was that, whatever the nature of the sediment, it was not glass. I thought it might be diamond-dust, of which I had heard, because the particles were so very lustrous. I mean rather "of what I had read" either in papers or in Dr. Gray's letters. I remember receiving certain information which I communicated on the 10th November to Colonel Phayre. The letter shewn me is the one in question. I sent a short note. This is the formal letter.

Letter of 10th November 1874 from Cantonment Magistrate to Resident is shown, but not marked.

I said that on shaking the tumbler a thin film came up. This is one of the indications of arsenic. From the time I received the tumbler from Colonel Phayre till I concluded my experiments, none but me had access to the tumbler, the sediment, or the apparatus. I remember the ayah Amina being under my care. On looking at my book I say that she came under my care either on the 17th or 18th December; I believe the 18th December. She had then fever. She was in much pain on the right side. She appeared to have congestion of the liver. The base of the right lung and some of the wind-tube were affected. I considered her illness serious. I saw her before she came to hospital in a house in Mr. Boevey's compound. By my advice she was moved thence to the hospital. When she was in hospital I had a conversation with her. She scarcely gave me a message. She appeared very ill and restless. I thought

she might have something on her mind. I thought it might help her recovery if she unburdened her mind. She then told me something. In consequence of what she said I went to Mr. Souter. I have no personal knowledge as to whether Mr. Souter came to the hospital after that. I don't remember the date of my going to Mr. Souter. I have no notes to refresh memory. It could not have been more than two or three days after the 18th December.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I knew she had been examined by Mr. Souter before coming to hospital. I did not know the nature of her communication; I knew that of the enquiry. I know nothing about a blister. Her liver was queer. Dr. Lewis had doctored her. I thought her uneasiness might be mental rather than the result of blister or physical pain. My treatment much relieved her; but oppression remained on her mind and countenance as if conscience was at work. The hospital was the regimental one, where Dr. Lewis is Surgeon attending. I attended her because she was ayah of a friend, and I liked to do it, and Surgeon-Major Lewis was my friend. I did not communicate with Dr. Lewis, because it was not necessary. I am not sure I prescribed for her. The plaster I prescribed was before her going to hospital. After she went there I don't remember prescribing for her. I assisted her to unburden her conscience. The ayah and I understand each others language. She spoke in Hindustani and understood a little English. We had no interpreter. There was a policeman there. I don't know who he was. I know none of them. I know Akbar Ali. It was not him. I don't know if it was Abdul Ali. I believe she was under police surveillance. There was a policeman in her room, an ordinary policeman. I know nothing about usual medical practice, but I knew Dr. Lewis, and I did not mind seeing the woman as I had an interest in her. It may or may not be a usual thing. It depends on the relation between the Doctors. With a private person it would not be etiquette: nor usually at another doctor's hospital. Dr. Lewis is quite competent for his duties. I have seen Bhau Poonekar once, but can't say I know him. It was after Mr. Boevey's departure from Baroda he came to my house. As far as I know, I never saw him before, nor that I have spoken to him since. I can't say when Mr. Boevey went away. I don't believe I saw Bhau Poonekar since. As far as I remember, the policeman present did not interfere in my conversation with the ayah. I don't know that the policeman interpreted. I don't remember whether he did or not. It is possible he did. I don't remember. I can swear I did not get every word of her message from the mouth of the policeman. I cannot tell you whether I got the substance from the policeman. I have no belief on that subject. I can talk Hindustani, not fluently.

Colonel Phayre told me that he had heard that his life was threatened, but up till that time (the 9th November) it had not been attempted. He did not tell me from whom he had heard that there might be attempts against him. When I got to the Residency, I saw the tumbler. Colonel Phayre shewed me the tumbler. As far as I remember, he held it a little obliquely; it was a sediment then, not diffused in the liquid. There was just enough liquid. There was something down the side of the glass. The darkish brown colour would not be consistent with arsenic or diamond dust. I decline to give any opinion as to whether there must have been something else. I saw no dark brown sediment. What sediment I saw seemed to me to be of faint fawn colour like some sea-sands. The words "pale grey" might be a fair description of the colour. I mixed a little water with it. I did not analyse that water before I put it in. Generally an analytical chemist analyses all substances he works with. There are instances on record in which the poison supposed to be found came from the tests used. There was about a dessert spoonful of remains of the sherbet and about five grains of sediment. After adding the water in Colonel Phayre's room I took it home in my pocket in the tumbler. I then used the charcoal test, called test by reduction eliminating certain appearances subsequently convertible into original element. Thus the metallic ring can be shewn to be arsenic. The salt of arsenic can be brought out. The ring, as

far as eight-sided crystals go, shows arsenic. They exist in the tube. They are almost surely conclusive: other mineral poisons would not produce similar crystals. Corrosive sublimate would not. The charcoal was brought I think by my Hospital Assistant himself with the other apparatus. I did not at that time test the charcoal. I did not afterwards. I sent it to Dr. Gray—the remainder of it. I made no attempt to test the liquid. I merely tested the sediment. The liquid was thrown away. I eliminated the liquid from the sediment and tested the sediment only. It may have been an omission of mine not to test the liquid. I only tested for arsenic. There are poisons whose foundation is copper. The common one of these is verdigris. I did not test for copper. There was nothing to indicate the presence of copper. The colouring would usually indicate copper. I cannot from my analysis account for Colonel Phayre's feeling a copperish taste. I don't remember the specific gravity of arsenic in relation to water. It is much heavier. If arsenic is well mixed and then put into a tumbler, I can't say if it will get up to the top. I have tested for arsenic at home under Hoffman. I have since made one experiment only. I did not weigh the sediment. I think I experimented upon one-third of it, rather more than a grain, sending up the remainder to Dr. Gray. What I experimented upon was one or two grains, between one and two grains. With the glass slides I used the whole of the sediment I had got. This brought out the metallic ring. I put all the sediment into the reduction tube. I can't say I used it all up, as some remained on the slides. For the slides I operated on that which I had already put into the tubes after subjecting it to heat. It was after detecting arsenic, not after extracting all the arsenic. I can't say if the arsenic colouring the tube is more than $\frac{1}{8}$th or $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain. The residuum left in the tube was dried charcoal and whatever was mixed with it. I took the whole out for the other experiment. I did not weigh the charcoal on which I experimented. There was no necessity. My last experiments were made on about a grain that remained in the tube. By the process I used I brought out a crystallised appearance on the slides. The scratch indicated would come by renewal of same experiment on other slides. I sent Colonel Phayre's letter to Dr. Gray with an addition—[Serjeant Ballantine reads from some letter]. I think it refers to what I wrote. It was my first communication to Dr. Gray. There is some mention on the envelope. I think about result of my analysis. That (exhibit D) is my communication. I believe arsenic is used in manufacturing some varieties of glass. I could scratch a plain piece of glass. I think there is a variety of corrundum that will scratch glass. I mentioned the demeanour of the servants to Mr. Boevey. I can't tell you when. Before Mr. Boevey left Baroda. It was before the 24th or 25th December. I think it was shortly after the inquiry. That's all I can say; that it was before the 25th.

DR. SEWARD SCRATCHED THE GLASS S. WITH ONE OF THE SLIDES ON WHICH THERE WAS SEDIMENT AND PRODUCED SMALL SCRATCHES ACROSS THE TOP.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The ayah had been my patient before going to hospital only for one day. In serious cases it was my duty as Residency Surgeon to attend Residency servants. She was too seriously ill to remain where she was, unattended, at a hut in Mr. Boevey's compound; therefore I sent her to the hospital. My visit to her in the hospital was not to prescribe for her, but I took an interest in her as Mrs. Boevey's ayah. In the hospital she was in a separate room. The policeman was I think standing or sitting at the door. I think one of the hospital assistants came in with me when I visited the ayah. I don't remember which hospital assistant it was. The policeman was a Bombay policeman. He seemed, as far as I remember, to be an ordinary police sepoy, not a subadar or havildar. I can speak Hindustani well enough to dispense with an interpreter. I frequently get one if I find myself unable to carry on the conversation. I noticed the liquid in the tumbler to be dull pink in colour. I added possibly about a table spoonful of water. To the best of my belief, I got that water from a water goblet on the wash-hand stand. I took the first water that came to hand. My hospital assistant was a man named Abrahimjee. He has now left Baroda; he is a Jew. I think

I either sent a note or called him. I did not tell him or any body why I wanted the charcoal and tube. Shaking arsenic in water in a small bottle might have the effect of diffusing the arsenic more thoroughly when put in a tumbler. Diamond-dust would naturally sink to the bottom. On detecting arsenic I ceased further trial. I could pursue inquiry myself. I had no apparatus. I think corrundum is a metallic oxide. I don't know if chemical tests would discover corrundum. I first discovered the film before I added any water.

By Sir Dinkar Rao :—The poison was arsenic in my opinion. I have no knowledge as to whether a man can digest diamond-dust without harm.

Baroda, 1st *March* 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XVI.—Dr. WELLINGTON GRAY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble :—My name is Wellington Gray, Surgeon, Bombay Army, and Acting Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 11th November last I received a registered letter from Dr. Seward, Residency Surgeon at Baroda—a registered cover.

Exhibit P shown witness.
Ditto F ditto.
Ditto O ditto.

The letter shown (P) is the outer envelope of the packet. The seal was perfect. The envelope (P) contained a small packet and a letter. The letter (F) is the letter it contained. The exhibit (O) was the envelope of the packet enclosed. It was sealed with a perfect seal. It bore the endorsement in Dr. Seward's hand-writing which it now bears. In the envelope (O) I found a piece of blue blotting paper folded. Inside the blotting paper I found some powder; the powder weighed a grain and a half. Its colour was greyish. I noticed that it contained glittering particles. I analysed the powder by the usual process for the detection of arsenic. It was not the reduction test I first used. I first heated a little of the powder. The result of the process was a white sublimate on the side of the tube. I next examined that sublimate under the microscope. I found that the sublimate consisted of eight-sided crystals. I examined those crystals thoroughly. The result was that I concluded them to be crystals of white arsenic. I did this by first boiling them in a little water. I then took part of the water. I added a drop of solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver, and it produced a pale-yellow precipitate. I then took another part of the water of solution, and I added some ammonio-sulphate of copper, and the result was a pale-green precipitate. I then added some muriatic acid to the remainder of the solution. I then passed some sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the acid solution. I had first boiled the acid solution. The result of this was a bright yellow precipitate. The results I obtained by these three experiments. I tested the precipitates. I added ammonia to all three, and they all dissolved. I added the ammonia to part only of the last precipitate and kept part of it for another experiment. I boiled that part in strong muriatic acid, and it did not dissolve. All these tests satisfied me that it was arsenic. I used about the sixth part of what powder I had received in these experiments. I made further experiments with the remainder of the powder. I made them in connection with the arsenic. I boiled a little of the remainder with water and muriatic acid. I then put in two pieces of clean copper foil, and I continued to boil it, and in a few seconds the copper foil became covered with a grey metallic deposit. I took out one piece of copper foil. I dried it. I heated it in a test tube, and a white sublimate formed on the side of the test tube. I examined that sublimate under the microscope and found it consisted of eight-sided crystals. I ascertained by test what those crystals were. I went through exactly the same sort of tests as I have just described and with the same results. I also tried to test by reduction with charcoal. I have the test tube showing the result of that experiment.

WITNESS PRODUCES A GLASS TEST TUBE.

I point out the metallic ring on it. This ring is one of the signs of the presence of arsenic. It may be reduced again into white arsenic by heating; I did not make that experiment. The bottle I have got contains some of my results of my experiments. I made no other experiments on the 11th. I made some since. I did not on the 11th make any experiments to ascertain what the glittering particles were. They were not affected in any way by the experiments I made about the powder generally. On the 11th I did examine some of the glittering particles under the microscope. That was the only examination I made of them on the 11th. The result was that I thought them to be either powdered glass or powdered quartz. On the 11th I communicated the result to Dr. Seward. The letter shown me (Q) is the communication. On the 12th I made a further examination of this powder. On the 12th I opened the piece of blue blotting paper, and on looking at the powder I was struck by the brilliancy of some of the particles. I was led to the conclusion from my examination that they were diamonds. First of all my examination of them was simple inspection. I then tried to dissolve them by all the ordinary acids and then with an alkaline, *viz.*, potash. I found the particles not soluble. The result of my experiments was my writing this letter to Dr. Seward. At the time I wrote this letter I had not received any communication from Baroda mentioning the possibility of diamond-dust being in the powder. The opinion I formed as to presence of diamond-dust was the result entirely of my own inquiries. The letter from Baroda came after this. I received this packet on the 17th November—a registered packet, sealed with a seal bearing crest of a bird. The seal was perfect when I received it. Inside it I found a small packet and also a letter. The letter shown me (I) is the one contained. In the small packet I found some earthy matter, seventeen grains in quantity. I examined it. I found it contained arsenic and also sand and glittering particles. The glittering particles were similar to those sent in the previous packet. I ascertained the presence of arsenic in the earthy matter by the same tests as on previous occasion. I point out the tube containing the metallic ring of the second packet. I formed the same opinion about the nature of these glittering particles as of the glittering particles in the former packet. In neither of these packets did I detect the presence of any poison but arsenic. In the first packet the whole quantity of arsenic I found was one grain, and in the second packet one grain and a quarter,—total 2¼ grains of arsenic. Under favourable circumstances for the action of arsenic, that is, on an empty stomach, about two grains and a half is a fatal dose for an adult. Usually the effects of taking arsenic begin to manifest themselves in from half an hour till an hour. Of arsenical symptoms the first usually noticed is a dizziness, then nausea followed by vomitting, burning pain in the stomach, purging. Chronic poisoning or repeated small dozes of arsenic produces an effect on the eyes. It makes the eyes water and feel weak and sore. If arsenic is applied to a sore or wound, it produces effects—may be, fatal effects. I cannot say whether the mixture of diamond-dust with the arsenic would affect the diffusion of arsenic with the water. If arsenic were first mixed in a small bottle, and shaken and then poured into a tumbler, it would cause the diffusion of the arsenic through the contents of the tumbler. The production of a film, as described by Dr. Seward after shaking it about in a tumbler, would indicate presence of arsenic. I did afterwards on the 30th December receive a third packet from Mr. Souter. It contained another small paper packet, inside the envelope. I examined the contents of that packet. I found it contained

The test tube is put in as T and so recorded.

Exhibit Q is shown to witness.

Letter of 13th November 1874 from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward shown, read, and recorded as Exhibit U.

Packet shown to witness.

Exhibit I shown.

Glass tube is marked V—a short tube with a bulb.

seven grains of white powder. The powder was white arsenic. The envelope shown me is that of the packet of 30th December, and inside is the paper of the packet. There was a piece of thread besides. Except the arsenic, the paper, thread, and envelope are here. The whole of the powder, seven grains, was white arsenic. I also, at Dr. Seward's request, examined some charcoal sent me by him. I received that packet on the 30th January 1875. I tested the charcoal. I found it was free from arsenic. Diamond-dust has, according to the best authorities, no injurious effect on the human body.

Envelope shown to witness enclosing paper shown and recorded as W.

THE PRESIDENT DISALLOWS A QUESTION AS TO WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE OF OPINION OF NATIVES AS TO THE EFFECT OF DIAMOND-DUST ON THE HUMAN BODY.

The question has been discussed among medical men as to whether diamond-dust has injurious effect on the human body. The result of that discussion is that it is harmless.

BARODA, 1st *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I extracted the arsenic from part of the powder. I examined the metallic ring only with the microscope. It is quite possible to go further and to produce the arsenic. There are several sorts of copper which are poisonous, *e.g.*, sulphate of copper. A person drinking a liquid with sulphate of copper in it would find a strong metallic taste. It is at once tasted. The taste would continue for some time. Sulphate of copper has an astringent effect on the throat. It would cause colicy pains, and not an increase of saliva as I am aware, not till it began to affect the stomach, on which it would act in much less than half an hour. The time depends more or less on the state of the stomach. The moment nausea begins there is an increased flow of saliva. Arsenic taken chronically produces salivation, but one does not look for it necessarily after a single dose; 2½ grains of arsenic would kill a person. As no stomach pump was used on Colonel Phayre, and whatever he took remained in his stomach, the quantity must have been small. What he took was enough to produce nausea, and therefore saliva, and the same might result from copper. Salivation is always one of the first symptoms of nausea. I can't say it was improper of Dr. Seward to add water to what he meant to analyse. It is possible to find substances in water. It was six days after my first analysis that I was sent what was said to have been scraped up from the ground.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The extraction of arsenic bodily from part of the powder was not with the reduction test, but the sublimation test. I found no trace of copper in either the first or second powder sent me. Having been informed about copper being suggested, I did direct my analysis to detect copper. Arsenic is not what is called an accumulative poison. It passes off with the natural secretions of the body. There is diversity of opinion as to whether arsenic produces a metallic taste in the mouth. It raises the question as to whether arsenic has a taste. I have tried to taste it, but found it had no taste. I have seen a person suffering from poisoning by arsenic, and he complained of metallic taste in the mouth. In the course of my experience as Analyst I have noticed that a metallic taste in the mouth was described as one of the symptoms in arsenical poisoning. My analysis of the powder contained in the third packet received from Mr. Souter enabled me to know that it was the same substance as that received in the other two packets.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—In physical characters there are varieties of white arsenic. I say that the arsenic was the same from ocular inspection by microscope. The physical characters of both were exactly the same under the microscope. I don't mean coppery taste by metallic taste.

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPOOR:—Arsenic is soluble in water.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—There are several substances besides arsenic that taken once in small quantity prove fatal.

BARODA, 2nd March 1875. (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XVII.—ABDULLA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Abdulla Khan Walad Mahomed Khan. When Colonel Phayre came to Baroda from Pahlanpur I came here after him. I have been many years in his service. I was so as a little boy. But he and his wife have gone sometimes to England. I have been fifteen or sixteen years in his service altogether. I was in November last first as second servant and as chobdar. In the month of Ramzan I was second servant. My master, Colonel Phayre, had sherbet got ready for him every morning. It was the second servant's business; when the second servant was sick, it was the butler's business to prepare it. I remember Monday the 9th November. That morning I prepared Colonel Phayre's sherbet in the dispense-room where it was always prepared. Having prepared it I took it and went into the dining room, and there I took a saucer, a plate, a plantain and two or three oranges. I thence at once proceeded to the Saheb's office-room. I placed the tumbler where it was always put on the washhand table. I remember that it was two or three minutes before half-past six in the morning that I did so. Two hamals were there,—one named Govind; the other is called Yellappa, I think. One was sweeping the room; the other cleaning the things. Having placed the tumbler, I took out clothes for my master and left the place. I did not re-enter the room before the return of Colonel Phayre. That morning I made the sherbet from pumalo. I put nothing in except the juice of the pumalo. I cut up the pumalo and separated the seed in a soup-plate. I strained out the juice through muslin. Before that I pressed the pumalo in the soup-plate with a spoon. The spoon was a silver spoon—a large table spoon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—There was a verandah to the room where I placed the tumbler, which leads from inside as well as outside. The inner verandah used to be cleaned every day. I don't know if the outer one was. There are two ways of getting to the office—one from outside, one from the verandah. It is one verandah of which a portion is open. The inside verandah was cleaned daily. There is a passage partly open, partly shaded. I did not notice if the outside verandah was cleaned daily. It was the hamal's business to clean it.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—I did not notice any one cleaning the verandah on the morning of the 9th. Two hamals used to sleep there. I saw no one cleaning it that morning.

BARODA, 2nd March 1875. (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XVIII.—GOVIND BALU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Govind Balu. I am a hamal employed at the Residency. I entered the Residency service when Colonel Walker went on two years' leave, about five years ago. It was my duty to clean the Saheb's office.

I remember the morning of Monday the 9th November. I went on duty. That morning I was cleaning Colonel Phayre's private office. I went into that room before 7 o'clock. It was after the Saheb had gone out to walk. It was about half an hour or one-quarter of an hour after he went out as far as I remember. I remained in the room one quarter or half an hour or thereabouts. While I was in the room Abdulla was there. Lakhsman, sepoy, was outside cleaning the inkstand. First of all Yellappa went into the room. He cleaned it and then came out; he is another hamal. Abdulla was inside; he took out the Saheb's clothes. After Abdulla had taken out the Saheb's clothes and cleaned the boots he went out. Raoji, havildar, came after Abdulla went out. Raoji said to me, "Let the torn papers be removed from this basket to that basket." He meant the waste papers. There were torn papers in the basket where they used to be kept, close to the Saheb's writing table. He said, "Let the torn paper be removed from the basket to that basket." There were two baskets—one inside, the other outside. Raoji emptied the waste paper from one into the other. By outside I mean the anteroom. He brought inside the outside basket and emptied into the outside basket the contents of the inside basket. Raoji did not stay there long, only about five minutes. I know the washing table in the private office. I used to clean it and to provide fresh water for it. On it there is a *ghindee* (washhand bowl) and a *kuja* (goblet) for holding water. On the 9th November I supplied fresh water to the *ghindee* and the *kuja*. I got the fresh water from an earthen pot outside. The bhistie (water-carrier) has to fill that earthen pot. The earthen pot was for the use of the Saheb people. I did not see Abdulla bring in the sherbet that morning. It was seven o'clock when I went into the dining-room to clean it. I did not see the Saheb return.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

GOVIND RECALLED BY MR. SCOBLE:—The earthen pot is outside the dining room and near it. There is a wall between the pot and the dining-room. In front is the visiting room, and the dining-room is separated by a wall and door. To get to the back of the house you pass through the dining-room, at the back of which is a covered place where there was the earthen pot.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XIX.—YELLAPPA NARSU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Yellappa Narsu. I am a hamal at the Kothee. On the 9th November I was engaged with Govind Balu in cleaning the office room.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XX.—LAKSHMON STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION;

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Lakshmon Daryasingh. On Monday morning the 9th November I arranged Colonel Phayre's writing materials in his private office. After that I went and took my seat in the *deori* where the

sepoys sit. I don't know what happened then. I afterwards went thence to the Post Office with a letter given me by the Saheb. I went after 7. It was quarter past or half past seven. As I went with the letter, I did not meet anyone. As I started, I saw no one. I saw no one as I left the Residency. As I was coming back from the Post Office, I saw some body. I saw that Salam,—I mean the same as used to come to the Residency with the Maharaja. He was near a *nulla* near the Residency. He was riding a horse going towards the Residency. I did not see him before that time that morning. On my arrival at the Residency after my delivering the letter, he was at the Residency at a place where there are a number of English trees, about eight or nine paces from the house, close. He was standing there. It was more than a quarter of an hour I took going to and coming from the Post Office. Salim continued where he stood.

[Serjeant Ballantine has no questions.]

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXI.—JAMU MEEA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am Kotwal of the Cantonment. I remember the 9th November. That day I got some information from one Nata Jaga, which I communicated to Dr. Seward. I that day heard a report in the camp of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I first heard it about 2 o'clock. Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. I did not mention it to others. I told nobody at the time. Afterwards I spoke to Nata Jaga. I mentioned it to him about between 3 and 4 o'clock. This was after Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. First of all Dr. Seward told me of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Then I spoke to Nata with a view to enquiry. I first told Nata, in making this enquiry, what Dr. Seward told me.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Nata then told me something when I told him what Dr. Seward told me. Next morning I saw Dr. Seward and told him what Nata told me. Dr. Seward told me to make enquiries. He said to me—"A man has given poison to Colonel Phayre. It is not known who gave it. Therefore, make enquiries as to who did it." That was all Dr. Seward said. He did not mention names. I am Kotwal.

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXII.—NATA JAGA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—I am Nata Jaga. I am Mokadam of the bazaar and attend to conservancy. I remember Monday, the 9th November. I know Salam, Gaekwaree Sowar. I saw him on 9th Nvoember about 8 o'clock in the morning. I was then causing some place to be cleaned near Kamatipura. I was on duty there. Salam was going to the bazaar on horseback, going fast, from the direction of the city bridge towards the Sudder Bazaar in the Camp. I know Raoji and Jaga, servants at the Residency. They live in the Sudder Bazaar. Salam went and returned shortly afterwards. I saw Salam come back about five minutes after he went. On his coming back, he went towards the city, still on horseback. He rode (*daurata*), not fast. When he returned from the Sudder Bazaar, I asked him—"Where did you go?" He spoke to me. I told Jamu Meea Kotwal what I had seen.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—When Salam went back, he went more slowly than when he went first. Salam's name was not mentioned to me in connection with this matter.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIII.—MAHOMED ALI BAKSH STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Mahomed Ali Baksh. I am a peon at the Residency. I remember Monday, the 9th November. I know Salam, a Gaekwaree sowar. I saw him the morning of that day at the Residency. I saw him first at half-past six or seven o'clock. This was before Colonel Phayre returned from his morning walk. At first I did not speak to him. He was sitting there. I was sitting on a box. He was standing with his horse's bridle in his hand. The box was in a place called the *deori*. On entering the house by the steps, the *deori* is on the left hand. I remember seeing Mr. Boevey return that morning. I did not see Salam at that time. I remember taking a note that morning to Dr. Seward. As I was taking that letter, I had some conversation with Salam. He took out and gave me a rupee. He said—"As you are going with the letter to the bazaar, if you can get any biscuits for me, pray bring some." First I delivered the letter to the Saheb, and then I went. I could not find any biscuits. When I came back to the Residency, I did not see whether Salam was there or not. He has never asked for the rupee back or the biscuits. Afterwards I was prevented from speaking. This was on the second or third day after. The Saheb ordered me not to speak to anybody. I remember meeting Dr. Seward on my way to the Residency. I salaamed to him. The Saheb asked me—"What have you brought?" I spoke to him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—Mr. Boevey took my deposition (*zabani.*) Colonel Phayre was sitting separate. I did not sign my statement in his presence. I said to Salam from a distance, when I returned from the bazaar, that the biscuits were not ready. I saw Salam as I returned from the Doctor's bungalow and passed by the school. It was 7½ or a quarter to 8 at the time. I saw Salam again. He came to the bungalow.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—When I saw Salam near the school, he was going to the city on horseback. It was 9 or past 9 when I saw Salam at the Residency afterwards. At that time I had no talk with him.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

MAHOMED RE-CALLED BY RAJA SIR DINKUR RAO:—Salam used to come to the Residency on Mondays and Thursdays. The 9th was the day following the Divali (or second day, (*dusri-din-ki- Divali*). It was a Monday.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIV.—RAOJI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Raoji Rama. I was a Havildar of Peons at Baroda Residency, and had been so for one year or 1¼ year. Colonel Phayre

appointed me. I lived in the Sudder Bazaar in the Camp. None other of the Residency servants lived with or near me. I know Salam, a sowar of the Gaekwar's. I knew him since he commenced to come to our bungalow, *i.e.*, the Residency. Salam did make a proposition to me. This was two months before the sitting of the Commission,—I mean the Commission about complaints of ryots, about one year and a quarter ago. Salam made a proposition to me two months before that. Salam said—"The Maharaja has sent for you." He also said—"He wants you; he wants to have some conversation with you." I said to him—"I can't come just now;" and he was after me very much. He said the same thing to me five or six times. I agreed to go. I said "I will go." I did go on a Sunday. I don't remember the month. It was two months before the time the Commission commenced. On that Sunday I left the camp, my house in the camp, about seven o'clock in the evening. First I went to the house of Eshwant Rao, a *jasud* of the Maharaja. He used to come with the Maharaja to the Residency. Eshwant Rao's house is near the new bazaar, in the city. I found Salam Sowar sitting at Eshwant Rao's house. Eshwant Rao was also there. From Eshwant Rao's house I was taken to the Maharaja's Haveli by Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao,—I mean the Haveli where the Maharaja lives in the city. I went by a way in the rear through the Nazer Bagh. There is a flight of steps leading to it. The entrance was in the rear by the Chiman Bagh called Nazer Bagh. I was taken upstairs. Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao, these two, took me upstairs. I sat down upstairs in a room. Salam Sowar sat by me, and Eshwant Rao went inside to report to the Maharaja. Eshwant Rao brought the Maharaja. I knew the Maharaj by sight. I recognized the Maharaj very well when he came in with Eshwant Rao. I made salaams to the Maharaj and sat down. Then the Maharaj began saying—"If you can get any news from the bungalow, let me know it." I said, "Very well." The Maharaja said—"I will give you many rewards and presents. I will gratify and please you. Do you continue to give me news and information on that side." I said, "Very well." Then the Maharaja asked—"Are you on friendly terms with the Jemadar?" He said Narsu Jemadar, the Residency Jemadar. I said "Yes." The Maharaja said—"You should bring him to me." I said, "Very well." He enquired about matters relating to here and there (unimportant matters). I took my leave. Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao came too; they went to their houses, and I to the camp. I went to Narsu Jemadar and told him about it the following morning when I went to my duty. The Jemadar said—"At present I have no time to go." Before the Commission sat, I went three or four times to see the Maharaj. All those times were before the Commission sat. When I went from the camp, I went alone and afterwards met Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao, who went with me to the Maharaj. I used to meet them at Eshwant Rao's house. I used to go alone to that house, and then with them to the Maharaj. I used to inform the Maharaj about the people who used to come to the Residency and mention their names. I went to see the Maharaj while the Commission was sitting. I went three times during that period. On those occasions I used to go alone to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence with Eshwant Rao and Salam. On each of those three occasions I saw the Maharaj at the same Haveli. I spoke to the Maharaj on those occasions. I used to tell him about what occurred at the Resident's bungalow. Complainants used to come there, and people used to appear before the Commission. I used to hear what they said and to repeat it to the Maharaja. I had spoken to the Maharaj about my intended marriage, and he paid me about 100 Rupees for expenses of that marriage. I spoke to the Maharaj about it during the sitting of the Commission. He called Eshwant Rao and he said, "You must remind me of it." Eshwant Rao was beside him. The money was not then paid. Eshwant Rao came to the bungalow (Residency), and spoke to me. This was when he accompanied the Maharaj. My visit was on Friday, and Eshwant Rao spoke to me on Monday. Monday was the usual day for the Maharaj's visit. Eshwant Rao said—"I have brought and kept Rupees 500 for you; you should come and fetch the money." I did go to fetch it. I remember it was the

evening of the day he so spoke. I went to Eshwant Rao's house. With me I took Jaga, a punkawala employed at the bungalow. At Eshwant Rao's house I met Eshwant Rao; he gave me the money by the hands of his karkoon—500 Rupees. At that time his karkoon and Jaga were present and nobody else that I saw. Eshwant Rao was then upstairs in his house. The karkoon's name is Dalpat. I spent that money on my marriage. Rupees 400 I so spent and deposited 100 Rupees with Jaga, with instructions that I would draw it from time to time as I required it. I bought some clothes and made some ornaments. Dajibhai Karia got the ornaments made for me. My marriage took place while the Commission was sitting. I remember not the month. I remember meeting Salam after the Commission left Baroda—two or three days after they left. Salam said—"I have had a talk with the Jemadar. I have brought him over." I afterwards asked the Jemadar. Salam also said,—"I have spoken to him; promise to come; come with him to the Maharaja's." I said—"Very well, I will ask him." I did speak to the Jemadar about this—the evening of the day of the talk with Salim. The Jemadar said to me—"I will go with you on Sunday." I don't remember the month, nor the Musalman nor the Hindu calendar month. This was eight, nine or ten days after the sittings of the Commission. When the Sunday came, the Jemadar had, as previously arranged, gone to Eshwant Rao, and I found him there. In fact, I found the Jemadar there on the Sunday night. For the most part, as far as I remember, Jaga was with me or Karbhai. Karbhai lives in the camp; he was punka-puller at the Residency, and is now unemployed. I don't know his father's name; he is not the same as Karbhai gari-driver. As far as I remember, either Jaga or Karbhai accompanied me. At Eshwant Rao's house I found Eshwant Rao, Salam Sowar, and the Jemadar. I went thence to the Maharaja's Haveli, and I went through a lane in direction of the Nazer Bagh, and Eshwant Rao went in by an entrance where a sentry was, on the public street. With me went Salam, the Jemadar, and the man who was with me into the Palace: the man who went with me did not go upstairs, but sat below. We all went up the first flight of steps—I, the Jemadar, Salam, and either Jaga or Karbhai. We were made to sit there by those persons. Only Salam went further upstairs. Afterwards Salam and Eshwant Rao and the Maharaja came there, and Salam came down and called us up. I and Narsu Jemadar went up; Jaga or Karbhai stayed sitting below. Then I and the Jemadar went upstairs. We went to a bench on which the Maharaja was in the habit of sitting, and where there was a bath-room. When I got there, those present were, I Salam, Eshwant Rao, the Jemadar, and the Maharaja. I and the Jemadar had conversation with the Maharaja. I don't remember that conversation. Eventually the Maharaja said to the Jemadar—"You should report the news from the bungalow. As you are living in Baroda, you should bring the news every day." The Jemadar said, "Very well." The Maharaja said to the Jemadar—"You should notice what Sirdars come to the Residency, as you are a servant of long standing, and you know the Sirdars." The Jemadar said—"I will give the news, and Raoji will do so also, and it will be communicated through Salam." The Maharaj said—"Very well—send the news, and if it is very important you should write it and send it to Salam. You should bring it from the bungalow." The communications were to be given to Salam, when the Jemadar left the camp to go to his house. The Jemadar lived in the city. The Jemadar said to the Maharaj—"My brother's pension has been stopped; please make arrangement about that." The Maharaj said—"I cannot make any arrangement about that; you must petition the Saheb; and if the Saheb speaks to me I will at once make arrangement." The Jemadar's brother was in the Maharaja's service. There were two brothers,—one a Commander, the other Jemadar in the Rasala. That was all the conversation. Then we left and came away. After this visit and before the Maharaj went to Nowsari, I visited the Maharaj four or five times about the time of his going to Nowsari. I and the Jemadar both did so. On those occasions I saw the Maharaj and conversed with him; and I and the Jemadar gave the Maharaj information of what was going on at the Residency. I went to Nowsari with Colonel Phayre. Narsu Jemadar also went. So did we all.

I and the Jemadar attended Colonel Phayre all the time he was at Nowsari. The Maharaja also came to Nowsari. I saw Salam for the most part at Nowsari. Eshwant Rao himself I did not see. His son lived in our bungalow there,—I mean in a routie or tent in the compound. Colonel Phayre's servants lived in the bungalow, and we sepoys had a tent or routie. It was in the routie Eshwant Rao's son lived. Salam lived in the routie in our compound. At Nowsari I went to the Maharaj once. I was introduced to his presence by Salam. On that occasion I had some talk. The Maharaja enquired about Bhau Poonekar and others, who used to come to the Resident's bungalow, and as to what conversation they had. I know by name one Damodhar Trimbuk or Damodhar Punt. I know him by sight. He was at Nowsari with the Maharaja. After returning from Nowsari to Baroda, I did not continue for the most part my visits to the Maharaja. I forgot (*bhulgaya*). After my return from Nowsari I went thrice with Pedro, the butler. I went with the Jemadar also. Altogether I think I went to the Maharaja 20 or 25 times. After my return from Nowsari, I went three times with Pedro and four times with the Jemadar. I never went with them both together. I and Pedro and Salam Sowar went. After I came from Nowsari, Pedro said to me—"Will you go with me?" I asked—"Where to?" He answered—"Salam Sowar has told me we should go to the Maharaja's." I said—"I will go with you when you want me to go." I did go with Pedro. I left the camp and waited at the bridge while Salam Sowar was bringing a gari from the city. Salam brought one and halted it, and went to the bungalow (Residency) to call Pedro. I mean the bridge near the school on the high road to the city at the corner of the maidan. Pedro came. Pedro, I and Salam went to the city. This was at night, after ten o'clock. We went to the Maharaja's Haveli, where we met Eshwant Rao Jasood. Pedro and I met the Maharaja. On the first time Pedro and I went, the Maharaja asked—"When your Saheb sits at the table; does he make any allusion to me?" Then Pedro said to the Maharaj—"The Saheb says what is good for you." Pedro said—"It would be good for you if you live on amicable terms with the Saheb." The Maharaj said—"I behave well, but the Saheb gets angry." Pedro added—"The junior Madam Saheb is very kind to you *(mehrban)*. If you behave well, the Saheb will also be very kind to you." The junior Madam was Mrs. Boevey, Colonel Phayre's daughter, who lived in the Residency. No other conversation occurred. The Maharaj said—"You should send news through Salam," because Salim used to go to the butler's house. I remember the butler went to Goa on a month's leave. This visit was after my return from Nowsari. It was before the butler went to Goa. Before the butler went to Goa, I went with the butler three times to visit the Maharaja. After his return from Goa, I once visited the Maharaja with him. So I went four times altogether with him. The visit after the butler's return from Goa was as follows:—The butler had some talk with the Maharaj. I heard it. The Maharaj said—"When did you come back from Goa?" He answered "two or three days ago." The Maharaj said—"Will you do something if I give you something." The butler said—"If it is possible for me to do it, I will do it." Then the Maharaj called Eshwant Rao, who was present. Eshwant Rao had a packet in his hand which he gave into the Maharaja's hands, which the Maharaj put into the hands of Pedro. Pedro said—"What is it? (*kya chiz hai*)." The Maharaj said—"It is poison" (*zahir*) Pedro said—"What shall I do with it?" The Maharaj said—"Give it in some food to the Saheb." Then Pedro said—"If the Saheb dies all of a sudden, I shall be taken up and ruined." Then the Maharaj said—"Nothing will happen all of a sudden; the Saheb will die in two or three months" (*mar-jaenge.*) The Maharaj added—"Nothing will happen suddenly to the Saheb. Don't you be alarmed." After this conversation, I left for the camp with Pedro, who went to the bungalow. I believe Pedro kept the packet in his possession. I went home. I know that Pedro got some money from the Maharaj. Pedro told me that Salam Sowar had paid him some money,—how much I know not. Pedro told me this at the time of his going to Goa.

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

ROAJI'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. SCOBLE:—After my return from Nowsari I went to the Maharaja with Jemadar Narsu. This was about two or three days after my return to Baroda from Nowsari. A punkawala, named Karbhai, went with me. After my return from Nowsari I received Rupees 300, about fifteen days after my return. Narsu Jemadar paid me those 300 Rupees. After I received those 300 Rupees I went again to see the Maharaja. My next visit was about four months after receiving the 300 Rupees. I guess it was four or five months. Narsu Jemadar went with me then. On this occasion I went from here at seven o'clock, I mean from the Camp Bazaar. I went first to Eshwant Rao's house. Salam Sowar was at Eshwant Rao's house. Narsu Jemadar also was sitting there and also Eshwant Rao. From Eshwant Rao's house, I went to the Maharaja's Haveli. I entered by the way of the Nazerbagh side. On that occasion I saw the Maharaja in his bath-room, where he was seated. It was upstairs. When I went to the Maharaja, I and Narsu Jemadar sat down, and Eshwant Rao and Salam were standing near the Maharaja. Then the Maharaja said to us, "The Saheb practises, great ('*zulm*') oppression on me. I will tell you something: will you listen to it?" Then I and the Jemadar said, "We will listen." Then the Maharaja said, "What is the Saheb in the habit of eating." I then said, "He does not eat anything in my presence, but he drinks juice (*ras*) sherbet." Then the Maharaja said to us, "If I give you something, will you put it in? (*dâlna*)." Then we said, "What will be the effect of it." (*Kya hoega*). Narsu it was who said this. Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will send a packet by the hands of Salam Sowar." I thereupon asked the Maharaja, "What will be the effect of it?" (THE INTERPRETER MR. NOUROJEE SAYS THE WORD INTERPRETED AS PACKET MAY ALSO MEAN POWDER "*puri.*") When I asked, "What substance is it?" (or rather "thing".) Then the Maharaja said, "It is poison" (*zahar*). I then said to the Maharaja, "If I put it in, and if anything happens to the Saheb all of a sudden, what then?" The Maharaja said, "It will not produce any immediate effect, but will produce an effect in the course of two or three months." Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will give you a present of a lac each, if you will do this thing, and I will employ you (*asâmi*) or give you service, and I will protect your children and family. Do not entertain any apprehensions." I myself asked the Maharaja," In what manner shall I put this in?" Then the Maharaja said, "Take a small bottle, put some water and the powder in it, shake it well, and put that in." Then I asked the Maharaja, "If I put the powder thus, what will be the effect?" The Maharaja said, "If without shaking it you put it in the juice, it will come to the top, therefore you should shake it before putting it in." Then Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao both said, "It will be good for you if you do this job: do not have any apprehensions." The Maharaja said, "Make three powders of this and finish them in three days." At that time no powder was shown me. Nothing was shown me then. The Maharaja said, "I will send it to the Jemadar's house by the hands of Salam or Eshwant Rao." I said, "Very well." Nothing more occurred. After the Maharaja said this, we left. I cannot mention the day of this conversation. I don't remember the day of the week or month it occurred, nor what season it was. I do not remember the 9th November. I do remember the day Colonel Phayre found out the attempt to poison him. The above conversation occurred about 15 or 20 days before that event. After that interview with the Maharaja, the Jemadar brought a packet and gave it to me. The above-described interview with the Maharaja took place at seven o'clock of the evening. The Jemadar brought me the packet the day following the interview with the Maharaja, so far as I remember. I opened that packet. There were two powders in it,—one white and the other rose-colour. There was that much (SHEWS ABOUT A PINCH), I cannot remember.

I don't think quite as much as a tea-spoonful. I did not weigh it, nor estimate its weight. (WITNESS SHEWS WITH THE SAND OF A SAND BOX USED FOR DRYING INK AND SAYS) The whitish powder was more in quantity than the other. Narsu said something to me. I divided the two powders into three portions, taking more of the rosy powder than of the white. I used only a little of the white powder. Some of the white powder was left. A good deal remained.

I took a pinch of it. I don't remember if half the white powder remained. I used up all the rose-coloured powder. I kept them in the pocket of my *putta* or belt after making them up. I put in one side of my belt the remainder of the white powder, in the lower part of my belt, in the same pocket of the belt with the three powders, but in a separate division; with the three packets obtained by mixing the white and red powders, I threw them into the Saheb's sherbet, at different times. I don't remember the different days. It was on alternate days, putting in one, then leaving a day. I put one powder (*bhuki*) into a bottle. I left the other two. I put them in (*dâlna*) another day. After putting it into a bottle, I put some water in, and shook it and threw the contents into the glass containing the Saheb's sherbet. By Saheb I mean Colonel Phayre. By glass of sherbet I mean that daily placed in his office for Colonel Phayre. I did the same with each of the three powders (*bhuki*). The Maharaja gave me the bottle. He gave it to me about the time the Saheb had a boil on his head. The bottle contained some white liquid like water. When the Maharaja gave me this bottle, I was at the Maharaja's Haveli. Narsu Jemadar was with me on that occasion. The Maharaja spoke. I asked him, "What does this bottle contain?" He said, "It contains something which you should throw into the Saheb's bathing tub or *ghindi*." I brought the bottle with me. I tucked it up in my drawers under the string, and it produced a wound on my skin. It caused a boil, a thing like a boil, what a man gets when burnt. It swelled. The place was in my belly (WITNESS SHEWS THAT IT WAS NEAR THE NAVEL.) As it produced a boil on me, I thought it would much injure the Saheb: so I threw it away. I mean I threw away the medicine (*dawa*) contained in the bottle. When given to me, the mouth of the bottle was stopped with cotton, and that was covered over with bees-wax. The bottle was given me before I got the powders—about a month or one month and a quarter before. I brought the bottle to the Residency. Narsu Jamedar asked me, "Did you put it in?" I answered him that I had put it in. Then I afterwards said to Narsu Jemadar, "Look here. I have been burnt here," pointing to my belly. I afterwards kept the bottle in the bungalow underneath a box belonging to the Saheb kept near a form where we and the Jemadar used to sit near the Saheb's office. This box was near the form where I used to sit. After putting the three mingled powders into the sherbet, I went to see the Maharaja again. It was about eight days after. The Maharaja used to come to the Residency to see the Saheb; perhaps he thought nothing happened to the Saheb. The Maharaja sent me a message through Salam. I and Narsu Jemadar both went to the Maharaja by night. As far as I remember, nobody else went with me. I first went to Eshwant Rao's house. There the Jemadar was, and Salam Sowar was sitting. The Jemadar Narsu was there when I got there. So also was Eshwant Rao. I went thence to the Maharaja's Haveli—with Eshwant Rao, the Jemadar, and Salam Sowar. I saw the Maharaja at the Haveli—in the Maharaja's bath-room—the same place where I had seen him before. The Maharaja gave me coarse abuse, and said, "You did not do anything." I said, "Maharaja, I did it, but I can't account for its not happening." Then the Maharaja said, "I will give you another thing* which you should put in (*dâlna*)." I said, "Very well." When I began to go, Salam extended his hand. He gave something to the Jemadar; what it was I don't know. He said nothing in so doing. No other person said anything. I heard nothing. Then I and the Jemadar went away thence. Next day, when the Jemadar came from his house, he gave me a packet. I opened and looked at it. Inside there was a dark-coloured (*kala*) substance. The colour was not so dark as the Interpreter's coat (black alpaca) It was like that hat (grey felt helmet.) I kept the powder by me one day. I went on a Friday, and the Jemadar brought it to me on Saturday. On the Sunday I did not go to duty. I went to duty on the Monday. I refer to the Monday of the report about the poisoning. On the Monday I put it in (*dâlna*).

Chiz.

Q.—In where? A.—In the Saheb's sherbet. I mean the packet sent by the Maharaja through the Jemadar, and which the Jemadar gave me on the last occasion. I put the poison in a bottle, shook it,

and put it into a glass. The bottle was the one given to me by the Maharaja. I put nothing else into the bottle except the powder. I put some water in and shook it. Nobody was in the room when I put it into the Saheb's glass. I put it into the Saheb's glass at half-past six o'clock, when I went to my duty. It was about twenty minutes before Colonel Phayre returned. I had no watch. I saw Colonel Phayre return. I remember Colonel Phayre writing a note. He gave it into the Jemadar's hands who gave it to me. I gave it to a puttewala. I don't remember what puttewala. I told the puttewala. "Take it to the Doctor Saheb." When I gave it to the puttewala, Salam Sowar was present. It was about seven o'clock when I first saw Salam Sowar that morning. First Salam Sowar asked me, "Did you do that job or not?" I said, "I did it." Afterwards I said, "A note has this day been written and sent to the Doctor Saheb, and I think you will be disgraced." Salam said nothing to me. On saying this to him, I left him. I told him about the note to the Doctor Saheb at the same time as I told him about my having given the poison. I remember the Doctor coming. I and the Jemadar were standing there when the Doctor came. I remained on duty all that morning at the Residency. I was not put in arrest that day. I was suspended. I was told to take off my belt and place it there and go home. I did take off my belt. I put it in the Saheb's office. My belt was never given me back. On that day, Monday, I was examined a little by Colonel Phayre and in Mr. Boevey's presence. I was placed in arrest the next morning at seven o'clock. I remained there through the night: the next day, at five o'clock in the evening, I was released by the Saheb. I was not allowed to return to my duty. Besides the Rs. 500 paid on my marriage and Rs. 300 through the Jemadar, I received no other money. How could I know what the Maharaja gave to the Jemadar? Out of the money I received, I had some ornaments made. These are the ornaments I caused to be made. I paid for these ornaments about 500 or 550 Rupees. I did make communications in writing of news through Salam. I once or twice caused Jaga to write for me. I know Jaga's handwriting. I can read a little Gujerathi. I can write a little, but not well. The writing shewn me is Jaga's writing. I don't think I could read this, as I can't read much. I never employed any writer but Jaga. I wrote myself on two or three occasions. After getting the letters written I gave them to the Jemadar. The Jemadar also took those which I myself wrote. I did make a statement to Mr. Souter which was taken down. The first day of my doing so was Tuesday the 22nd. I don't know the month.

Silver anklets, gold armlets, rings produced.

Paper shewn.

MR. SCOBLE SAYS IT MAY BE TAKEN AS THE 22ND DECEMBER. THIS IS AGREED.

The Saheb, Mr. Souter, took down the statement: but not on the 22nd, but on a later day. Early in the morning Mr. Souter sent for me: in the morning I said nothing to him: he questioned me till 8 or 9 o'clock, but I did not acknowledge anything correctly. I was then brought into the Residency. I saw Mr. Souter at Mr. Barton's bungalow. I was desired to sit down in the Residency garden. I sat there till 5 or 6 o'clock. Karim and Faizu were there. We began to discuss amongst ourselves. Then Faizu and Karim said regarding themselves and the Ayah, "We have told the truth, you had better tell the truth and be saved." They said," We have stated that we have been there. you had better tell the truth and be saved." Thereupon I sent for Mr. Souter's havildar who was near there. I would identify him if I saw him. This is the man. I said to him, "Take me to the senior Khan Saheb." That is Akbar Ali. I then went to the senior Khan Saheb. I said to him, "I will tell you the truth regarding the poison." I said to him, "If you save my life and get a promise given me by the Saheb, I will tell the truth." I got a promise of pardon (*muafi*) if I made a full statement, and on that promise I made my statement to Mr. Souter. From that day at 6 A. M. till now, I have had no communication with Narsu Jamedar except on the day Narsu was taken up; the Khan Saheb said to me, "Tell before Narsu the truth that you have told." What he said was, "Tell

A Policeman calling himself Mir Imam Ali is called.

before these people the truth you have told." The Rao Saheb and the junior Khan Saheb were present. I was then taken to near the Jemadar and I said to the Jemadar, "I have told that what was to be told even up to my neck." I said no more to him. I was then taken away to the police guardroom. This belt is the one I used to wear. In this pocket I put the powder; the other powder I put here (SHOWS ANOTHER PLACE. MR. SCOBLE POINTS OUT THAT THE FIRST IS AT THE LOWER FOLD OF THE BELT, AND THE SECOND AT THE SIDE.) I was present when something was found in the belt. At that time Rao Saheb and Akbar Ali were present, and the junior Khan Bahadur also. Something was then found in my belt, namely, one powder. First Khan Saheb asked me, "Where used you to put it?" I said, "I used to put it in the pocket of my belt." He then asked, "Where is your belt?" I said, "It is in the possession of Budhar Puttewala (possession=*ke-pas*)." Chand, a sepoy of Mr. Souter, went and brought Budhar Puttewala. When Budhar came, the belt was round Budhar's neck. He was wearing it. The Khan Saheb took it off his person, and then they began to search. Khan Saheb, Rao Saheb and Khan Saheb junior began to search. A thick finger was introduced into the belt. It was Khan Saheb's finger, (WITNESS SHEWS THE PLACES IN THE BELT). He found something hard here, and then he remarked, "There is something there." Then he left it as it was and sent for Mr. Souter, who was in a room opposite. Khan Saheb then opened the bottom of the belt. The Saheb then took out the packet and examined it. It was wrapped in a piece of white paper. Inside it was a poison. A white powder (WITNESS USED THE ENGLISH WORD "POWDER.") I recognised the white packet on its being taken out. The Saheb asked me if I could, I said, "I could recognise it." I said, "This is the packet left me by oversight (*bhul men rahgaya*)." After this enquiry, the Saheb took some of my statement (*zabani*) and I left. I don't remember the day of the packet being taken from my belt. It was about two days after I gave my deposition. There was one day between the day it was found, and the day of my first statement.

A belt is shown.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I had been 1½ year in Colonel Phayre's employ. He was very kind to me. I consented to poison because the Maharaja offered me money, I am a poor man, he offered me a lack of rupees. For this I consented. I did not intend to murder him. The Maharaja so intended. I meant to do it, being poor, because I was instigated. I consented to murder a kind master for money, being instigated. I never got my lac of rupees. I never applied to the Maharaja for it. After the attempt failed, I was examined by Colonel Phayre, after which I was for a month at liberty. I made no application during that time to the Maharaja. I got no message from him, nor did I see him. I did not go to him. How could I? I used to go, but not after I stayed at home. I did not apply to him because the affair was not successful. I did not go. How could I go and ask for money. After the failure I had no conversation with Narsu. I did not leave my house. I knew Bhau Poonekar. He used to go to the bungalow to see the Saheb. I don't know what he came for. I sometimes heard what he came for and used to tell it. I know nothing about a kharita from the Maharaja to the Governor General. I don't recollect. I did not hear of it from Bhau Poonekar. I got the boil from the medicine (*dawa*) inside the bottle. The medicine dropped through the cotton stopper. It gave me a boil (*phor*). I threw it away. It was given me to hurt Colonel Phayre; I did not use it. It hurt me; so I threw it away. I feared I might be arrested at once. I did not put it in water. Because I was injured, I thought my Saheb would be injured. I told Narsu I had used it. That was a lie. Every day a sowar used to come from the Maharaja to enquire if it was administered or not. I told the lie, because they were after me. Mr. Souter was never after me; all that I told him was truth. Had I told Colonel Phayre the truth, how would he have believed it, the story of one person? Therefore I did not tell the truth. He would not believe me, and I did not do it with a view to tell it. I told Mr. Souter the truth correctly. [THE WITNESS'S ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MATTER OF THE TWO PAPERS OF POWDERS GIVEN WHEN HE AND NARSU WERE PROMISED A LAKH OF RUPEES EACH.) The two powders were brought and given me by Narsu Jemadar. He told me to divide them into three parts and give them on three days. I made three packets and kept them in my pocket. From each powder I took a little, because I had doubts that the white powder was more injurious. I doubted how the white powder was to be used, (MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM STATEMENT MADE TO MR. SOUTER.) This is what I told Mr. Souter; this is true.

Q.—Who gave you the last packet you had? A.—The Jemadar. It was rather of a dark colour, like that hat (grey felt *J. J.*), not like the white colour first given me. It was a little darker than that hat. I don't remember exactly. I put the whole in. I first put it in a bottle, mixed it with water, and then poured the whole of it in (WITNESS SHOWS WITH INK-STAND WHAT THE QUANTITY WAS). It was a little less dark than this. I saw Dr. Seward the morning I tried to kill my master. I was at the bungalow. I hear that Salam is in imprisonment. I have been in imprisonment several days. Pedro went with me to the Haveli three times after his return from Nowsari and once after his return from Goa. He knew about the attempt to poison. I heard the Maharaja tell him. A packet was given into his hand in my presence I heard the Maharaja say it was poison. This was after Pedro's return from Goa and at his last visit. I don't recollect the date thereof. First the powder was given him and I was called two days after. The Jemadar first brought me two powders and afterwards one powder. Pedro received one two days before I received the last powder. After Pedro received one, I received one two days after. I don't know what Pedro did with his powder. We were all engaged in the same attempt. Why should I ask Pedro? He should know his business. The Maharaja was in haste, so he gave to Pedro and me so as to make haste. I know because Salam and Eshwantrao were after me. That's how I know. I was told that it would not take effect for two or three months. I never asked Pedro what became of his paper. I first accused Pedro before Mr. Souter—not before. I did not mention his name before Colonel Phayre. I was afraid. If anybody does anything, does he do it for telling it? I quite forgot about the powder in my belt. I administered three powders; there were four altogether—one was left. The Jemadar gave me two powders. I made the rose powder into three portions, put some of the white powder into each, and one powder remained. This was what I was told to do—to give it three times and make three portions. I thought the white powder was arsenic, and if it was given to the Saheb, something would happen soon. For that reason, by mistake (*bhul-men*), it remained. I kept it in the pocket and forgot if it was there or not. I made three packets, but took a little from the other. I was afraid something might happen to the Saheb of a sudden. I put in all the dark powder at once—it was little. Those people kept saying, "Do it quick, do it quick." I did not know it would take effect at once. Nobody knew I had any poison left. I told nobody. My accomplices thought the whole was used. The Police first asked me where I kept my belt. I had not told them I kept the powder in it, nor did I remember. If I did, I would have taken it out and thrown it away. I was asked if I recognised my powder, and I said I did. Akbar Ali asked where I used to keep my powders. I said, "In the pocket of my belt." He asked where it was. I said, "With Budhar." The Resident had given it to him. When the police came, I was called for enquiry to the bungalow. The belt was given to Budhar in my presence. It was several days before the police found the packet in the belt. I don't remember how many days. I had no recollection about the powders. Before Colonel Phayre I did say to save my life that I suspected Faizu. Those people were also going to the Durbar. When asked whom I suspected, I said, "Faizu and all other people go from the town there." Because they were living in the town, I said this. I did not accuse them. I said, "Faizu lives in the city, and there is suspicion against him." I said, "I suspect Faizu." I had done it. Many persons were mentioning Faizu's name. I said, "As

Faizu lives in the city and goes to the palace, I suspect him." I suspected that powder might have been given him in the same way as to me and Pedro. This was why I accused him. After Colonel Phayre released me I lived at home. I had applied for a putta (belt). The Saheb did not give me re-employment. He said "When the Sahebs come and enquire, you will be reinstated." I don't know if Bhau Poonekar interfered on my behalf. I did not ask him to do so. I did not talk on this matter to him. He used to go to the bungalow and used to see me. At the time the Saheb was about to leave this he was at the bungalow and I saw him (Bhau Poonekar). This was after my attempt at poisoning. I did not talk with him on this subject. I don't recollect. I did not converse with Bhau Poonekar about the Maharaja; nor did I do so or he do so about the Maharaja after the attempt. Bhau Poonekar did not ask me if the Maharaja knew about it. I never mentioned the Maharaja to him. I did not see him before I was examined by Mr. Souter. I did not see him at that examination, nor about that time. I consented to poison my master, being a poor man, and having a lakh of rupees offered. That lakh was my inducement—too much for a poor man. During the month I was at liberty I did not ask the Maharaja. I did not leave my house or go anywhere. I put poison into the Saheb's sherbet on the Monday when the report got abroad. I used all the last packet at once. The Jemadar brought me the packet on the Saturday. Since my examination by Mr. Souter I have not been to the palace. I have been in confinement from that day. The Maharaja spoke to me about poison. I knew him two months before that. I had been called. I was called two months before the Commission came.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—That was for asking about news *(khaber batmi)*,—I mean I was to tell him whatever I should hear at the bungalow. Poison was first mentioned after the return from Nowsari, about five months. After the 9th when I put in poison I was suspended and remained at my place. After my suspension neither Salam nor Eshwant Rao came to my place. I had gone to the palace alone before the Commission came. Salam or Eshwant Rao was always with me when I was taken to the palace. After my suspension and when in my house I don't remember if any watch was placed over me by the Sirkar. I have a mark on my stomach left by my boil.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MR. SCOBLE, THE WITNESS GOES INTO A ROOM IN THE COURT-HOUSE TO HAVE THE MARKS ON HIS BELLY EXAMINED BY DR. GRAY.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXV.—DR. GRAY RECALLED.

EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—I have examined the last witness (Raoji). There were three marks on the belly about one inch and a half above the navel. That is near the place where the string of his drawers was tied. They might be caused by the application of caustic or hot iron. They are not such marks as a boil would be likely to leave. They are what a blister or a burning substance would be likely to leave.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I have been in Court and heard the witness' story. White arsenic might cause them—arsenic in contact with the skin. A man would feel the irritation within an hour. It is my opinion that the marks might be caused as described by the witness in his evidence. This is after taking into consideration that he described it as a swelling something like a boil. I think the marks could have been caused by arsenic on an unbroken substance. I should say arsenic is not the cause of a boil. If I had heard nothing, I should have said that the marks were caused by caustic or hot-iron. Natives use cautery on the most trivial occasions.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—Arsenic is a caustic. Arsenic suspended in water or other liquid and oozing through a bottle would be capable of producing such marks.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I remember the bees-wax and cotton in saying this.

BY SIR R. MEADE:—A boil would not leave such a mark. If caustic were applied to such a boil, it would depend on the age of the boil.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXVI.—RAOJI RECALLED.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—After using the bottle on the Monday morning I hid it in the verandah where the carriages stand near the wall. The Police came and searched for it. I pointed out the place, but it was not found. Nobody knew of my putting it there. The bottle was as long as my fore-finger.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXVII.—NARSU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Narsu Rajana. I was Jemadar of peons at the Residency, and had been employed there I guess 30, 32, or 34 years. I have been Jemadar 17 or 18 years. My pay was Rupees 14 per month as Jemadar. Raoji Havildar got Rupees 10 a month. I lived in the city. I usually came to work at 7½ or 8 o' clock in the morning. In the evening I went home at 7 or 8 o'clock, or if Cutcherry was over at 6½ P.M. I remember the Commission sitting at Baroda. Raoji said something to me, *viz.*, "Eshwant Rao and Salam say you should go to the Maharaja's." I said "I cannot go just now as there is sickness in my house, and I am deeply engaged in my service." The suggestion of going to the Maharaja's was again made to me after the Commission was over by Raoji and Salam. I knew Salam since, not before, he began to come to the Residency. He began to come. After Khunderao's death I was in the service of Jumnabai; and after my return to the Residency Salam used to come—in the time of Colonel Barr. Jumnabai was at the Residency. I was deputed to serve her when she was there, and also for two months more when she went to Poona. Colonel Barr and Mr. Tucker deputed me. Colonel Barr was Resident then, and Mr. Tucker came to Baroda. Both Salam and Raoji spoke to me after the Commission was gone about going to the Maharaja. Eshwant Rao Jasud spoke to me once or twice. Salam and Raoji spoke to me often on Sundays and Mondays, when the Maharaja used to come to the Residency. I did ultimately agree to go to the Maharaj. I did go to the Maharaj. The first time I went was about twenty-five days or a month after the Commission left Baroda. Raoji and Salam went with me, and another man who went with Raoji. We went to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence to the Maharaja's. I did not go with these people to Eshwant Rao's house. I found them at Eshwant Rao's. I went thence to the Maharaja's—to the Bara—or Haveli, from the rear. Raoji, another man, and Salam went with me, and Eshwant Rao by another way. Those who went with me were Raoji, a man with Raoji, and Salam. We went. We entered the Palace from a rear entrance where a new garden has been lately laid out. I don't know that garden's name. Eshwant-Rao went by another road, and brought the Maharaja and came with the Maharaj.—I mean Eshwant Rao went from his house by himself and very likely entered by the front entrance. He did not go with us. We went

to a room upstairs. I first sat down at a place some steps below the room. When Eshwant Rao had brought the Maharaj there, Salam said to me "Come upstairs." I went up. Raoji and I, we two went up. Raoji's companion remained below, downstairs. On going up I saw the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao and Salam were with him. I sat down. Eshwant Rao and Salam began talking with the Maharaj. I had some talk with the Maharaj. At first the Maharaj expressed anger. The Maharaj said "This man is a rogue (*lûcha*), why did you bring him?" Raoji said "No Sir, he will not do roguery (*lûchai*) now." Raoji, Eshwant Rao and Salam they all spoke thus. I said nothing to their speaking about *lûchai*. The Maharaj said "In the same way through Salam you will give news and information from the Residency." I said "Very well." And that was all I said. No more occurred at this first interview. I went to the Maharaj on a second occasion—a month more or less after. Raoji and Salam went with me, and also a man with Raoji. There was one man with Raoji, named Karbhai. On this second occasion I saw the Maharaj, so did Raoji. Karbhai was made to wait below, and did not see the Maharaj. Karbhai was a punkawala at the Resident's bungalow. Conversation took place between the Maharaj and Raoji. I did not take part. If they put a question to me, I said "Yes." These visits did not occur by day but by night. We left this place at 8 or 8½ P. M., and reached the Maharaja's at 9 or 9½ .On the second occasion I went to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence to the Maharaja's. Salam and the others went into the Palace with me together. Between the two visits Salam used to come to the bungalow and we exchanged salaams. We said nothing to each other. Raoji and Salam used to sit together. Eshwant Rao and two or three sowars used to come before the Maharaj when the latter came to the Residency. On such occasions Raoji and Salam used to sit together. I went to Nowsari with Colonel Phayre. The Maharaj went there also at the same time. Salam went there with the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao did not. Salam lived in the same place at the bungalow where the Saheb put up with some sowars. I mean in the compound. Raoji caused a present to be given to me. Perhaps the Maharaj said something to Salam. Salam said nothing to me. Raoji said to me "Two hundred and fifty rupees have been given for you." I said "What am I to do with the money here?" He left that money with Salam. Raoji did so. When Salam was about to return to Baroda, Raoji said "The money has been sent to your house." Salam after having paid the money to my house reported to me. Raoji told me the money had been sent. Raoji said "The money has been paid to your brother." On my return I came to know that the money was received. When at Nowsari I did not go to see the Maharaj. When the Saheb went to see him two or three times I went with the Saheb. I had at Nowsari no private interview with the Maharaj. After I returned from Nowsari to Baroda I went to see the Maharaj. This was a month more or less after my return. I went there after going first to Eshwant Rao's house, where I met Raoji and the persons who usually went. I mean Raoji, Karbhai, and Salam. Eshwant Rao did not go with us, but went by himself; he was at his house. He said "Go on and I will follow." I went from his house to the Haveli. We went by the garden side. After waiting sometime the Maharaj came there into the same room. I, Raoji, and Salam went to see the Maharaj. Except Raoji and the Maharaja's servants none went with me into presence of the Maharaja. Karbhai never did. One Jaga did once. At this first interview after my return from Nowsari, Raoji had conversation with the Maharaj. Raoji used to write on a note the names of people who came to the Residency. I mean he wrote the conversations that took place at the Residency. Eshwant Rao, Salam, and the Maharaj were sitting there. Raoji said, "The present in honour of the marriage,"—I mean the marriage made by the Maharaja. Then Eshwant Rao said to the Maharaj, "Maharaj, nothing has been given to these persons." The Maharaj said "Do make some arrangement regarding these persons." On that occasion nothing was given. I received something afterwards, ten or fifteen days after. I received Rupees 800. Salam brought me that money. We, *i.e.*, I and Raoji, divided it. Some was also paid to Salim and the punkawalla. I paid the money to Raoji, who paid it to the punkawala Jaga. I paid Salam

100 rupees. I got myself about 300 out of the 800 rupees. When it was in the depths of the monsoon Raoji did not himself take his news notes, but used to give them to me, and Salam used to get them from me. I got from Raoji and gave Salam about 20 or 25 chitties. I did not give them on the Mondays and Thursdays Salam used to come to the bungalow, but on other days. Raoji used to write them daily, excepting Mondays and Thursdays. After the receipt of the Rupees 800, I went again in one month and a half or two months to see the Maharaja. On this occasion I went from Eshwant Rao's house, from which went with me Raoji and Karbhai. Salam went on ahead but with us, and one of Eshwant Rao's men went with us. I saw the Maharaj in the same place as usual. It is a small room, where there is a bench and a mirror. There were some candle-sticks of brass for giving light. The Maharaj sat on a raised seat or bench. I sat on the ground. Raoji also sat down. I and Raoji saw the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao and Salam were with the Maharaj. The Maharaj had some talk with Raoji. I was present, heard, and took part. The Maharaj said "The Saheb now becomes very angry, and some endeavour should be made regarding it." Eshwant Rao said, "It is the intention (*irada*) of the Maharaj. The Maharaj will give you something, you try to put it in (*dalna*)." The Maharaj said, "Yes, you should do something by which the thing should go into his stomach." I said, "With regard to the food, that does not lie in my province; I won't be able to do it." Then Raoji said, "If you like I will put it in the pumalo sherbet which he drinks." The Maharaj said, "Very well, try to do it." The Maharaj said, "I will send a packet (*pudi*) which should be given to Raoji." Eshwant Rao and Salam said, "With regard to what the Maharaj says, when he gives it to us we will bring it." The Maharaj said, "If the thing is done, it will be good for you." Eshwant Rao repeated the same thing. By the words "It will be good for you" was meant you will get your meat and drink well, so that you won't depend on service. The Maharaj said this. Salam and Eshwant Rao said the same thing. This interview lasted ten minutes or quarter of an hour. I don't remember the month. The occasion was fifteen days, or twenty, or twenty-five days, or a month before Colonel Phayre discovered poison in his tumbler. At that interview no packet was given me. After it was over Salam gave me a packet the next day. Salam gave it me at my house. The packet was as long as my forefinger, made up in Ahmedabad paper. Salam said to me, "This is the packet to which the Maharaj referred; give it to Raoji." I did not open it, but kept it in my turban. When I came to the Residency at 8 o'clock I gave it to Raoji. After that I saw Eshwant Rao at the bungalow on the fourth or fifth day. I did not hear the conversation then between Eshwant Rao and Raoji. Salam asked me about the packet, whether I had given it to Raoji, and I said I had. I had no further conversation with Salam. Raoji went there. I don't know if he had any. I had at that time no talk with Raoji on this matter, though we were always together there. After the Dassera procession I went again to see the Maharaja. It occurred as follows: Raoji said, "Those people are pressing: they say nothing has been done as yet." I said to Raoji, "You should know that, whether you did it or not." (*The Interpreter says the Dassera is shown in the Calendar as the 20th October.*) Raoji said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it (*dalna*)." Nothing more occurred at that time between Raoji and me.

This was eight or ten days after the Dassera procession. About five or six days after I went to see the Maharaj. This was seven or eight days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I went as usual to Eshwantrao's house about 8 o'clock at night. Raoji, Karbhai, and Jaga punkawala went with me from Eshwant Rao's house. Salam as usual took me into the Palace. Raoji and I went into presence of the Maharaj. We saw him at the usual room. Salim and Eshwant Rao were with him. The Maharaj said, "You are a *lucha* (and used a coarse expression)*; you have done nothing as yet." I said, "Raoji knows that." Raoji then said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it in." Raoji added, "What can I do if your medicine (*dawa*) is not good." The Maharaj said to Raoji, "Very well, I will send another packet, and you do

* *bhosra.*
(the same word of coarse abuse deposed to by witness Raoji.)

it properly (*barábar karo*)." He added "Put it in well." Raoji said, "Very well." Eshwant Rao and the Maharaja both said, "It will be brought to you to-morrow by Salam. Give it to Raoji." Nothing further was said. I then left. Raoji waited a little while. I received from Salam a packet like the previous one, near my house. I brought it with me and gave it to Raoji at the Residency at the place where we sit on our form. This was five or seven days before the poisoning was discovered. I don't re-remember exactly. I remember that Monday. I came that day at 8 o'clock. I saw Raoji on the seat he used to have, near the private office of the Saheb. That's our usual seat. I had no talk that morning with Raoji. I had some after the disturbance (*gharbar*). This was after the Doctor Saheb had come and gone. Raoji said, "The Doctor Saheb took a tumbler away (*tumbler*)." So saying, Raoji went in front of the bungalow. I had no further talk with Raoji at that time. Raoji said to me, "The Doctor Saheb took away the tumbler into which I had put it." That day when I came from home I found Salam sitting at the bungalow. I had no conversation with him, but went on to the bungalow. On that day I was examined by Colonel Phayre (*Zabani*). My written examination was taken that day or the next. I was not suspended from employ. I remained on duty at the Residency until the day of my arrest by Mr. Souter. I remember Raoji being taken before Mr. Souter. From the day Raoji was taken before Mr. Souter till I was myself arrested, I had no conversation nor communication with Raoji. I saw Raoji seated at a distance at the place where my deposition was taken. Before I made my statement to Mr. Souter, I don't remember whether I had been told what Raoji had said. When I made my statement, I did not know what Raoji had said. No promise of pardon was made to me before I made my statement. Before I made that statement, I was on duty with Sir Lewis Pelly. On that day he was sitting with Mr. Souter. Neither Mr. Souter nor Sir Lewis Pelly said anything to me. They heard my statement. I was kept under a military sepoy guard at the Residency; for a short time there were Native sepoys, latterly European soldiers. After my statement had been taken down, I went that same day into a garden at the Residency. I fell into a well. After a long service this happened, and I thought I could not show my face after this. It was my fate. I had taken my meal, and then I saw many people coming there. I saw my fellow-servants of long standing. I said, "After my long service, this is my fate." I fell into the well.

Q.—Did you fall accidentally or on purpose? A.—I saw a number of people, my head turned, and I fell (*girparna*) into a well. I remember Raoji shewed me a scar on his stomach. It was before the disturbance about the thing thrown into the tumbler—a few days before—not many. Raoji told me that he had received those scars from a small bottle (*sisi*) he had placed there. It was a swelling (*pola*) and something burnt.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I had been about 32 years or more at the Residency. I had had no quarrel with Colonel Phayre. He was the same as my parents, and found me with food. It was my bad fate. I was instigated to poison him by Raoji: it was my predestination. The money I received was not for this, but for the marriage. For this the promise was that it would be better for me. I understood that I would get promotion and money. That was why I engaged in the affair. I am to get nothing for what I say to-day. I would not take money in order to perjure myself. It was my fate. Raoji used to make notes of what went on at the Residency. I gave them to Salam. They were on pieces of paper sealed up, and I gave them every day. I have none with me. They may be with Salam or the Sirkar. The room where I first saw the Maharaja was a small room, with a bench in it. There were two mirrors, one clock; it was night, I did not observe what else there was. It was in one and the same room I always saw the Maharaja. Perhaps it led to a bath-room; there were doors leading to other rooms. There was no bathing-place in this room: perhaps the door led to a bath-room. I did not see a bath-room. I know nothing about a bath-room. I have not since been to the Haveli. I was examined before Colonel Phayre. I promised

to tell him the whole truth: but I caused him to write some falsehoods. My conscience had not begun to work then. It was written in my fate that I should tell him lies. I am of the Hindu religion. I said that I suspected Faizu in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

Q.—You knew at the time that Faizu was innocent? A.—Faizu was in the habit of coming to see a Padri Saheb, and so was a Kazi. A Padri Saheb used to come to our bungalow. Salam used to go and sit at Faizu's room. Faizu had a room in the Residency compound, and Salam and those others used to sit there. All the other servants mentioned [*likhwáya*] Faizu's name, and I did the same. I heard that and I also made that statement, so that we might agree. I thus stated a false story. Raoji and I did not agree to mention Faizu. Not only Raoji, but all the other servants mentioned Faizu. I did not make the statement merely because Raoji did. I did not know that Raoji had made the statement. Raoji and I did not converse about it before my examination. Raoji was confined before his examination. Abdulla, Pedro, the hamal, the masal, they all caused that statement to be written. I do not know that Raoji and other servants agreed to charge the Maharaja, nor that they have done so. With regard to the packet brought to me, and which I delivered, there is no falsehood. It is all truth that I say to-day. I don't know that the servants have conspired to accuse the Maharaja of the attempt to poison. I don't know that Raoji has given evidence charging the Maharaja with an attempt to poison. I had five or six meetings with the Maharaja. Perhaps five. I think five times. On the first three times there was no allusion to poison. Salam, the Maharaja, Raoji, and myself were present when it was arranged that a packet of poison should be sent. I don't remember the day of the month or week. One packet was given about 25 days before, and the other about seven days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. (WITNESS' ATTENTION CALLED TO THE FOURTH MEETING WHEN POISON WAS MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME.) I quite understood at the fourth meeting that the intention was to poison the Resident. It was the first time it was mentioned in my presence, or that I knew anything about it. I went again after the Dassera holiday, at the time of the second packet. At the fourth meeting one packet, and at the fifth meeting one packet, altogether two packets were given. The Maharaja became angry and gave a second packet. The fifth meeting was from five to seven days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I asked Raoji. Salam and others pressed me to know what had become of the powder given at the fourth meeting. Raoji said he had put it in: what could he do? I did not ask him, nor he tell me if he had kept any back, nor how many times he had given it. I did not remonstrate with Raoji about the slow poisoning of my master. I was shown a boil by Raoji on his stomach. I can't say when this was. It was about or after the time of the last meeting. I don't remember. A bottle was kept under a box in our bungalow. At the last meeting with the Maharaja something was given Raoji; I was getting up. I don't know whether it was a bottle or packet. As I was going down I observed something given. I did not ask Raoji what it was. I don't remember asking him after, but he showed me that a bottle was given, and it caused a boil on his stomach. This was with reference to the same vial. I don't remember whether I understood it to refer to the same bottle given at the last meeting. It did (*babat*) refer to the same bottle. I can't be sure. I never saw a second bottle. Most likely it was after the last meeting, but I can't remember properly. I can't remember whether he said he had poured it in.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—I mean the Residency by the bungalow where the bottle was kept. I saw the bottle; I saw it only once. I cannot remember properly. Raoji showed me that after shaking what was in it, it should be put in the tumbler. Raoji showed this. I don't remember when he did this. It was before the day the poison was given to Colonel Phayre. I don't remember how long before. I was under guard and have come out to-day. After two months I have been brought out. Nobody has told me who have been examined before the Commission. I have been under a guard. No one has told me what evidence has been given to the Commission.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO :—I have gone and come to the Maharaja only in the time of the present Maharaj. I did not do so before the time of the late Commission. I did not go to the Maharaja Khande Rao except with the Resident. I did not go to him to ask for a present. Some minor Sirdars give them, but not the Sirkar. The Diwan Rao Saheb used to give presents directly. It was not the custom to ask of the Durbar. When I agreed to poison, I did not ask about provision for my family. It was on what the Maharaja said that I relied. It was done through Raoji. There were not ten persons present when poisoning was suggested,—only his own servants and us. In my life I have not given any poison. A packet was given me to give to Raoji, which I did. It was his business to arrange how much to use or not. Nobody spoke of accusing Faizu; each mentioned his name in their statements, therefore I did so also; Abdulla, Pedro, Ranchor, the hamals, altogether five or six persons mentioned Faizu's name in their statements. Although the Maharaja called me a *lucha* at first meeting, he trusted me, because Raoji, Salam, and Eshwant Rao took me to him and assured him. I am a Hindu, Telangi or Kamati from Telangana. Why should I be afraid of the police from speaking the truth ? I know that I am guilty; it is my bad fate. I state the truth whether the Sirkar pardons or or not,—they are parents. If I were offered a pardon, I could not tell more truth than what I have said. The Sirkar may kill me if they like. I have said without fear what I had to state. In the presence of God I have stated the truth. I have not stated an untruth.

BARODA,
March 4th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXVIII.—JAGA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Jaga Bhagwan employed as a punkawala at the Residency. I know Raoji Havildar and Narsu Jemadar. I knew Salam and Eshwant Rao, servants of the Maharaja. I have been to Eshwant Rao's house. It is in the city. I went with Raoji Havildar. I went twice with Raoji. When I got to Eshwant Rao's house, I saw his karkoon. That was on the first occasion, about 7 o'clock at night. His karkoon gave me rupees. Five hundred rupees were paid altogether. One hundred rupees were given me to keep. Raoji Havildar took the other 400 rupees away. Raoji gave me the one hundred rupees. Raoji got the 100 and the 400 rupees from Eshwant Rao's karkoon. This first visit was 14 or 15 months ago from to-day. I went on a second occasion to Eshwant Rao's house seven or eight months after the first visit. I went at 7 or 8 o'clock at night. I saw Eshwant Rao, Salam and Narsu Jemadar. From there those three and we two, altogether five of us, went to the Haveli. I was made to sit below. The other four went upstairs. They went by the Nazerbagh entrance. I waited till they returned. They were upstairs about two hours. Then I and Raoji Havildar returned to the camp. I was never paid any money on any other occasion. The paper shown me is in my handwriting. I have read it. I wrote it at request of Raoji Havildar and Narsu Jemadar. I may have written two or three other notes at their request. I wrote them at request of Raoji and Narsu. I wrote what they told me. Having written them I gave them either to Raoji or Narsu. I wrote what they caused me to

Paper given to witness to read to himself.

write. They know the substance. The other letters were of another sort to this. They were of the same sort.

The letter is put in on Mr. Scoble stating that it will be proved to be found in Salam's house. It is recorded as X and English translation is read.

TWO OTHER DOCUMENTS ARE NEXT SHOWN TO WITNESS.

I don't know whose handwriting these two letters are in. They are not mine.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

BARODA, 4th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIX.—KARBHAI AMARSINGH STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am a punkawala. I was not so employed last year at the Residency. I was this year. I don't remember the months. I know Raoji, havaldar of peons. I went with him to the city by night. I went several times—four or five times. My first visit in Raoji's company was I don't remember how long ago. It was in the hot weather, last hot season. I went by the high road to Eshwant Rao's place in the city. On all my visits I went to Eshwant Rao's place; I used to see Eshwant Rao there, and also Salam and Narsu Jemadar. From Eshwant Rao's place I used to go to the Sirkar's Haveli. I may have gone more than once, but don't remember. Narsu Jemadar, Eshwant Rao, Raoji and Salam went with me. I went inside the Haveli. We had to go up three flights of steps and were made to sit in a room, and they used to go somewhere. I mean Raoji, Narsu, Eshwant Rao and Salam. I remained sitting in the room till they returned. I remember going to the Haveli and sitting as described two or four times. I usually stayed sitting, waiting for the others to return, for about half an hour.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—On the last occasion I was 14 or 15 days as punka-puller at the Residency, and on the first occasion for one month. I went first when the punka was started. I was first employed as substitute after the last Holee (March 2nd, 1874 *J. J.*) I don't know March. The second time was when the punka season was nearly over. It is about three months ago. Before I was first employed I knew Raoji and Narsu. I swear it. For the most part I became acquainted with them when employed there at the punka. I don't remember whether I said before now about my going upstairs and sitting while the others went away. I told Mr. Souter that sometimes I went upstairs, sometimes I stayed below. That is what I told Mr. Souter. I don't know if the extract read to me is correct. I have been in custody for one month and a half on account of this evidence. I stated what I had seen, and so I was kept under surveillance. I was in surveillance three days before I made a statement to Mr. Souter, but I used to go home in the evening. I was under the Khan Saheb's care. One day I was not asked anything. I was asked on two days. I don't recollect if it took Khan Saheb two days to elicit from me what I told Mr. Souter. I saw Jaga about that time. He was in custody. At that time I used to go home. I was under surveillance from the day following that on which the Maharaja was arrested.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—On the first day I was asked nothing and allowed to go home. On the second day I was sitting; I was asked nothing, and allowed to go home. On the third day I made my statement to Mr.

Souter and was allowed to go home. I have been in surveillance from the day following the arrest of the Maharaja.

BARODA, 4th *March* 1785. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXX.—DAJIBA NAROTUM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—I am Dajiba Narotum, a bricklayer. I know Raoji, Havildar of the Residency. He got me to get some ornaments made for him. He first spoke to me about the time of the Diwali before last. I went with him and pointed out the house of a goldsmith named Sivlal. I know what ornaments were made on that occasion. They are mentioned in the goldsmith's book. I will tell, as well as I remember, what was made sixteen months ago, *viz.*, a pair of silver anklets (*tora*), a man's gold necklace (*kanti*). Afterwards one gold wristlet called *kani*, two gold finger rings weighing one tola, a boy's waist-ring of silver *kandora*, a pair of small silver anklets for a boy. The making of them commenced in the month of Kartik. The ornaments were taken away at two or three times, as they were ready. I did not keep an account for Raoji of the ornaments. At the time they were made the goldsmith gave a writing (*panch*) or receipt. This is it. It was given to me in Raoji's presence. I said to Raoji, "Take this receipt of yours." He said, "I will take it to-morrow or the day after." It remained with me till I was called to the Residency. I gave it to the Ahmedabad Fouzdar, Gajanand Vithal, who gave it to the Saheb. I know that Raoji was married, but I don't remember the month.

Paper shown to witness.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—Raoji asked if I knew any man of my acquaintance. The goldsmith lives near a pipal tree, not near Raoji's house.

The paper already shown is recorded as Y.

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXI.—SHIVLAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Shivlal Vithal, a goldsmith. I live near Ganpatrao Mahajan, near the roadside, outside the city, not in the camp. I know Dajiba Narotum, an acquaintance of mine. He got some ornaments made by me for a puttewala named Raoji, employed by a Saheb. It was said he was employed at the Resident's bungalow. I made ornaments for him at Dajiba's request. I have not got my book, but it is here. This book is mine. I am not learned. I caused another person to write for me. I cause any one I choose to do it. I cannot read or write. I first made a pair of anklets at the time of the Diwali. It is all written in this book. I mean the Diwali before last. I cannot point out Raoji's account in my book. I made one anklet first. I made one anklet, one *dora* or gold necklace, one gold wristlet called *kani* weighing three tolas; and, as I made the ornaments, from time to time I delivered them. They were a pair of anklets, one gold *dora* or necklace, one *kani* or wristlet, two gold finger

Red leather covered book shown.

rings weighing one tola, two child's wristlets of silver; and I also gave a number of gold *putelies* (venetians). Daji took the *putelies*. Sometimes I gave them to Daji. He got the ornaments two or three times, and once or twice Raoji took them. I don't remember if it was fifteen days before or after the Diwali. It is all written in my book. Some I made at the time of Diwali, others afterwards. I point out the anklets, the wristlets, *putelies*, and two finger rings. The other ornaments shown were not made by me. The *dora* or neckchain of gold which I made is not among these. Those I made for Raoji were worth Rupees 500 or Rupees 475. The amount is stated in the book. I received full payment to the last pice. Daji and Raoji came, and I was paid the full amount, not in one payment, but in different payments. I gave a written account of these ornaments to Daji or Raoji. I don't remember who wrote it. I got it written by some one who chanced to be with me. I will recognise it if I can; the paper shown me may be the one, but I cannot be certain.

Ornaments shown.

Exhibit Y is shown to witness.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXII.—DULAB STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Dulab Manohardas. I am a goldsmith. I know Raoji, who is employed at the Residency. We both live at the bazaar, but distant from each other. I made for Raoji four gold earrings and a chain to be attached to them round the ear, and another chain for the ear. I have not a regular account of them, but I have entered the sundry sums I received; I wrote the entries. The book shown me is my book.

Account book shown to witness.

Q.—Look at Asad Shud 11th? A.—I point out Asad Shud 11th. The year is not mentioned. I recollect it was last year. I mean the year 30. Here is an entry of the first item—Rupees 7. There is one of Rupees 4½ in part for ear chains; total Rupees 11½. On Asad Wad 1st, Rupees 20 were received that day. This, with a second item of Rupees 20, makes a total of Rupees 40. This is of the 9th. There is an item of Rupees 20 of the 7th. There is another item of Rupees 20; altogether, these make up Rupees 60. These Rupees 60 were given for making the *sanklies* or ear-chains. On Asad Wad 10th, there is an entry of Rupees 8; altogether Rupees 68. Altogether I received Rs. 79-8-0. Of the ornaments on the table, I recognise as my making two rings, two earrings and two ear-chains, all of gold.

Looks at ornaments.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXIII.—DALPAT GOVINDRAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I know Eshwant Rao, who is in the Gaekwar's service. I was in Eshwant Rao's service for the last year and ¾ year. I used to keep the

keys of his boxes and do all he told me to do. I did karkoon's work; I kept the keys of his boxes. I could recognize Raoji if I saw him. If I saw Jaga, I would be able to say if I recognize him. I recognize them as these two men. I once saw them at Eshwant Rao's house about one year or fourteen months ago. It was about eight o'clock at night. I gave them something on that occasion—Rs. 500; I mean Baroda rupees. I gave them by direction of Eshwant Rao. When these two men came Eshwant Rao was upstairs in his house.

Raoji (XXIV) and Jaga (XXVIII) called.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXIV.—CHAGANLAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Chaganlal Damodhardas. I am Sheristedar of the Fouzdari Huzoor Court at Baroda. I know Salam, a Gaekwari servant. I know his house. I remember a police guard being placed on his house about the 23rd December. I can't be exactly certain. I went next day with Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia, Huzoor Fouzdar, to search. There was a Bombay Police Havildar with me. This is him. Hormusjee Wadia is Chief Huzoor Fouzdar, a servant of the Gaekwar. I hold my appointment under the Gaekwar. I saw papers found in the house. They were put into a packet; and as there were many papers, so they were tied up again in a handkerchief and taken to the Huzoor Fouzdari Office. I went with them. Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia and Imam Ali also went. At the Fouzdari Office a label of paper was put over the packet in the handkerchief, and then I sealed the paper with four seals at the corners of the papers. I was directed to do so by direction of Hormusjee Shet. The man who carried the packet from Salam's house to the office was one of my sepoys who went in the same buggy as I did. A memorandum was written on the label: "This packet contains papers found at Salam's house." The packet was delivered to Imam Ali Havildar, who took it away. The handkerchief shown me [folded] I can't identify as that used.

A Havildar calling himself Mir Imam Ali called.

Q.—Open it and see. A.—(After opening it)—This is the handkerchief.

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXV.—MIR IMAM ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Mir Imam Ali. I am Havildar in the Bombay Police. When Chaganlal and Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia searched the house of one Salam I was present. I did see some papers found there. Chaganlal sealed them up in a packet enclosed in a *rumal* and gave them to me. I brought it, showed it to the Saheb, and kept it under guard. On the 29th December I handed it over in presence of Salam and Manibhai to the Rao Saheb. Salam was brought and it was placed in front there to be opened.

It was opened in presence of Salam and Manibhai. From the day I received it till this opening of it in their presence, on the 29th, it was kept in our police guard. When I produced it for opening in presence of Salam and Manibhai it was all as perfect as I received it.

BY THE PRESIDENT :—I refer to the last December.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVI.—MANIBHAI JASBHAI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Manibhai Jasbhai. I am Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda. On the 29th of December last I was present when a packet of letters was brought by Mir Imam Ali. A paper was gummed over it so as to cover the knot at each corner of the cover. The seals were those of the Fouzdari Court—ink impressions. There were words inscribed to the effect : "Found in Salam's house." Salam was present when it was opened. I did not make a list of all, but I did of some of the papers.

Exhibit X shown.

The paper shown me is one of those taken out of the bundle. It bears my signature which I put on at the same time.

Two other papers shown.

These other papers were also found in the bundle : they both bear my signature made at the time. I have got the list of the papers which I made.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO THESE LETTERS BEING RECEIVED AS THEY ARE NOT PROVED.

THE HON'BLE A. R. SCOBLE ANSWERS THAT THEY WERE FOUND IN SALAM'S HOUSE AND ARE CONNECTED WITH THE CASE BY THE EVIDENCE OF RAOJI.

THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY CONNECTED TO BE ADMISSIBLE.

[No cross-examination of Manibhai is desired.]

BARODA, 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVII.—BUDHAR NARSI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE :—My name is Budhar Narsi. At first I was a puttawala, now I am raised to be Jemadar, at the Residency. I was promoted last month to Jemadar. Before that I was puttawala in place of Raoji. I got his belt on the 15th December (*Natal ke mahina*). I got it from Mr. Blandford, Assistant in our office. When I got it I put it on. It remained with me till Christmas, the 25th December. It remained with me from the 15th till the 25th, except when I went to bathe or dine, and then I put it at the *deori* where the peons sit. On Christmas day the Khan Saheb asked me to produce it. It

was on me. Khan Saheb said, "I want to examine your belt." I took it off and gave it to him. The belt shown me is the one I received and gave the Khan Saheb. I point out one pocket. I don't know of another. It is hardly a pocket, rather a place for a sword. I knew of no pocket.

Red Belt shown.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA; 5th *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVIII.—AKBAR ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF.

BY MR INVERARITY:—I am Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali. I am head of the Detective Police in Bombay. I have been in Government service since April 1831. I came with Mr. Souter to Baroda to enquire into this case. I remember this belt. On the 25th December last I examined it and found a packet. I had asked Raoji where he used to keep the packets he used to bring. He had stated that the packets given him by the Jemadar were kept by him in his pockets. I thought I would be able to find some trace of something dropped from the packet into the pocket. I asked him, "Where is your belt?" He said, "It is in possession of one Budhar at the Residency." Four of us were then present, *viz.*, I, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali, Rao Bahadur Gajanand Vithal, and Raoji. The place was that where our Saheb Mr. Souter was in the habit of writing. This was in the bungalow of the Residency. When Raoji told me his belt was with Budhar, I sent for Budhar, who came. Then Raoji pointed to the belt on the neck of Budhar, and said, "This is my belt." It was on Budhar's neck and round his waist. [*Witness put it on to show that it hung from one shoulder across breast and back and was tied by a cloth at the waist.*] I asked Budhar to give the belt to me. He did so. I began to search it. I put my fingers in here [*shows*]. Raoji said, "Not there, but here." I first put my fingers in the slide. Raoji then said, "Not there," and pointed to this place [*shows*]. Then I put my fingers in there. It is the back pocket—the secret pocket. I felt something hard there. I could not get it out, so I tore up this end. When I saw the packet I sent for Mr. Souter. Then I tore it open. On the upper part was a dirty rag. Budhar said, "That is my rag." In the back pocket I think there was a little bit of white thread. I did not open the packet, Mr. Souter opened it in my presence. I saw what was inside the white paper. It was a white medicine, a powder like flour, white. Mr. Souter kept the packet after that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I never speak English. I don't know it, nor understand it. This is the pocket where I found the packet. When I first had the belt the pocket was not torn. I tore it this way [*shows*]. I can't say how much I tore. I tore it because I felt something hard and wished to see what it was. I called Mr. Souter after I saw the packet. I did not call him before the tearing because I was not sure it was a packet. I knew it was something. I knew more after the tearing. I called Mr. Souter that he might see what it contained. Raoji had made a statement to me.

Q.—Why did you not examine it? A.—Raoji said some medicine had remained. When I heard this I did not take it out,—I mean that Raoji said this after he and I saw the packet. Then I sent for Mr. Souter in order that he might open the packet with his own hands. There he was, my Chief, so I sent for him.

Q.—Was it to have a witness to the finding? A.—There were three of us witnesses: Raoji, Gajanand Vithal, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali and

myself were there. I had no idea of finding a parcel. I thought there might be some trace there. I had no idea what it contained. I could not say if it was a paper parcel. When I felt it hard how could I tell that it was a packet? I felt it to be paper, but not something wrapped up in paper. I could not tell if it was loose paper, tied up paper, or a packet. To find out I tore open the pocket. After Raoji made the statement above described I sent for Mr. Souter. Raoji's statement was made after I tore the pocket and found the packet. He said, "There was some remnant of the medicine left, and this it is." Thus before sending for Mr. Souter I knew what it contained; but I sent for Mr. Souter that he might see. I did not open the packet because the Saheb was close by. Raoji had not told me about the belt. He had simply stated when I asked him where he used to keep the packets. He had not said that he retained some of the medicine in his pocket in his belt. Raoji was brought to me on the 22nd. I, Gajanand Vithal, and Abdul Ali sent for him. A sepoy brought Raoji. He did not confess at first to giving the poison. He said something to Imam Ali, Havildar, who brought him to me. Raoji remained with me from 8 A. M. till the evening, not in my company. He was kept where the other dismissed servants were kept—in the Residency garden. He was brought to me and confessed about the poisoning. The servants fell out among themselves. He made confession of his own accord. I had heard nothing about his being implicated before then. I had heard of his having squandered money. I had not heard of his being implicated in the poisoning until he was brought before me, nor of his having received poison. When he made that statement he was kept in confinement, separate from the other servants. He made the statement on the 22nd. From the 22nd until the 28th he was in my charge. After making the statement and till the 28th he did not go to his house. He did not go where the other servants were; he was in my charge. I could not tell whether he that day saw any of the other servants; he was under guard of sepoys. I don't know that he did. I had given orders that he should not be let talk with any of the prisoners. He was confronted with the Jemadar. I and Gajanand Vithal caused a sepoy to bring him for this. Abdul Ali was there too. The Jemadar was with me then. Gajanand Vithal said to the Jemadar that Raoji had told him all that he had done, upon which I sent for Raoji. First the Jemadar was told that Raoji had confessed all that he had done. He was not told what Raoji had confessed. Gajanand Vithal said, "If you like, you may send for Raoji." Raoji was sent for. He was brought. Raoji confronted with the Jemadar said, "Baba, I have told everything up to my neck." After that the Jemadar said, "I will tell you the fact." He did not tell me. I said, "Don't make a statement to me: come to the Saheb." He made no statements whatever to me. I had witnesses in my charge, not prisoners. They were collected and kept to prevent them going away lest we should not find them again. There were twenty or twenty-two witnesses in my charge. I can give their names. I know Nur-u-din Bora and Nazm-u-din Bora. They are not in my charge. Both are in the jail. They were in Gajanand Vithal's charge, who brought them and kept them where the other witnesses were, but separate. Abdul Ali knows when they went into the jail. It is fifteen, twenty or twenty-five days ago since they went there. They were not kept with the witnesses, but apart. Abdul Ali knows how long they were apart. They were in his charge. I don't know if they were ever taken before any Magistrate till to-day, or before Mr. Souter or any Saheb. Gajanand knows about their statements. Damodhar Punt mentioned Nur-u-din's father's name about arsenic. I now recall that they were sent to jail about arsenic. Because Damodhar Punt said he had brought poison from a Bora's shop, on this statement three Boras were examined; the Police examined them. They were kept in confinement like the other witnesses, but in a separate tent. The confirmation of Damodhar's statement is a big affair, and will take place afterwards. Endeavours were made to get these three men to confirm Damodhar's statement, and are still being made. They have been sent to jail, but have not yet been examined.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The lower end of the belt which I tore had been sewed up. I tore open the stitches. Mr. Souter was about ten paces off in a room adjoining and separated only by a chick. It was in the Residency bungalow. Mr. Souter had told me to wait there while he washed himself. He came as soon as called. I first mentioned the belt to Raoji, not he to me. This was when Raoji told me he used to keep the powder in the pocket of his belt. I at once sent for the belt. I had never seen the belt before, nor known Budhar. Having found the packet in the belt, I considered it my duty to send at once to Mr. Souter. Raoji was brought to me on the 22nd at seven or eight in the morning. I did at once put some questions to him. I sent for Raoji because both I and my Saheb strongly suspected him, as we received information from all sides that he had been squandering money and because he used to go to the room where the sherbet was. When I questioned him in the morning he gave no information. I saw him in the evening. I had no leisure to speak to him till the evening, though I saw him in the interval. Narsu was not in custody that day, but on duty as Jemadar at the bungalow. Narsu was not in custody with the servants. The servants were not in my custody, but were brought for inquiries to be made. Faizu and Jaga and Ramabhai were in custody. Ramabhai who had been put in custody by Colonel Phayre was brought up. Raoji was in custody from the 22nd to the 28th. Except on the occasion described, Raoji was not allowed to see or converse with Narsu up till the present time. He saw him on the 24th.

Q.—Did Raoji say anything more to the Jemadar than that he had told everything up to the neck? *A.*—He did not say anything more. Nobody told the Jemadar what Raoji said. After the 22nd December Raoji was where we lived. That was for a few days on the maidan near the Residency, outside the compound. In each tent two, three, or four persons were kept in custody of police sepoys. After that we transferred ourselves behind Colonel Barton's bungalow, before the Mohurrum, about the 2nd or 3rd February. Raoji has been there ever since. Narsu was for some days under a guard of native regimental sepoys and then of European soldiers. He was kept at the place near the Residency where the guard stays. He has never been in my custody. I have had nothing to do with the matter for which the three Boras are in custody. Gajanand Vithal has to do with it. When Raoji showed that he had told everything up to his neck, the Jemadar spoke, not to Raoji, but to me after Raoji left.

BY SIR DINKAR RAO:—Under Mr. Souter I had authority to enquire into this matter. I did not open the belt in Mr. Souter's presence because I did not know it contained a packet.

BARODA;
5th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXXIX.—WASANTRAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am Wasantram, son of Bhikariram. I had employ under the Gaekwar, in the shop at Bombay and Baroda, a shroff or banker's shop, as superintendent of accounts. I used to live in the Palace (Wara) in the treasury department and used to see His Highness. I know Eshwant Rao, also a servant of Mulhar Rao as jasud (messenger). I knew Salam, a servant of the Maharaj. They used sometimes to attend him and sometimes not. I knew Damodhar Trimbak *alias* Damodhar Punt. He was in the private service of the Maharaj, in making payments to sepoys and karkoons. I was once sent for by the Maharaj to read a paper for him eight or ten months ago. I went to the Maharaj. There was a paper (*chit*) which I read out. It was lying on the bench. I took it up, and a khitmatgar told me to read it and I did read it. The Maharaj and other

servants were there. I read it as I am speaking now, in the same tone. It was in Gujrathi. The khitmatgar told me to read it out. I read and kept it with me, and next day I gave it to Damodhar Punt. Some one told me to do so. The Maharaj told me to do so. I have not seen it since I gave it to Damodhar Punt. I remember a little about what it was about. It had no date at the top: "Poonekar and the Nawab Saheb's karkoon are having conversation with the Saheb." I do not remember further contents. There was no date nor signature to the note. I live in my house. I used to go every day to the Palace (Wara). That is the part where cloth is stored up,—I mean the old Haveli. It is there my place of business is. Behind that Haveli is the Nazerbagh. There is an entrance to the Haveli at the back on one side near the Nazerbagh. There is a cutcherry up above. The entrance is ordinary for going and coming.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRANSON:—The ground-floor is used as a store room and the first upper storey for a store room, and the second storey for the Nyayadesh's Cutcherry. His name is Anna Pendse. I am in custody for the offence of reading a letter from the time of the attachment *(japte)* from Thursday, Paush Shudh 6th, the day the Maharaja was arrested.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—There is a third storey. By passing through a small room there is a passage to go up. That is on the third storey. I am not sure, but believe there is a fourth storey. It lies unoccupied; people go about; that's all. I have been in those storeys. I am living in the street near Champana in my own house. Since the 6th Paush Shudh I have been in confinement in Senapati's Cutcherry, in custody of the Gaekwari police.

[The Interpreter refers to the Calendar and states that Paush Shudh 6th is the 29th December.]

BARODA;
5th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XL.—ARTHUR WILLIAM CRAWLEY-BOEVEY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR INVERARITY:—My name is Arthur William Crawley—Boevey. In November last I was Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda, and lived at the Residency. I remember Monday the 9th November. I had been out that morning early and returned about half-past eight. As I returned I saw some of the Gaekwar's servants, *viz.*, Eshwant Rao jasud, Salam sowar, and another sowar called Madhao Rao Kale. They were these three in the verandah of the Residency when I saw them. They were in the verandah nearly opposite the entrance door of the house. They came up to me,—I mean the door nearly opposite where you go into the drawing room. To the best of my recollection, I saw Faizu talking to Salam. I heard first about something put into Colonel Phayre's sherbet when I came down from dressing about half-past nine. This was just after the Maharaja had left the bungalow. Colonel Phayre told me of it. I afterwards aided Colonel Phayre in making inquiries among the Residency servants. I was present when Raoji's belt was taken away from him. He hung it up himself on a peg in the office adjoining Colonel Phayre's private room. I know the witness Amina, ayah of my wife. She entered my wife's service in April or May 1873. I know she was several times absent. I can't fix the date. She was seldom absent; therefore I remember it. I can remember she was absent once on the death of Abdulla's child, and again on a later occasion not long before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I remember the day Mr. Souter went into the ayah's room.

I accompanied him. Besides myself and Mr. Souter, I think Gajanand Shastri and Akbar Ali and the other Khan Bahadur were there. I was present when she said something to Mr. Souter. She appeared to be very unwell.

THE POINT BEING RAISED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE WHETHER THE WITNESS MIGHT BE QUESTIONED AS TO WHAT THE AYAH SAID THE PRESIDENT OBSERVED THAT AS THE AYAH WAS CROSS-EXAMINED ABOUT THESE MATTERS THE EVIDENCE IN CORBORATION WAS RELEVANT AND SERJEANT BALLANTINE WITHDREW HIS OBJECTION.

The ayah said she had been to the Maharaja's house and had received money. She made many other statements which I don't recollect. But those were the main facts. Mr. Souter wrote down her statement in my presence on that occasion. I had not before that occasion seen the ayah in reference to this matter. I left Baroda on a Saturday. I think it was the 19th December.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—I knew Bhau Poonekar—he was constantly at the Residency. He was on business about a Government ward, and had been sent there by Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat. He was not in the Residency employ, but in that of the Surat Collector. He got no pay from the Residency. He often gave information about Gaekwari affairs. So did many others. Bhau Khedkar did not. I never saw any arsenic or preparations of copper at the Residency. None were procured by me or by my order. Certainly no poison was procured for any purpose after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE :—Bhow Poonekar was employed by the Collector of Surat to manage the affairs of Mir Zulfikar Ali, a ward of the British Government, who had estates in Baroda territory. To my knowledge nobody brought any arsenic or preparation of copper into the Residency after the 9th of November. Nor was there any arsenic or preparation of copper at the Residency before that date.

BARODA;
5th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLI.—DAMODHAR TRIMBAK STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE :—My name is Damodhar Trimbak. I am also called Damodhar Punt. I am a Brahman. I was in service of the Gaekwar as Private Secretary, and became such 3 or 3½ years ago. My duty was to pay the wages of sepoys and the allowances or wages of *kusbins* (prostitutes), *tomashgirs* (players) and the *shikarkhanas* (hunting department). I had certain funds in charge. They used to be drawn from the shop for private expenses, and I defrayed charges under His Highness' directions. I used to live at Ratnagherry, and at Baroda outside the Leripur Gate. I performed my duties at the *Bara* or Palace in the Khangi Kutcherry (private office). There are 25 clerks there. The Head Clerk under me was Madhav Rao Ramkrishna. There was a clerk, Nanaji Vithal, at the *javerkhana* or jewel department. I knew Balvant Rao Raoji employed under me in the cash department. Nanaji was in a separate department, but his dealings used to be under me. Abaji Ramchandar was also a clerk under me, and used to write what it behoved him to write. Atmaram Raghonath was employed in the *javerkhana* (jewellery department), but received his salary from me in the private department. I used to attend the Palace from 7 A.M. till 10 at night daily. I used to go home at noon for dinner. The Maharaja used to live on the fourth storey from the ground-floor. Durbar people used to go to him by way of the Gadee (Royal seat), which was on the first storey above the private cutcherry. Outsiders came

by Murgasna's entrance which leads direct to the garden. There is an entrance from the public road. That is the Murgasna's entrance. There was another entrance to get to the Maharaja. It is by the Nazerbagh, and there is another from the Kothara Gate. The straightest way to the Maharaja's rooms is by the Nazarbagh. I knew Eshwant Rao. He was in the Maharaja's service as *jasood*. I also know Salam, a sowar in the Maharaja's service. I have seen Eshwant Rao and Salam attending the Maharaja. They were not with him night and day, but came as required. I remember the Maharaja ordering me to give something to Salam; it was arsenic. It may have been in last Bhadrapad Wad, but I don't exactly recollect. (THE INTERPRETER READS THAT BHADRAPAD WAD BEGAN ON 26TH SEPTEMBER AND ENDED 10TH OCTOBER—FROM THE CALENDAR.) The Maharaja said, "Get two tolas of arsenic for itch." He told me to write a note to the Foujdari Department. I did write a note to the Foujdari Department. This note shown me is the one: it bears my signature. There is an endorsement by the son of Ganpatrao Balvant Foujdar. I have not seen his handwriting till now, but I speak from what purports to be his signature.

Note shown to witness.

MR. SCOBLE READS THE PART SIGNED BY WITNESS AND IT IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT Z.

The date Bhadrapad Wad 9th (*4th October in calendar*) is the date I wrote it on. The Maharaja told me to write that the arsenic was required as medicine for a horse; therefore I did so. I did not get any arsenic from the Foujdari. Then I directed that some arsenic be got from Nurudin Borah. Before giving that direction I had some talk with the Maharaja. In consequence of a message I received I spoke to the Maharaja. I said, "Hormusji Wadia says he would give it after asking you." Hormusji Wadia was Foujdar. I told the Maharaja what Hormusji said. The Maharaja then said, "Send for it from the Camp." I said, "A pass is necessary in order to procure it from the Camp." Then said the Maharaja, "Get it somehow from Nurudin Borah, the man who had business with the arsenal (*Sillekhana*)." By *Sillekhana* I mean the depository for medicines and other articles. I mean the *Dawakhana* (dispensary) which is in the *Sillekhana*. The *Sillekhana* is upstairs in the Haveli, close by where the Maharaja sleeps. The Maharaja also said, "Get a tola of diamonds." This was on another occasion. On the Maharaja's order I ordered Nurudin to bring two tolas of arsenic. I saw Nurudin who had been sent for to the Haveli. I saw him and told him to send two tolas of arsenic. He brought and gave it to me. I don't remember if he gave it on the day when he was told or the next day. The arsenic brought by Nurudin was a packet. I did not unpack the packet to see the contents. I asked the Maharaja what I should do with it. Then the Maharaja said, "Give it to Salam: he will convert it into medicine for itch and will bring it." I gave the packet which I received from Nurudin to Salam. I don't quite remember how soon after I received it, perhaps I gave the packet to Salim two or four days after I wrote the order upon the Foujdari. After giving this to Salam I was directedt o get one tola of diamonds. The Maharaja directed me. I don't remember when it was; it was about eight days after I got the arsenic. When directing me about the diamonds, the Maharaja said, "Get the diamonds and give them to Eshwant Rao." I got some diamonds from Nanaji Vithal, who is in the *Javerkhana* (or Jewel Department).

Q.—What kind of diamonds? *A.*—I did not open the packet to see. I gave the packet to Eshwant Rao after having asked the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, "Give it to Eshwant Rao." I gave the packet to Eshwant Rao. After that I once received further orders from Eshwant Rao, about eight days after. He used to give me orders at intervals of four or eight days. The Maharaja told me that a small bottle had been received from the *Hakimji* (Doctor), and had been sent to my house by the hands of Gujaba. Gujaba is a servant of Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, who is the present Pratinidhi and brother-in-law to the Maharaja. The bottle had been brought in the night time; I did examine it. The length of the bottle was a finger and a half. There was medicine in the bottle. The Maharaja had asked me to pour the medicine into another vial, which I did. I

poured it into a bottle which was in my possession and had contained attar of roses. It was a small bottle (WITNESS SHOWS THAT IT WAS AS LONG AS THE TWO TOP FINGER JOINTS). Gujaba poured the medicine into the smaller bottle. I kept the small bottle into which it had been poured; and next day I gave it to Salam by instructions of the Maharaja. I saw the Maharaja in the morning about this bottle,—when I accompanied the Maharaja to the Haveli. I went with him in a buggy. I mean a four-wheeled carriage. I was in the same four-wheeled carriage with the Maharaja. I asked him, "What should I do with that bottle?" The Maharaja told me to give it to Salam. I don't remember the date I ordered it to be given to Salam. It was about the time of last Dassera. I gave the bottle to Salam the next day at 10½ or 11 o'clock in the morning. Another time I was directed by the Maharaja to get some arsenic. He said to me, "Get two tolas of arsenic and one tola of diamonds." These were at different times. On this occasion I did bring two tolas of arsenic from Nurudin Borah. I did see Nurudin; it was he who brought and gave it to me. He said it was arsenic. I did not see it. After asking instructions from the Maharaja I gave it to Salam. I was again directed to get a tola of diamonds by the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, "Get a tola of diamonds from the *Javerkhana*." I don't remember if this was before or after I got my second order for arsenic from the Maharaja. Nanaji Vithal brought and gave diamonds to me. I did not open the packet. It contained three *masas* of diamond powder. I know this because Nanaji told me, and it also contained nine *masas* of diamonds. After getting them, I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with them. The Maharaja said, "Give it to Eshwant." He meant Eshwant Rao Yeola. He said, "The diamonds are for making a crown for the Swami of Akalkot." I gave these diamonds to Eshwant Rao. Some conversation then took place. I gave the diamonds to him at the private cutcherry outside the wall. I asked him, "What are you going to do with the diamonds?" Eshwant Rao said, "They are to be ground into powder and to be given to Phayre Saheb." I said "This is bad." I don't remember any further talk on that occasion between me and Eshwant Rao. I remember a report of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 1st Ashwin Wad, Monday. *(The calendar shows it to be 26th October.)* The report was on a Monday. I gave the packet of diamonds to Eshwant Rao. five or seven days before I heard of this attempt. The Maharaja on the day of this report came to the Camp and told me about it. I went with the Maharaja's retinue and got down at the Sevak's Dharmsala. He was going to the Camp to the Resident. The Sevak's Dharmsala is by the roadside, near the banyan tree in the Camp, just outside Camp limits. I had accompanied the Maharaja from the Palace to this place. It was eight o'clock in the morning. I got down because the Maharaja did not take me to the Residency. Having got out at the Sevak's Dharmsala, I sat there doing nothing till the Maharaja came back, and then I got into his carriage and drove with him to my own house, where I got out. As we drove back, the Maharaja said, "There is a report at the Residency." I asked "What about?" The Maharaja said, "Narsu used to come every day; he did not come to-day. Raoji made haste and put it." I said, "What is the cause of the haste?" The Maharaja said, "Narsu Jamedar was not outside on guard* for the purpose of whistling. That's the cause of the report." I had more talk about this. The Maharaja said, "Salam ran to Raoji's house. He went there for the purpose of taking the packets and throwing them into the fireplace where the old woman was making bread. Raoji went to his house, because he was not quite sure whether Salam would or would not destroy the packets.† Raoji went to his house. I don't know whether Raoji threw away the packets or not." The Maharaja added, "This is a bad affair." I don't remember that the Maharaja said anything else. I left the Maharaja at my own house. Before this I may have had talk with the Maharaja about this matter. I don't remember. After taking my leave, I went into the Haveli at 11 o'clock the same day. I saw the Maharaja.

* (*Pahera*) watch.

† The word may also be interpreted as "powder."

He was sitting on Lakshmi Bai's bench and was speaking to Nana Saheb Khanvelkar. They were talking about that noise (*bombat* or exciting report) about the poison. I was at a distance and could not hear what they said; I was five or seven cubits off and did not join in their talk. On the same day, Monday, I again saw the Maharaja at noon. He was then sitting on Lakshmi Bai's bench, as I have told. Then the Maharaja and Nana Saheb and I got into a carriage and drove to the race-course, which is outside the city, on the other side of the Railway. In that drive the Maharaja said, "You should keep yourself well informed of any enquiry that may take place in this matter." The Maharaja addressed this to me and Nana Saheb both, regarding the poison. He said, "You should communicate the particulars to me." I did make enquiries that night of several people who came. I next day told the Maharaja what I had learnt. No other person was present. I said, "Raoji had not been found." I mean that he had not been taken up. The Maharaja said, "He is a very clever man and a liar (*labad*)." He said nothing else. On the Tuesday after the Monday of hearing about the poisoning, I saw Salam and Eshwant Rao. I mean the same Tuesday I spoke of Raoji not being arrested. I saw them at the Haveli in the presence of the Maharaja. The Maharaja desired them to enquire about the case of poisoning. I may have had other conversations about it with the Maharaja. I don't remember them just now. I remember going with the Maharaja on Thursday, and I got down at the Dharmsala. I usually went as far as that with him when he went to the Residency. During the time Colonel Phayre was Resident, I did not go with the Maharaja to the Residency. I remember Sir Lewis Pelly coming to relieve Colonel Phayre. I did not go with the Maharaja when he went to pay respects to Sir Lewis Pelly. I did go with the Maharaja to Sir Lewis Pelly on one occasion. I saw Sir Lewis Pelly. The Maharaja went to the Residency. He took me to give evidence of some conversation the Maharaja had had with Narayenji; Raji Pandarang. The Maharaja had some talk with Sir Lewis Pelly, and when about to depart he introduced me to Sir L. Pelly near the door. I don't remember having had a conversation with the Maharaja about the poisoning after Sir Lewis Pelly came. I did not see Raoji at all except on one occasion at Nowsari. I remember Mr. Souter coming to Baroda, I heard of it. After Mr. Souter came, I had a talk with the Maharaja about the poison. Raoji had been arrested and released. Thereupon the Maharaja said, "The man with the proof (*mûda*) has been released; so there is no apprehension." I don't remember the occasion of the Maharaja saying this. It was after Mr. Souter came. I remember hearing of Raoji's arrest. The Maharaja was told by me, "When Raoji was again arrested, he made a confession." The Maharaja said, "I too have heard so." I don't remember if he said anything more. Raoji made his statement and got a certificate of pardon. The Maharaja said, "If any enquiry takes place here, do not admit anything." He also said to Nana Saheb, Eshwant Rao and Salam, "Do not admit anything." I don't remember, without a particular question being asked me, if the Maharaja said anything else on that occasion. I remember Salam and Eshwant Rao being arrested on the 15th Margsir Shudh Purnima 14th or 15th (*22nd or 23rd December*). There was a note from the Residency directing that they should be sent there. The Maharaja told me that he had sent Eshwant Rao and Salam to the Residency. don't recollect the occasion he told me this. It was the evening of the day they were sent. It was not when the note was sent but in the evening that the Maharaja said this. He said "I have cautioned (*takid*) those two not to confess anything." The Maharaja said nothing more. Eshwant Rao and Salam went to the Residency and came back. They were afterwards sent for again by the Resident and returned the same day. I saw them before they went to the Residency the second time. I saw them at the Haveli—upstairs. Nana Saheb Khanvelikar met me. He was not present. I saw the Maharaja in the evening—after Eshwant Rao and Salam had been sent to the Residency. The Maharaja said, "I have cautioned those two not to acknowledge anything." The Maharaja said nothing more that I remember. I can't remember if he said anything next day. I was arrested on the evening

of the day the Maharaja was arrested. I don't remember what day. It was the day after the Sankrant. On the day the Maharaja was taken I went to the Haveli. At 9 o'clock the Haveli was attached, and all the rooms were sealed up, and a guard placed over the Palace. I was arrested at 8 or 9 o'clock of the morning. Mr. Jackson and Gajanand Vithal said to me, "You should be present at your post: your papers and monies and other things are to be sealed up." I was present when my private cutchery and the Haveli were sealed up. I went home and was immediately sent for again. I was confined in the Senapati's cutcherry in the Haveli, for two days, under a guard of Sepoys, not military, *pardesi* Sepoys. I was brought from Senapati's Cutcherry to the Residency by Sepoys of the Foujdar of Baroda. I was put at the Pesidency under a guard of European soldiers, and so guarded for 16 days, and since then I have been under a police guard. Since I made a confession, I have been in charge of the police. Till then I was in charge of European soldiers. I confessed, because I was tired of being under a guard of European soldiers. One day I was sent to attend a tent at a garden in the rear of the Residency. The two Khan Bahadurs were there; and Balvant Rao, Secretary, who is a Karkoon sent for from Ahmedabad, and one Bhau Kibbe who is a Karkoon. There were also Police Sepoys. Then Khan Bahadur said, "I want to examine the papers in your box." He sent for me in order that I might be present at the opening of the seals. The box contained the Maharaja's private (*khangi*) papers. It had been sealed up in my presence. It was in the tent where I was called. The seals were large and of wax. They were unbroken. The box was opened in my presence, and Balvant Rao Kirtan and Bhau Kibbe began to examine; also the two Khan Bahadurs did so. I remained in the tent examining the papers half an hour. I said nothing to the Police, but they said, "It would be well if you would tell what is the truth." They said no more. Nobody else spoke to me. From the tent I was taken back to the guard of European soldiers. In the tent Khan Bahadur said something to me. *(Objection being taken by Serjeant Ballantine the question is not put.)* Two days after the examination of the papers in the tent I made my statement to Mr. Richey. Sir L. Pelly, Mr. Jackson, and Captain Seagrave were present; also the two Khan Bahadurs and Gajanand Vithal and Balvant Rao Secretary. When I made my statement, I had received a promise of pardon from Sir L. Pelly. I had not been informed by anybody as to what Raoji Havildar or Narsu Jemadar had said. I was under a guard of European soldiers. When under guard, no one communicated with me. On the day I got a certificate, the two Khan Bahadurs and Gajanand Vithal said to me, "Tell the truth and you will get a pardon," and they showed me a book (*chopadi*) of law (*kaida*). That was all that was said to me. I have said I saw Raoji at Nowsari. This was when the Maharaja went to Nowsari. I saw him at the Maharaja's bathing place. The Maharaja, Raoji and Salam were sitting there. At that time it was 10 or 11 o'clock at night. I had been sent for from my lodging. The Maharaja on my arrival said, shewing me a paper, "Read this." It was Jumna Bai's complaint to the Governor; Jumna Bai is the widow of Khanderao Maharaja. She is at Poona or thereabouts. I read it and took a copy of it. The paper was given back to Raoji. He took it back with him. I made a copy of it by direction of the Maharaja. I was used to read papers to the Maharaja—Maratha papers. They were private *yads* or papers received from the private department. The private department accounts were kept on separate pieces of paper, not in books, I was in the habit of taking a *yad* or receipt* from the person to whom the Maharaja used to direct me to make a payment. I used to make an endorsement in my handwriting to the *yad*. I did so before the receipt (*bharpai*) was taken. Before making the payment I got the Maharaja's sanction. I got his sanction orally. The paper shewn me is one of these *yads*. It bears my endorsement.

The Sankrant in 1875 was Wednesday, the 13th January.

Bharpai.

Paper shown to witness. Translation read by Mr. Scoble. Document recorded as A 1.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO SUCH DOCUMENTS BEING ADMITTED. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT AS THEY SHEW A COURSE OF BUSINESS AND PAYMENTS BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE MAHARAJA, THEY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT.

It is here written generally "paid for articles." The names of persons to whom specific items are to be paid are entered. My endorsement follows. I point it out on the back. It begins, "In accordance with the above memorandum." Then follows the receipt. A *rozkirdi* (daily account) and *talebands* both monthly and annually also were made. The daily account was kept on loose sheets. It shewed the amount credited and disbursed during the day. The monthly account was kept on several sheets of paper stuck together. The yearly account was written on several loose sheets stuck together. I don't know if the yearly account relating to this *yad* has been made or not. Balvant Rao used to keep the daily journal. I simply put on my endorsement. Balvant Rao did the rest. I don't know the pay of Eshwant Rao. Eshwant Rao's pay was not in my private department: it was under the Fadnis. Salam was not paid in my department. I have paid money to Eshwant Rao and Salam out of private money in my charge. That *yad* refers to it. But I have not paid them for wages. As to goods brought from Bombay referred to in the *yadi*, no goods were received. This statement was made because payments were to be made to persons here. Servants employed at the Residency were meant. If payments were for goods, the Maharaja directed them to be entered accordingly: but if the payments were for such persons, the Maharaj directed entry in this manner. If for goods, the entry was made like this, but the merchant's name and particulars of the goods received were entered.

Witness looks at Exhibit A 1.

This is another *yad* from my Khangi records and bears my endorsement. It shows a payment of Rupees 18 to Eshwant Rao. It professes to relate to goods received from Ahmedabad and is like the last. It contains neither the name of the merchant, nor particulars of the goods. The next paper shown me is one of these *yads* and bears my endorsement. It shows goods received from Salam Walad Ali Arab. No goods were brought from Ahmedabad.

A document shown to witness, dated 29th November 1873, and recorded as B1.

A document is shown and recorded as C1, dated 6th December 1873.

The next is one of these *yads* and bears my endorsement; it is for Rupees 300 for goods brought from Ahmedabad for Eshwant Rao and paid to Salam. Salam received money. We got no goods.

Another document shown dated 9th December 1873, and recorded as D1.

This is another *yad* with my endorsement. I have seen all these. They are all from my private dufter and bear my endorsement. One of these relates to fireworks brought from Bombay by Salam. He never brought any. Eshwant Rao in Ashwin or Kartik of last year brought some. In Paush Sudh 1930 no fireworks were brought by Eshwant Rao or Salam. No fruit was brought by Salam from either Bombay, Ahmedabad, or Poona. The persons who used to bring fruit and fireworks for the Maharaja are different persons, and there is an account in their names. The fruits were entered in the *Sillekhana* or the private department. There may be a separate account for Salam for fruits, but without seeing the *yads* I cannot say. All the sums entered as paid on these *yads* were paid to the persons mentioned therein and the receipts therein, entered. The payments were made by the Maharaja's directions. The payments were entered as for goods from Bombay, fruits, and fireworks, by the Maharaja's directions.

Another document shown, and recorded as E1.

Other documents put in witness' hands.

The above documents are recorded as F1. to Q1., both inclusive.

BARODA,
8th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XLI.—DAMODHAR TRIMBAK RECALLED

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble:—I spoke of two occasions of getting diamonds. The arrangement was made according to the Maharaja's instructions through me. I asked the Maharaja if the money for the diamonds should be paid. He said yes. I arranged for the payment. Nanaji Vithal has the lighting department in his charge, and some money had been received by him as kaser (savings). He had those monies,—not me. The amount of money from savings was credited. This is the yad received from Nanaji Vithal. It bears my endorsement that it should be credited. It was entered as paid for a feast to Brahmans on account of Swami Narayen. Besides the Rupees 1,706 there is another yadi also relating to saving, and it is this shewn me, and bears my endorsement. Besides the sums thus credited to nuzerana and the other account, I say from looking at the paper now shown me, that it is the order relating to the above feast to Brahmans, and it bears my endorsement. It was written in the yad that the money was paid for the feast to Brahmans, but it was really paid to Nanaji Vithal under the general instructions of the Maharaja. I asked the Maharaj if the money due to the jewellers was to be paid. He said "Yes." It was my business to see out of what balance it should be paid. I entered it as paid to Rameshwar—in reference to the two packets I mentioned yesterday. Q.—But if it was paid to jewellers, why enter it to the Brahmans' feast? Because the money paid for the diamonds was not to be credited in the jewel account. Q.—Why not? The Maharaj first of all said "Enter these diamonds as for medicine for making dust of them, reducing them to ashes." Accordingly an entry to that effect had been made in the jewel department. Afterwards when there was a noise (report) about the poisoning of Colonel Phayre, then I asked the Maharaj, with regard to the entry of diamonds credited as reduced to ashes, whether diamonds could be reduced to ashes. The Maharaj said they could not. On that occasion I asked "What am I to do with the entry made to the effect that they were for medicine and for reducing to ashes?" The Maharaja then said "If the entry has been credited, tear it up, remove the paper." I told Nanaji Vithal to remove it if that was the case. He did so. Therefore the amount was entered as paid for Swami Narayen. Q.—Did you report this to the Maharaja? A.—I had received once for all an order that on such occasions I might assign any reason I liked. I said yesterday that I twice got arsenic from Nurudin. No money has been paid for the arsenic. Nurudin was promised the business of the Sillekhana. After the report (noise or rumour) he asked me for Rupees 200. By Sillekhana I mean the dispensary. By the report I mean the rumour about the poisoning. He said "The Borah in the Camp wants that money." By Camp he meant the Camp of the Residency. Nurudin came to me to the Palace (*wara*). Q.—What took place?

Document shewn.

Mr. Scoble reads translation of above document. The original is recorded as R1.

Document shewn. Mr. Scoble reads translation. The original is recorded as S1.

Document shewn. Translation read, and original recorded as T1.

(Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objects. The President rules that the conversation may explain the act.)

Nurudin said "I brought that arsenic from the Camp and gave it. The first packet had not been entered, and the second packet had been entered in the name of Khangiwala," that is, myself (the witness).

By Sir R. Meade:—He meant entries in the shop of the Borah in the Camp.

By Mr. Scoble:—He said that the Borah in the Camp had told him that his books had been seized and taken to the Residency. "If you wish that name which has been entered to be concealed, pay me two hundred rupees." I said to Nurudin Borah "Pay the money out of your pocket, and then the amount will be allowed to you in the Sillekhana business, which it is proposed

to give to you." Nurudin said nothing to this. I did not see him after. Nurudin did not tell me the name of the Camp Borah. Yesterday I said I saw Raoji only once, *i.e.*, at Nowsari. I did not see Raoji at the Haveli in Baroda. I heard that Colonel Phayre was suffering from a boil. I heard that in the month of Bhadrapad (September) last year. I don't quite remember. Salam mentioned it to the Maharaj. I was then present. Salam said "Colonel Phayre has got a boil on his head of this size," pointing with his fingers, and that he used to get Raoji to apply a plaster to the boil, and that Raoji had put some arsenic on the plaster—a pinch of arsenic, and that after the plaster was applied, the Saheb felt a burning sensation, in consequence of which he took it off. I heard that. I don't remember the Maharaj saying anything to that. I remember about arsenic to be given to Salam as medicine: after that, eight or fifteen days after or before this conversation. It was about that time. The medicine about which I received order was to be prepared by the Hakim. The Maharaj said "Send to the Hakimji large ants and serpents and the urine of a black horse." If the Maharaj said anything more I don't remember it now. I gave orders to have these things brought. These articles were ordered to be sent to the Hakim. I afterwards got a small bottle from the Hakim. Gujaba brought me this. It is the one I described yesterday. I said yesterday it was a small bottle, and that I put the contents into a bottle which had contained attar. I don't recollect if the bottle Gujaba brought me was stopped by bees-wax, or by a stopper. I fastened the bottle which I gave Salam with cotton and bees-wax. It was a glass bottle. I know the Maharaj received information of what passed at the Residency. Notes used to be sent by Raoji to the Maharaj through Salam. I know this, because the Maharaj used to direct me to read them. I did use to read them. After having read them to the Maharaj, I used to tear them up.

Four bundles of vernacular papers shewn witness.

The four bundles shown me are *rozkirdies* (daily journals) kept at the place where I used to work. There are four in my hands. One is for the 11th Shrawan Wad (*6th September, Sunday*). I find an entry of Rupees 119-8-0. Part thereof is obliterated with ink. I did not pour the ink over that entry. A karkoon did by my orders. The name of the karkoon to whom I gave the order is Balwant Rao, son of Raoji. The reason for my giving this order is as follows: In the entry it was stated generally "Goods in the name of Salam," and there was no yadi of particulars of the articles. Therefore as there might be some enquiry after the report of the poisoning, I directed that ink should be poured over that part.

THE PAPER WITH THE OBLITERATION IS RECORDED AS U1.

Exhibit P1 is shewn to witness.

The entry in P1 relates to the entry which bears an obliteration.

Paper shewn and recorded as V1.

In the paper shewn dated Jesht Wad 9th (= *8th June* 1874) there is an obliterated entry. The reason of the obliteration was that Salam's name was entered there. It relates to Rupees 1,000 paid to Salam.

Exhibit N1 shewn.

The paper shewn me is the yad relating to above item.

Rozkird shewn, and recorded W1.

The next paper shewn me is another of these rozkirds. It is dated 3rd Ashwin Shud (= *13th October* 1874). It has a partly obliterated entry over Salam or Eshwant's name. I can tell by looking at the yad.

Q1 is shewn

The paper (Q1) is the yad in question. The obliteration was made by my orders for the same reason.

Rozkird shewn, and recorded X1.

The next rozkird shewn me is Ashad Wad 3rd (= *2nd July* 1874). The amount is Rupees 298-12-0. The yad shewn me relates to the entry which bears the obliteration.

Exhibit O1 shewn.

I don't remember what day it was I gave the order to obliterate the entries after the report had spread at the Residency.

When money was paid to give a feast to Brahmans, the person receiving the money gave a receipt for it.

Receipt shewn to witness under an order for payment, recorded as Y 1.

The paper shewn me is such a receipt. It has an endorsement of mine. Similar documents were always given in such matters.

If this* were an order for feeding Brahmans, the signature of Rameshwar should be on it. I ordered obliterations, because something must be done in order that the items might be altered as they were simply "articles" in the name of Salam without a yadi of particulars.

* Exhibit T 1 shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—All the accounts were not fictitious,—only portions made up for the purpose by the Maharaja's directions, given as there were occasions. I mean the Maharaj knew the occasions. I asked his permission. All I did was under his orders. If I had been accused of theft, I could produce the rozkird, four books, the receipt, the man who received, and the man who paid. By such orders of the Maharaj lakhs of rupees have been expended in the last four years, and when necessary, accounts falsified. I did the falsifications when directed by the Maharaja. The papers and receipts contain the orders to justify what I did. Except with the Fudnis (an official) there are no written orders. I have no authority in the Maharaja's handwriting. There are papers signed by Lakshmi Bai, the third wife of the Maharaja. She signed under the Maharaja's order. During the four years the Maharaj never signed any papers belonging to my department. There being entries in five places, I could easily defend myself with them. The general or annual statement was once signed by the Maharaj. You could get it if you like. It is under attachment. Before the attachment there was nobody but the Maharaj to examine my accounts. After that attachment the Police shewed the papers and said enquiry was to be made. They shewed me the papers on which ink has been poured. My pay was Rupees 200, and my brother's pay Rupees 400 a month. I was arrested on the evening of the same day as the Maharaj. I had heard reports about Raoji and Narsu and others being examined. If I got any information I used to tell the Maharaj. Why should I have personal interest? I had assisted in the attempted murder. I have an interest to save the Maharaj and myself. There being an attachment I must be saved now. I used to hear reports from the town. When Salam was at large, I heard directly from him. I did not when at large hear about Raoji's bottle. Nobody told me that he had received a bottle. I heard about powder put into Colonel Phayre's glass, and that it was arsenic and diamond dust. I heard that Raoji confessed to the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre, and I told the Maharaja. The entries were made in five places, and therefore could not be destroyed. I knew they related to my own acts as to the poisoning. All except two related to the bribes. I did not know there was an enquiry going on about the bribes. I swear I did not know when Mr. Souter was enquiring about them. I could not destroy all the papers as they were at different places. The papers at the Javerkhana were only one: that was caused to be destroyed. I could not have destroyed those shewn to-day; there being an entry by the Treasurer. There is a general day-book, 3rdly, a memorandum and receipt endorsed upon it, and after all that the journal now shewn is prepared. After that a monthly statement is prepared and sheets stitched up. Therefore to destroy so many papers in so many places would be difficult. If given in one month only, the papers might have been destroyed. The memoranda (yads) are on separate pieces of paper. If the money had been paid in one month, or at one time, the papers might have been destroyed. There was no opportunity to destroy papers in so many places: there was no help for it. People who poison are punished. I don't know what punishment is provided by law. It is whatever the Judges please. I have not seen that they hang for poisoning at Baroda. I did not destroy these papers as there was no convenience (*suvad* or opportunity). I could get the papers if the Maharaj desired me. The

papers were in my charge. At that time I was not aware that there would be an attachment, or that this time would come. I have no other reason for not destroying them. The ink was used to obliterate parts, because there were no particulars of goods to hide matters connected with Salam and with these transactions. I had orders to give, and I told the karkoon to do as he could conveniently. In order to prevent the Maharaj being accused, and to prevent this proof not being found, this thing was resorted to. I have not invented the story of these papers with a view to accuse the Maharaja.

By Sir Dinkur Rao:—Q.—The papers, as they stood, did not accuse the Maharaja. Had not your pouring ink on them the effect of implicating the Maharaja? A.—The Maharaja told me to make an arrangement, so I poured ink.

Cross-examination:—It did not occur to me at that time that these great pieces of ink on the papers would draw attention to them. Now I feel from the consequence that it was folly to pour this ink on them. I did not expect an attachment (*japti*); I did it toprevent the matter going out. I would not have got out of the jail unless I had made a confession of some kind. I was first put under a European guard, and for two days was kept in the Senapati Cutcherry. My companion was a sepoy. I mean two days and two nights. I used to sleep there where I used to sit. A sepoy watched to prevent me running away. Thence I was brought to the Residency, and was sent to a room guarded by soldiers. After 16 days, when I made a confession, I was sent to the Police. They send me here with a sepoy and to the tent, and I get up and sit down as they tell me. I am still in charge of Police sepoys, changed every four days. I don't know their names. I don't know what will happen to me when this is over. That depends on what the Judges say. I am guilty having confessed: if they like they will release me; if not, I must hear their sentence. If they don't believe me, I shall be punished: if they do, I shall be released. I have a certificate of pardon. There were as many plots to poison Colonel Phayre as are stated in my deposition. I gave these five things,—four tolas arsenic, two tolas diamond, and one bottle: if there was anything more, I don't know. By physician's stuff I mean serpent and ants and horse's urine. That may have been the first or second attempt. I don't remember which. I made a statement to Mr. Richey detailing the attempts as now read out to me (from* deposition). The physician's stuff was brought in the bottle by Gujaba, and transferred to the attar bottle. I can't remember the date. I did not know of the attachment and certificate of pardon in the future. If I had, I would have written dates down. It may have been in Ashwin (*October* 11*th*—*November* 9*th*). I am sure it was in that time. I don't remember how long before Divali. I can't say if it was one week or two weeks before Divali,—it may have been longer. When I gave this bottle I knew perfectly well it was for poisoning Colonel Phayre. I don't remember the day within a week. Asadh had passed two months before. I don't know what August is. Q.—Was it within Asadhwad and Shravan or Shudh? A.—No. Q.—Or within Shravan or Bhadrapad? A.—The first note written to the Foujdari was Bhadrapad Wad 9th (=4*th October* 1874). Since that day all this occurred, *i.e.* between Bhadrapad Wad 9th and Ashwin Wad 15th (=9*th November*). Arsenic could be had only through the Foujdari. I don't know whether arsenic could always be had on the order of the Maharaj. With the Maharaja's permission it could be had. Hormusji Wadia said he would give it after asking the Maharaj. The Maharaj had told me to bring arsenic. He had not issued order to the officer himself. He did not give an order, but told me to get it, and that it was for a horse. I last saw Nurudin after I was in confinement; he was confronted with me once. I don't remember how long ago. I have not seen him in the last two or three days, not in the last week. When he was confronted with me he did not say anything as to whether I told lies; but I told him I had given all in writing. I said to him "I have admitted I bought the arsenic from you." He did not in my presence say

* As to attempts by physician's stuff, poison in a plaster and arsenic.

anything, nor whether it was lies. He was taken away by some officer. I don't know who. I don't remember if it was Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali. How can I remember now? It was not Gajanand Vithal. I don't remember; it might be Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali. I said before him I had bought arsenic from him. I don't remember where he was taken to. Gujaba was brought before me—not by Akbar Ali, but by Gajanand Vithal. I told him I had told all about him. This was when he was sitting. He was also sent back. I have said I gave a bottle to Salam. I knew it contained poison. Gujaba brought the bottle by permission of the Maharaja to my house. I was with the Maharaja's procession. I got down, went to my house, and gave the bottle to Salam. When I gave it, the Maharaja was not present. I said, when giving it, "Take this to Raoji." It was not necessary to say what Raoji was to do. I did not say what he was to do. I knew what it was for. It was to be put in water to cause blisters on the body of Colonel Phayre by throwing it into his bathing water. I did not hear; I don't know if it was done or not. I gave the bottle two or four days before or after the Dassera. I never heard from anybody nor asked what became of the contents of the bottle. Whenever there was business Eshwant Rao used to come to the Palace on Mondays and Thursdays. Salam used to come for the procession, and if notes were to be brought, he used to come. I never asked Salam what had been done to Colonel Phayre. with the contents of the bottle. I had no curiosity.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—I said the accounts were in five places They were as follows: The order of the Maharaj, an oral order, to give money to certain persons. On this a *yad* is prepared. Then the Karkoon and the man who receives the money go to the treasurer with the *yad*. The treasurer has a small book, and the item is entered there. When the money is paid and received it is entered into the *rozkird* (daily account). From that rough *kird* the fair daily account shown to me is made. From the fair daily account the monthly account called *talebund* is prepared. From twelve *talebunds*, an annual account is prepared called *jharte talebund*. Every transaction passing through my hands would appear in all these. Thus any mistake can be detected back. During the last four years lakhs of rupees were paid by the Maharaja's orders. All his private accounts passed through my hands. I never received a written order from the Maharaja for any money during the four years so paid before. On one *talebund* alone the Maharaj had signed. The Maharaj did not sign orders about expenses made daily. He only signed one monthly *talebund* in my time. I mentioned one paper from the jewelry department which was torn up. It related to money expended for diamonds debited as expended for medical purposes. Before my arrest I had heard that Raoji had confessed and stated particulars (*khalasa*) and had got a certificate. After my arrest and before the time of my confession I had not become aware of the particulars of what Raoji and Narsu had said. My statement was taken down in English, and by a karkoon in Maratha. I at that time read the statement taken down in Maratha. It was correct and I signed it. This is the deposition, and it has my signature.

Maratha deposition shown taken by Mr. Richey before Sir Lewis Pelly, recorded as Z.1.

BARODA; 9*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

XLII.—HEMCHAND FATECHAND STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Hemchand Fatechand. I carry on business as a jeweller at Baroda. I know Nanaji Vithal day and night. He is in the Gaekwar's service. I took no jewels to him. Last Dassera I took none, nor about that time. I never took any diamonds to Nanaji Vithal

Not lately. But I did about last Dassera. Nanaji Vithal said, "Bring some diamonds." I took some, but they were given back to me. I took them from our house to Nanaji Vithal. They were returned. I did not take them there a second time. I did not any other time go to the Haveli with diamonds. I never did so after that. Nanaji Vithal purchased no diamonds from me about the time of last Dassera. I never received any money from Nanaji Vithal in payment for diamonds. I received from him a sum of money in the last Kartik—Kartik Margasir—which he owed me. I know Venayekrao Venkatesh. I took him some diamonds to the Haveli on the 7th or 8th of Aso Wad (= *31st October and 1st November*). He is the brother-in-law of Nanaji Vithal. He is employed at the Gaekwar's jewel office. I took these diamonds to the jewel office. I took the diamonds by Venayekrao's directions. On that occasion I took two packets of diamonds to Venayekrao. They were not bought—neither of them. They were rose diamonds (*bilandi*), 6 or 7 to a rati in weight. They were not very small nor very large. Nanaji paid me some money. It was on account of my dealings (*len-den*). I had given a *hundi* (bill of exchange) for Rupees 7,000 to Sivchand Kushalchand at request of Nanaji Vithal. I received the money in payment of the hundi. I got one sum of Rupees 2,000—another of 4,000, another of 2,000—another of Rupees 2,000. I received total Rupees 10,000. There were some other dealings also. The diamonds which I took to Venayekrao I gave back to the merchants who came to me to sell them. When I took the two packets of diamonds to the Haveli Damodhar Punt was not present. I did not see him. I never sold any diamonds to Damodhar Punt, nor to Venayekrao nor to Nanaji Vithal. I remember Mr. Souter examining me. MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO MR. INVERARITY CROSS-EXAMINING WITNESS AS TO WHAT HE SAID TO MR. SOUTER. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THE QUESTION MAY BE PUT TO REMIND WITNESS OF A PREVIOUS STATEMENT. My deposition was written down in Gujerathi. It was reduced to writing in the evening and I was made to sign it. It was not read over to me. I did not acknowledge that what was written was true. I was forced to sign it. I did not acknowledge anything. I did sign it in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. Gajanand Vithul said to me—"Don't speak; sign it." It was not read to me in presence of Sir L. Pelly. In his presence I did not say that it was true.

Deposition shewn to witness.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—This signature does not appear to me to be mine. It is not mine.

THE SAME QUESTION IS REPEATED AND SIGNATURE POINTED OUT. It is my signature.

Q.—Read the three lines above the signature. MR. NOWRAJI, THE INTERPRETER, READS THE GUJARATHI THREE LINES AND HANDS THE PAPER TO WITNESS. Are those three lines in your writing? A.—They are my handwriting. Q.—Show him the signature above those three lines. Is that signature your handwriting? A.—I have seen it. It is my signature. At the time I put my signature, great *zulm* (oppression) was used on me. I was confused and I was made to sign. I can read Gujarathi. I can't make this (the deposition) out well. I can make out part here and there, *e.g.*, the name Hemchand Fatechand. I can't read this document so as to understand it. (The part beginning "A few days after the last Dasera festival Nanaji Vithul directed me to bring some diamond chips which we did.") I did not make this statement to Mr. Souter. They caused him to write what they liked. By "they" I mean Gajanand Vithal. All that has been read out to me is false. I never said anything of the sort when I was examined by Mr. Souter. (Another extract read about Nanaji asking witness if the diamond chips had been used, and about witness substituting pages in his books after the rumour about the poisoning of Colonel Phayre). I did not say to Mr. Souter what has just been read to me nor anything like it. My books have been detained there for a month and a half.

Books shown to witness.

Q.—Are those the books you produced before Mr. Souter? A.—Yes, these are my books. I did not point out to Mr. Souter any entries in these books. Q.—Did you tell him that

certain entries would be found on certain pages in these books? A.—I did not say so. (Extract about the price of diamonds being Baroda Rupees 6,270,—and about entry of Rupees 3,000 credited at pages 10 and 24.) I did not say that to Mr. Souter, nor anything like that. No part read out to me of the statement is true. Since I made my statement to Mr. Souter I have been living at my house in the city. I have had no guard of any kind placed over me. I point out my jangad book (book of goods left with customers for approval). This is my jangad book for Samvat 1930. (*The calendar shews that Samvat* 1930 *ends on the 9th November* 1874.) I point out two entries in my *hand-writing*. Gajanand Vithul forcibly caused me to make this entry.

Entry pointed out about Rs. 2,770.
Second entry pointed out about Rs. 3,500.
About 44½ rutees returned.
Total 6,270 rupees.

I wrote this second entry at desire of Gajanand Vithul. Gajanand made me write one on the day in which it rained in a tent, before I made my statement to Mr. Souter. Q.—How many days before? A.—I wrote these entries on the same day in which at evening I made my statement to Mr. Souter.

BARODA;
March 9th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XLII.—HEMCHAND RECALLED:—

BY MR. INVERARITY.—This entry is in my writing. I wrote it together with the preceding entries. Gajanand said—"Write this entry in order that the other entry may not prove false."

Book shewn to witness and marked by the Secretary. The book is unpaged.

The entry is read about—one ruby finger ring* Aso Wad 14th (= 7 and 8th† November 1874.) The book is now marked as A2.

*Taken by Dosi Permanand Naranji for wearing price Rupees 21.
†= Ashwin.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—*Read entry shown yesterday Debit to His Highness Mulhar Rao Delivered to Damodhur Punt* personally. Diamonds belandi.

Aso Wad 14th:—

300 in number, 69¼ rutties, at Rupees 40 per rutie ...	...	2,770
Diamonds bilandi, 250 rutties, 70, at Rupees 50 per ruttie	...	3,500
Total	...	6,270

Returned purub diamonds coloured weighing 44½ rutties at Rupees 35 per ruttie.

The bilandi and other diamonds are different varieties. Bilandi diamonds sparkle. Bilandi diamonds are thin and brilliants are thicker. Gajanand caused that item to be fabricated. About that time I had no dealings about diamonds with the Maharaja or on his account.

There are items of dealings in these books relating to the Maharaja. I have not supplied any diamond chips to any body. I know diamond dust to be small diamonds. I don't know diamond "lôt." I never saw diamonds reduced to a powder. I was not examined (*zabani lidhe*) before Mr. Souter, but I was examined on two or three occasions. I don't know Mr. Souter (*Mr. Souter is pointed out to witness in Court.*) I was examined before two or three Sahebs. First of all I was examined before the Police (*zabani lidhe*), and then I was taken by the Police before two or three Sahebs. As to the signature I gave it before Gajanand and Sir L. Pelly. I had in the first instance been made to give my (*zabani*) deposition, and my signature was taken to it before. Gajanand sent for me and said—"Put your signature, say

Two other account books shown to witness.

nothing; if you don't I will imprison you." My signature was taken in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. I have already said I was threatened. Q.—Did you give your evidence befor Sir L. Pelly or had you given it already before Gajanand? A.—Gajanand made me forcibly sign my deposition, and I was afterwards made to sign before Sir Lewis Pelly. I was made to sign what had been written by Gajanand. Gajanand wrote down what he liked. It was not read over to me. Gajanand told me I would be sent to prison if I did not sign. I have been annoyed every day till now. Sepoys seize me and bring me up every day and detain me. I have not seen Gajanand since. I was up here to give evidence. I have not seen him since yesterday. I saw him yesterday before giving evidence He said—"an item of debit and credit of diamonds to the amount of three lacs has been made in your name which is false." He said nothing else. I did not see him yesterday after giving my evidence. I went home then.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM THE ENGLISH DEPOSITION MADE TO MR. SOUTER BEGINNING AT THE PLACE "A FEW DAYS AFTER IT BECAME KNOWN * * * TO POISON COLONEL PHAYRE." I have not sold diamonds nor has Nanaji come and asked me those questions. (Reads—"On hearing this I * * substituted.") As to above I do not know anything about that matter. (The Interpreter from the Gujerathi reads.—"The books which are now marked A B and C I produce." No question asked.) (Serjeant Ballantine reads the sentence about Rupees 6,270 and payment to witness of Rupees 3,000 received from Nanaji Vithal and (as the Gujerathi is translated) credited to Shivchand Khushal.) Q.—Look at pages 10 and 24 of your (*rozmel*) day-book. A.—Here is page 10. Q.—Is there any item of payment received? A.—There is a receipt of Rupees 2,000 from Nanajee Vithal (*Gharthi.*) It was on account of a *hundi* (bill of exchange) given by me. Q.—Look at page 24? A.—Yes. There is an item of Rs. 2,000 from the district called Dumala received from the karkoon employed, on account of money due to me for the hundi (bill of exchange). Q.—For Nanaji Vithal? A.—It was for the bill of exchange given by me on Shivchand Khushal. The paid bill of exchange has been received and is in Gajanand Vithal's possession. He caused me to give it up to him. There are three hundies. Gajanand Vithal has all my papers—12 of my books and 3 paid bills of exchange. This is one of those bills. There is a payment endorsed on it in the Deccanee letters.

Document shown to witness. Bill of exchange for Rs. 750.

Two other documents shewn him.

Here are the other two,—one for Rs. 3,000, and the other for Rs. 4,000. Total Rs. 7,000. The items pointed out just now in my books were received in part payment of these three hundies.

(*The Interpreter says one is dated* 10*th Asadh Shudh, Wednesday, without any year, and is for* 3,000 *rupees.*

Another for 4,000 *rupees, dated Tuesday,* 9*th Asadh Shudh, without any year.*)

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—I point out that the Samvat 1930 occurs on both bills for 4,000 and 3,000 rupees. (*The Interpreter reads the date of the other for* 750 *Rupees as Kartik Wad* 30, *Samvat* 1931 (= 8*th December* 1874). Q.—About Aso Wad 14th, when the entries of Rupees 2,270 and 3,500 were made, you had no dealings in diamonds with, or on account of, the Maharaj? A.—Not with him nor on his account Q.—Look at the first item on the page in question, and say whose handwriting it is? A.—I do not know the name of the Gumastha in whose writing it is. It is not in the handwriting of one of my Gumasthas. Any one who comes to my shop may write entries. It is a genuine entry. It refers to brilliants (*billian*). It is dated 13th Aso Wad of last year. (*The calendar shews* = 6*th November* 1874): (The Interpreter translates the entry about a brilliant headdress of brilliant diamonds. Total Rupees 28,000).

Q.—Now look at the entry above that, on the previous page. Do you see a red mark? A.—It is a genuine entry. I find it an entry of ornaments—brilliant diamond ornaments sold to His Highness. (*Witness reads* "*Rs.* 27,000, *one ornament called tangman* (*necklace*) *of the* 5*th Aso Wad last* (= 29*th October* 1874 *in calendar.*) (ANOTHER PAGE IS SHEWN).

Debited to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, Aso Wad 13th. By the hands of Nana Saheb, who has given his signature, Rupees 28,000. One *venan* (female head-dress) made of brilliant diamonds.

Entry about *tangman* (necklace) Rupees 27,000.

Debited to the account of Shrimant Mulhar Rao Gaekwar for Rupees 1,800, one pearl nose-ring.

Q.—Is that another entry of diamonds sold to the Gaekwar? A.—No, a nose-ring of pearls, dated 8th Aso Shudh (*the Interpreter says it is* 18*th October* 1874.) It was sold through Venayekrao or Nanaji Vithal by me. My Gumashta was in the habit of taking ornaments and delivering to which ever of those two might be present. I don't know to whom or on whose account they were received. It might have been thrown away. As to the sale, it was sold to the Sirkar and delivered to Nanaji Vithal. (*The Interpreter translates the entry.*)

Q.—Is not that book full of transactions about diamonds and ornaments sold by you to the Gaekwar in 1930? A.—What occurred is therein entered. There are many items.

Q.—Was not your evidence written down by Mr. Souter? (MR. SOUTER STANDS UP AND WITNESS LOOKS AT HIM.) A.—No, not that I remember. I don't remember him asking me questions in Hindustani, how could he if I gave no answers? I don't know. I don't understand Hindustani.

Q.—Or Mussalmani? A.—What's Hindustani or Mussalmani? I understand Gujerathi. I do not understand Hindustani What sort is it?

Q.—Was not the first part of your examination yesterday conducted in Hindustani? A.—Hindustani! I understand Gujerathi.

(DEPOSITION BEFORE MR. SOUTER IN GUJERATHI SHEWN.) Q.—Where did you write those three lines above your first signature? A.—I was made to write them at the bungalow of Sir Lewis Pelly—in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. I did not tell Sir L. Pelly about Gajanand practising *zulm* upon me. I did not, because I had been threatened. I made no complaint before Sir L. Pelly. Gajanand said, "You should give your signature, as we ask you to do. Don't raise any objection there about it." From 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. I was not allowed to get away. At one time I was kept in the Resident's bungalow, and at another near some trees near Gajanand Vithal's house. Even last night at 8 or 9 o'clock three sepoys came to my house and told me to go to the Fouzdar. I was not at home; my gomashta was taken to Ramchandar Fouzdar. He sits at the mandai in the city. I have only once been taken to the Residency. Every day I used to sit at the trees near Gajanand Vithul's house, daily for the last month and three-quarters. I was released a day before the assembling of this Commission.

Q.—Look at your (*jangadnond*) account book. Have any new leaves been put in since you first made it? A.—I put no new ones in, nor took any pages out, nor caused either such things to be done.

Account book shown. Exhibit A2.

Q.—Have any pages been put in or taken out? A.—Seven or eight leaves (*pan*) appear to have been removed. I point out the place. Old leaves appear to have been removed and new ones put in. [THE INTERPRETER SAYS THEY ARE THE TWO LAST LEAVES IN THE BOOK.] [THE WITNESS LOOKS AT THE PAGES WITH ENTRIES MARKED BY THE SECRETARY AT BEGINNING OF THIS DAY'S EXAMINATION.]

Q.—Is that page about the ruby ring a substituted page? A.—It has been used fraudulently (*daghalbazi malum padeche*). I can't say whether the page is new or old. These pages appear to me to be new, and the item to be a fraudulent one.

Q.—Take these two hundies of Rupees 3,000 and 4,000. Who are they drawn by and on whom? A.—They are both drawn on Hemchand Fatechand of Bombay. That is my firm at Bombay. They are drawn by Fatechand Somchand (javedi) jeweller. That is my firm here. They are drawn in favour of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona. Shivchand is a jeweller. Shivchand had sold some goods to Nanaji Vithal for his own purposes, and these hundies were given for them. Nanaji Vithal caused me to draw these bills of exchange—not in full payment. A balance of Rupees 100 or 150 remains, a small balance. Both of these hundies have been paid by my firm in Bombay on account of or to Shivchand Kushalchand. Both are dated Asad Shud. I have not given any hundies except these two in favour of Shivchand Kushalchand. I have entries in my books of payment of these Rupees 3,000 and 4,000. Give me my *nond*. [AN ACCOUNT BOOK IS GIVEN INTO WITNESS' HAND.] My ledger account may give the page of the *nond* (day book) [WITNESS GETS HIS LEDGER]. I have found it [WITNESS POINTS OUT AN ENTRY DATED JESHT WAD 12TH AND JESHT WAD 13TH FRIDAY.] Debited to account of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona two hundies, written and delivered at request of Shetjee for Rupees 7,000 on Bombay, at 19 Rupees and a half and 2½ annas. Drawn on Hemchandbhai Fatechand drawn from here by us. Payable immediately. Drawn Asad Shud. [*The Interpreter says Jesht Wad 12th and 13th = 11th and 12th June* 1874.] My account amounted to Rupees 10,000. I received Rupees 10,000 on these two hundies, with the exception of a small sum. A hundi was given to Nanaji Vithal's brother-in-law, Venayek Venkatesh, and the money was paid in cash, *i. e.*, Rupees 400 or 500 in cash.

The entry about the ruby ring is stated to be Asad 14th = 7th and 8th November.

Q.—How much exactly? A.—I must refer to the account (*khata*). The new ledger has not been posted. This hundi shown me is the one given to Nanaji's brother-in-law. I have it entered in my book to account of Shivchand Khusalchand. This was because Nanaji Vithal was owner of that account.

Hundi shewn for Rupees 750, dated Kartik Wad 30th Sumvut 1931 = 8th December 1874.

Q.—Show it? A.—The new ledger has not been posted up.

Q.—Look at your day-book (*Rozmel*) [looks]. Here are particulars. (INTERPRETER READS AN ENTRY OF RUPEES 750 AND ITEM FOR EXCHANGE RUPEES 155-10-0 dated Kartik Wad 30th and Rupees 94-6-0 in cash. Altogether Rupees 1,000.) A.—This item is a correct entry. The hundi was given to Nanaji Vithal's brother-in-law, also the cash, not to Shivchand Kushalchand.

Q.—Look at page 10 of your day book already referred to. Do you find Rupees 2,000 credited to Shri Poonawala, and Rupees 2,000 credited to account of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona? A.—Yes. [THE INTERPRETER READS DATE, &C.] The words (*haste pote*) "by himself" very likely mean me. I got the money in cash from Nanaji Vithal. It means me. (The Interpreter reads the date, "Wad 9th and 10th Thursday.) It means the month of Kartik, as stated earlier in the account (9th and 10th Kartik (= 2nd and 3rd December 1874 Thursday being the 3rd per calendar.) Who says Gajanand Vithal got this written? It is a genuine entry. Q.—Look at page 24. A.—The date here is Margshir Wad 10th and 11th (=*2nd and 3rd January* 1875) per calendar. "The amount is Rupees 2,000 credited to account of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona, Rupees 2,000 in ready cash. Examined coin. Received by the hands of your gomashta Kuberji who made payment from Dumala." This Kuberji is very likely gumasta of Damala Department, but is not a servant of Shivachand. There is a karkoon employed in the Dumala Mahal who used to do business for Nanaji Vithal. His name is Nanchand. He may have brought the money. The entries of Rupees 2,000 are not hundies, but cash dealings. The hundi of Rupees 750 and two items of Rupees 2,000 relate to my dealings with Nanaji Vithal, in respect to hundies of Rupees 7,000 and other dealings

and transactions. Q.—How do you make up Rupees 10,000? A.—Hundies paid Rs. 7,000, with exchange, it is Rs. 8,500, that other bill of exchange Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 400 or 500 sundry monies. Nanaji Vithal bought a necklace (*khanti*) from Shivchand Kushalchand: portions of the necklace were sold from time to time. I thus sold the value of it up to Rs. 4,000, and Nanaji himself sold Rs. 2,000, and the balance I received in cash. In order to ascertain the loss which might occur on the sale of that ornament, it was entered to the account of Shivchand, which was owned by Nanaji. I don't observe that the pages of the *rozmel and nond* have been tampered with.

By Serjeant Ballantine:—I have not sold any loose diamonds of late. Q.—Is there any entry of any such sale in your books? A.—What the books state is true. I don't remember their contents exactly.

By the President:—My books were seized about one month and three-quarters ago from this time. They were all seized then—12 books of mine. Until then I used them in the way of my business.

By Sir R. Meade:—The seizure of my books occurred I think in the month of Paush. (The calendar shews Paush to begin on the 8th January), but I don't remember the day. This book (Exhibit A2) is the Jungwad book for the Hindu year Samvat 1930. It terminated with Samvat 1930.

By the President:—There is an entirely new set of books for the new year. I was made to write this item (of which the total is Rupees 6,270). After this item there were originally no other leaves. Q.—Then, if they were no leaves written beyond this, what was the use of removing them and placing others? A.—I was terrified. *Question repeated*—Whether there were other pages written or not? I do not rightly remember. Yesterday, when I was leaving this place, I was desired to wait by a Police sepoy, and made to wait five or six minutes, and then I was made to wait outside the outer gate. A sepoy at the gate of the compound desired me to wait, and said "I will let you go when I receive permission to do so from Gajanand and the Saheb." Afterwards he let me go, and I went home in the evening, and sepoys came to my house at 10 o'clock at night. The sepoys had no conversation with me except what I have recounted.

Baroda, 10*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) John Jardine,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIII.—NANAJI VITHAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble.—I am a Brahman employed in the jewel department of His Highness the Gaekwar as Superintendent of it. I know Damodhar Punt. I remember getting some order before the Dassera from him. Diamonds were required for the purpose of reducing them to ashes. I sent for diamonds from two or three persons. Three jewellers brought to me diamonds at the Haveli,—one was Ghelasha, another Pratabsha, and another Hemchand Fatechand. I kept them one day, *i. e.*, the diamonds got from Hemchand, and I shewed them to Damodhar Punt. The other two brought their diamonds the following day. Those got from Hemchand I informed Damodhar Punt of, and kept them with me. On the following day the other two persons brought their diamonds. The diamonds belonging to all three were shewn to Damodhar Punt. He approved of some—those of Hemchand. Those belonging to the other two were returned. Those of Hemchand were weighed and taken. They weighed about 68 or 68½ raties. After weighing they were given to Damodhar Punt. A yad was made about them by one of my two Karkoons. I did not see it. The Karkoon prepared and recorded it. I

gave him oral instructions. Afterwards 5, 7, or 10 days after other diamonds were brought from the same man—Hemchand—by direction of Damodhar Punt—*parab* diamonds and *bilandies*. Hemchand brought them. They were also taken. The quantity was 74, 73½, or 73¾ ratics. They were brought according to Damodhar Punt's instructions and given to him. The entry of them was made on the former memorandum: the same piece of paper. The price was fixed. I don't remember it orally. What was written at the Bunia's house is correct. I remember it partly. It was a few rupees over 6,000 (six thousand). The diamonds bought on these occasions were parab (flat) and bilandi (rose) diamonds—2, 3, or perhaps 1 or ¾ to a rati. I did not weigh them separately. I did make a payment to Hemchand in respect to these diamonds. I paid him three thousand rupees on that account in two sums. They were Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively. Rs. 2,000 were to be taken from Damodhar Punt. I had to pay him some money. The memoranda were prepared, and the payments made, according to Damodhar's instructions. Some venetians (putlies) were sold on account of nuzzerana.

Exhibit S 1 shewn.

The paper shewn me is one of those yads, and bears my signature on that subject. The proceeds were to be credited to the private department. The other relates to the light department.

Exhibit R 1 shewn.

The yad shown me is the one. I had the money of those yads in my hands. I disbursed Rs. 2,000. I caused a Parik to pay that sum. The Parik's name is Namchand. He is the Parik (Shroff) in the Dumala Mahal. I paid the Rs. 1,000 from my own house—in cash. A hundi was given for Rs. 2,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 was paid. I had paid Hemchand Rs. 2,000. On account of those Rs. 2,000 a hundi of Rs. 1,000 was taken from him. The other Rs. 1,000 remained with him, and on this account Rs. 1,000 were allowed him. I mean on account of diamonds. The hundi which I had taken from him was for Rs. 1,000. Some cash may have been taken, and the hundi was for the balance. I don't know whose name the hundi was in. If I see it, perhaps I can tell.

HUNDI OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR Rs. 750 SHEWN.

This is the hundi. Some must have been taken in cash. I don't remember if this is the hundi in question. The Rs. 2,000 were Baroda rupees. The yad on which these two transactions were written was on the records of the Karkoon Atmaram. I don't know his father's name. At the end of the Diwali Damodhar Punt asked for the yad and received them. I mean about the end of the five Diwali days. He received them from me. He took them and said, "I will tear them up." I don't know if he destroyed them or not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I am the Darogah of the jewel department. My duty is to take care of ornaments in the jewel-room and give them out when the Sirkar wants to wear them; also to purchase jewels. Damodhar Punt told me these diamonds were wanted to be made ashes for medicine (*aushada*). I never saw diamond used as medicine. I have not seen diamond-dust (*lôt*). I have been employed with diamonds only for 4 or 5 years. I never heard of diamond-dust, nor saw it. I have been staying at Baroda in charge of the Sirkar, of the Khan Bahadur Police. From the day of arrest of the Maharaj, I have been made to sit, and I considered myself as confined. I don't know why. I have not asked the reason. I am not charged with anything. The jewel department was in my charge, and when the Raja was arrested, perhaps I was. Attachments were made at the palace and guards placed. I was sitting at the Wara 15 or 20 days, and I told about Hemchand after I came to the camp. For those 15 or 20 days nobody asked me anything. I was in imprisonment at the Wara, in Senapati's Cutcherry under a guard of pardeshi sepoys. Nobody came to me there. I was sent for here. Some sepoy went there: there is a Karkoon called Vishnu Punt. Vishnu Punt gave me directions; and in company with a sepoy I came in a gari to Gajanand Vithal, who asked me, "How many diamonds were purchased at the Javerkhana in the month of Ashwin?" He asked me generally, not what I

had purchased of Hemchand. I said they had been purchased. I had not heard what Narsu and Raoji had said. I was arrested on the same day as the Maharaja. I had heard nothing of these people having been examined. I know nothing about them. I never heard that they had been examined. I am speaking of that time. I did not hear of it then, not till after I came here. After the Diwali I heard that some attempt had been made to poison. At that time I did not hear that Raoji or Narsu had been examined. I knew that they were in prison. I did not know that Raoji had made a statement. Gajanand Vithal did not tell me about any statement made by them. He told me to tell the truth. I was threatened, and told that if I did not tell the truth I should know the result. I thought that meant I might on telling falsehood be put in prison. What the Sirkar may do will be felt. Whether to get out of the power of the police or not is not in my power. Gajanand did not write down my statement, but got it orally. He took me to a Saheb, not Mr. Souter, but some Saheb who lives in a bungalow, and whose name I don't know. Pelly Saheb was then present, when the other Saheb wrote it down. I made my statement before both. I did not know of Damodhar Punt making a statement. Before going to Sir Lewis Pelly I had been 20 days in custody first and now for a month. The next Saptami will make two months.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE.—The pardeshi sepoys at Senapati's Cutcherry were Gackwar's men. The guards were sent from here. Inside, the Gackwar troops were under the guards. I was taken at 8 at night to Sir Lewis Pelly the same day I was sent for by Gajanand Vithal.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO.—I am Darogah of the jewel department and responsible head of it. Besides the *yads* produced no other accounts have been kept of these particular things, but such accounts are kept as a custom in debit and credit. There is no entry in my accounts of these purchases. Damodhar Punt took away the yad. I have not a credit entry of Rs. 6,000 diamonds received from Hemchand. In our department such ledger accounts (*khates*) are not kept, and there is no voucher. Q.—Can purchases to a lakh of rupees be made orally? A.—The entry is made item by item, and details are given below. As regards other ornaments, there is a ledger account of Hemchand, but not of these diamonds, as the yad was taken away. In the accounts of Hemchand each item of the diamond is entered. In the yad what was written was "diamonds purchased from Hemchand Fatechand." Q.—In the Nagwadi yad, why was no entry of these Rs. 6,000 of diamonds made? A.—A paper has to be prepared at the end of the month. Q.—How can a Saukar's account be kept without entering weight, price, and number? A.—At the time of making payment a yad is prepared in the Khangi (private) department, and that yad specifies weight, price, and particulars. In the Javerkhana here vouchers will be found from of old. How can I say if a Saukar's book, or my oral statement shall be considered weighty? Whether my yad is true or false is to be judged by the state of mind of the Sirkar.

BARODA, *March 10th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIV.—ATMARAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Atmaram bin Raghonath. I was Karkoon in the Gackwar's jewel department, whereof Nanaji Vithal was chief man. Last Diwali diamonds were purchased. About 8 days before the Diwali diamonds were brought by four merchants. The name of one was Hemchand Fatechand. I think Ghela Hemchand was another, but am not sure. Pratabsha was another. These diamonds were brought by the merchants into the room of the Jâmdarkhana. I mean the Javerkhana (jewel-room). Afterwards those of Hemchand

were purchased; those of the others were to be returned. Nanaji Vithal has an assistant, a Karkoon, named Venayek, who wrote some entry about the purchase from Hemchand. I mean Venayek Venkatesh. It was kept in his dufter; it was given to me 4 or 5 days after. I kept it in the dufter (record) for 4 or 5 days more. Nanaji Vithal sent for me one day and took that yad from me. I have not seen that yad since then. I heard in the city of an attempt made to poison Colonel Phayre. Nanaji took the yad from me about Diwali time after I heard of that attempt.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I am still in the jewel department. Ganpatram Mahajan is now the head of it. Small diamonds are called diamond chips. They are not the pieces cut off in cutting diamonds. I never saw pounded diamond. I was 12 years in the jewel department. The Maharaj used to buy diamonds, small and large, loose as well as made into ornaments. He has a large quantity. Nanaji Vithal approved of the diamonds shewn by Hemchand. Sometimes I was called in by Nanaji Vithal when he purchased and weighed diamonds. I was present on this occasion. Venayekrao made a yad with his own hand, which he kept by him. That is all I know. I never saw the diamonds again. These small diamonds are used for the purpose of setting. I did not know that Nanaji had returned those small diamonds to Hemchand. The diamonds were taken in the manner described, and Nanaji took the yad. The 2nd or 3rd day after that I asked the merchant Hemchand, "Did you "take your diamonds away?" He said "yes." Nanaji said, "I am going to take "the yad away; they are not to be purchased." He said, "I don't want to "purchase the diamonds. I am going to return them. I don't want to buy "them." Nanaji did not tell me not to buy the chips, as he had returned them to Hemchand. I was examined by Mr. Souter. (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine reads from English deposition.)

"*Nanaji Vithal told me, when receiving the yad, that I was to make no entry of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchand.*"

What I have deposed is true; they were to be returned to him.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—Nanaji Vithal knows—I don't—whether there were loose diamonds in the Javerkhana* when the merchants brought the diamonds. The ornamentation of a scabbard or sword hilt with diamonds—small ones—was going on, and also a jacket was being ornamented at that time. The diamonds used for those had been in store, from what time I don't know, but there is a balance of small diamonds going on from year to year always in store.

* Jewel-house.

BARODA, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLV.—BALVANTRAO RAOJI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Balvant Raoji. I was in the private (Khangi) treasury department, employed under Damodhar Punt. These four documents refer to payments which have been made to persons out of the private treasury. I notice in them some obliterations made by ink. I do not know how they came to be obliterated.

Exhibits U1, V1, W1, and X1 shewn to witness.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

BARODA, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLVI.—RAMESHWAR STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Rameshwar Morarji. I am a disciple at the temple of Swami Narayen here. I may be called the head man. I did not receive money from the Gaekwar Sirkar for feeding Brahmans in Margashir last; if I had, I should have given a receipt. In that month I did not receive a sum of Rs. 3,632 from or on behalf of the Maharaj. I used to give my signature in writing on such occasions, and then the money was paid me.

Exhibit Y1 shewn.

This writing is not mine. If it refers to Asâdh Shudh, it is right. A feast was given to Brahmans that month, for which I gave a receipt. I know Bholanath Punjaram—my man. I know that man's writing; this is it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—In Asâdh I received Rs. 1,125. The paper shewn me is the receipt for that exact sum (Exhibit Y1).

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—The Rs. 1,125 were for the purpose of giving a feast to Brahmans. I got no other sum except that in Asâdh. The Khangi Karkoon used to come and pay charity (dâkshina): Rs. 375 was the amount. It was paid the same day as that on which the feast took place.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—The reason why no receipt for Rs. 375 was given was that the Karkoon brought the money in quarter rupee pieces and gave it to the Brahmans there.

BARODA;
March 11*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLVII.—DATATRAYA RAMCHANDRA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Datatraya Ramchandra. I am employed in the Foujdari. I receive orders and accordingly issue instructions to the Karkoon. I mean about poisons. This document

Exhibit Z is shewn.

bears an endorsement by me. I remember it being brought. No arsenic was delivered out in respect to this note. When this note was received, a Karkoon endorsed it in my name. It remained in the Foujdari until the time Jagjivanbhai sent a Karkoon with directions that it should be given him. Jagjivandâs is the head of the Foujdari. He sent for it about ¾th of a month ago.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—The rule was: A report or adhikaree's* note is received. An adhikaree

* Officer or man in authority.

then makes a note in my name, and it is then the arsenic is delivered. In this instance there was no difficulty in giving the arsenic; but he did not come to get it, and it never was given. The Gaekwar's order appears in this note. There is an order that arsenic be given when the Gaekwar directs, not otherwise. This has been the rule for the last 18 months.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—This note has not got a Gaekwar's order on it. In the year 29 an order was issued.

Exhibit Z shewn.

The endorsement states that the Sirkar Maharaj has given permission for 2 tolas to be given and price taken. It is stated that the 2 tolas be given to Damodhar Trimbak.

BARODA;
March 11*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLVIII.—RAMKRISHNA SADASHIV STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble.—My name is Ramkrishna Sadashiv, commonly called Bhau Poonekar. I have been a resident of Baroda for about 30 years. I am now employed on behalf of Mr. Hope in regard to Mir Zulfikar Ali's business. Mir Zulfikar is son of Jafir Ali, who was Nawab of Surat. Mir Zulfikar is a minor and a ward of the British Government. He has estates in the Baroda territory. I have other business also. I do business for a number of Saukars (traders) and Sirdars (men of rank) as agent. I knew Colonel Phayre. The Diwan, Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, introduced me to him. I used to go to see Colonel Phayre so long as he was Resident at Baroda. I had a letter from Mr. Hope to enable me to go to Colonel Phayre in connection with Mir Zulfikar Ali's case, which was going on at Surat. I saw Colonel Phayre on that business. I may sometimes have seen him on other business. I lived in the city in Ranpura. I told him what I knew of the talk of the city sometimes when he asked me when he returned from his walks. I used to go to see Colonel Phayre at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. I never received any payment for any information which I gave to Colonel Phayre—nothing. I remember hearing of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 9th November. I did not hear it that day, but on the next day at 10 or 11 o'clock, when I went to the Residency. I heard of it from Colonel Phayre. I gave some information to Colonel Phayre on the 2nd or 3rd day after the day Colonel Phayre mentioned the matter to me. A man named Balvantrao came to the Residency. He said he had heard there were three things mixed in the poison given to Colonel Phayre. He mentioned copper-powder and arsenic and diamond sand.* I informed Colonel Phayre, taking Balvant Rao with me. I introduced him to Colonel Phayre. Balvant Rao told Colonel Phayre that he had heard it contained diamond-powder or sand, arsenic, and copper-powder. Balvant Rao is a Karkoon under Bapu Saheb, a son of a kept mistress of Khanderao Maharaj, and he used to come to the Residency. Balvant Rao said this at the Resident's Office, where Colonel Phayre was in the habit of sitting.

* (Chota chota hira ko bhaki or reti.)

Cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine.—I remember the Commission enquiry held by General Meade. Q.—Did you get up cases against the Gaekwar? A.—I was obliged to do what the rights of parties demanded. In cases where people were deprived of their rights, it was against the Gaekwar. The 2 or 4 cases which I conducted may be called against the Gaekwar, since money was due from the Gaekwar. I did not do anything to cause injury to the Gaekwar. What do you mean by calling it against the Gaekwar? Colonel Phayre must have known I had conducted these cases. I used to go to him daily, and do so now. I was in the habit of telling him things, but got no money for so doing. Many persons used to give him information. He listened not only to me, sometimes he heard something when he was out, and on his return asked me, and I told him what I knew. The other informants were not employed by me. The Saheb met people when out walking. I don't remember if it was me who told him about a kharita about to be sent to the Viceroy. The Maharaja sent a number of kharitas. I don't remember if I informed about the kharita asking for removal of Colonel Phayre. I swear I did not know it.

Serjeant Ballantine reads from English notes of Colonel Phayre's evidence.*

* Q.—Did you hear from Bhau Poonekar that a kharita of the 2nd November was about to be sent in to the Government?
A.—I did.

Q.—Colonel Phayre says it was you who told him? A.—I don't remember mentioning that kharita to Colonel Phayre. If I had received information about any such letter being written, I did inform him, but how could I

know the substance. People talked about the Durbar's consultations, and I heard them. I know all the Baroda people. I know Salam only, because he came to the Residency. I did not go to the palace to see him. I have been to the palace, but not since Colonel Meade's Commission. I know Damodhar Punt by sight. Bapu Saheb is son of Khanderao's kept mistress. He did not claim the throne, but a *nemnook* (allowance). He claims nothing but that. I was kept in surveillance in connection with an alleged offer of a bribe by Bhau Sindia to Captain Salmon, in which affair Bhau Saheb has been dismissed by the English Government. There was no charge against me.

BARODA;
March 11*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIX.—JAMES BELLIOT RICHEY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is James Belliot Richey. I am Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda. I am a Member of the Bombay Civil Service. I remember Damodhar Punt being examined by me on the 29th January, and also on the 30th January. He made his statement in Maratha. I understand Maratha pretty well. As he gave it in Maratha, I took it down in English, a Native Assistant, Manibhai, interpreting it into English too as he stated it. I know enough of Maratha to know whether the interpretation was correct. I took down correctly what Damodhar said. I wrote down as graphically as I could from his mouth, and made corrections afterwards. His statement was also taken down in Maratha at the same time. I have here the statements, in English, of the 29th and 30th. They bear my signature, and are the whole in my hand-writing. I don't think I was present when they were read over to Damodhar. I may have been.

Witness looks at documents.

(SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO MR. INVERARITY'S PROPOSAL TO PUT IN THE STATEMENTS. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT AS THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT MAKES ADMISSIBLE SUCH A STATEMENT "IF MADE BEFORE A PERSON COMPETENT TO INVESTIGATE IT," IT IS ADMISSIBLE, MR. RICHEY BEING SUCH A PERSON. ALSO ON PRINCIPLE.)

THEY ARE RECORDED AS B 2 AND C 2.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Damodhar Punt is not now under my charge. He is under Mr. Souter's charge. I don't know in whose actual custody he is.

BARODA;
March 11*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. L.—COLONEL R. PHAYRE RECALLED.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I have got the original document to which I referred when my examination was postponed.

WHEN CALLED ON TO PRODUCE, COLONEL PHAYRE ASKS IF HE HAS PERMISSION TO DO SO, AS IT IS A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT.

THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THE PERMISSION IS NOT TO BE ASKED, THE PRODUCTION OR NON-PRODUCTION RESTING WITH COLONEL PHAYRE AND THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL. COLONEL PHAYRE REFUSES TO PRODUCE IT.

I will not produce it then, but I will answer questions about it. (*Serjeant Ballantine reads.*) Is this here? (quotes). There are important omissions. There are two more paragraphs.

Your cross-examination was postponed for the purpose of allowing you to get the original of a document to which I referred in the course of my cross-examination?—Yes.

Have you got that original?—Yes.

Will you be good enough to produce it?

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—The date of the Resolution I refer to is 4th May 1872?—It is dated the 7th May, and must have been altered to 4th May.

But the number is 1,023?—It is 1,233 A.

Very well. Will you hand it to me?

COLONEL PHAYRE [TO THE PRESIDENT.]—My Lord, this is a Government document. Shall I produce it?

THE PRESIDENT.—It is not for me to say.

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Then, if I have the permission of the Court, I shall.

THE PRESIDENT.—I give no permission, one way or another. I leave the matter to be settled by you and the Advocate-General. But I understood the other day from the Advocate-General that it was not available for use.

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Exactly. Then, if your Lordship leaves the option to me, I think it would be better not to produce it. [To Serjeant Ballantine]—I will give you any information or answer any question regarding this document, but I decline to give it up.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Then I understand you to decline to produce this document? I decline to put the document into Court, although, as I have said, I will answer any questions regarding it.

Do I understand you to decline to produce the document?—I do.

Then, I must just ask you whether this which I hold in my hand is a substantially correct copy of the document. Reads—

"No frauds having been shown to have been committed, it only remains "to consider Colonel Phayre's proceedings in this case, and it is with extreme "regret that His Excellency in Council is obliged to record his unqualified "condemnation of them."

Is that correct?

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Important omissions have been made before that.

But is that substantially a representation of the original document?—I cannot say it is a true representation of the original document.

Then do these words occur in the original?—They do.

Serjeant Ballantine reads—

"It would seem that Colonel Phayre not only instituted the prosecution of "these men prematurely before the accounts had been thoroughly sifted, but "that he persisted in doing so against the advice of the Commissioner in Sind "to stay proceedings, and after he had been warned by Sir W. Merewether "that the accounts disclosed no frauds."

Is that substantially correct?

COLONEL PHAYRE.—That comes in after a most important omission from the original document.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Then, I shall leave you to supplement it, if you like. You know it is not my fault. [Reads.]

"Throughout this matter His Excellency in Council has no doubt that "Colonel Phayre believed that great frauds had been committed, and that he "considered the measures he took were necessary to enable him to remove a "gigantic system of chicanery which he imagined was being carried on to the "detriment of the State; but it must be admitted that he has displayed great "ignorance of matters with which as Superintendent of Frontier Districts he "might have been expected to have some acquaintance, and that he has been "singularly hasty and indiscreet in applying to a criminal tribunal before the "accounts, which he held to be suspicious, had been thoroughly examined by "competent persons."

COLONEL PHAYRE.—That also comes in after an important omission.

Serjeant Ballantine reads—

"Moreover, in neglecting the advice and warnings of his immediate "superior, the Commissioner in Sind, and persisting in a course which he knew "to be opposed to the views of that Officer, he has laid himself open to very "great censure. Zeal and honest intentions are not alone sufficient in a public "servant. There must be skill, discretion, and proper subordination. In all "these points Colonel Phayre must be held to have been signally wanting in "this instance. The attitude which Colonel Phayre has assumed with regard "to the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the Khelat affairs has led to "his temporary removal from his appointment at Jacobabad; and His Excellency "in Council with much regret is compelled to observe that the facts disclosed "by these papers render it expedient that he should not be allowed to resume "office as Political Superintendent of Upper Frontier."

COLONEL PHAYRE.—There are two more paragraphs.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Of course my learned friend undertakes to prove all this.

Serjeant Ballantine said he did not intend to do so.

The President thought it unnecessary to do as the Advocate-General suggested, because the parts read had been so far proved by Colonel Phayre himself, while what Colonel Phayre had said about the "important omissions" would appear on the record.

At the last Commission there was a Borah case, perhaps Nurudin's it may have been, in which some one was fined by the Gaekwar in connection with a flogging case.

(SERJEANT BALLANTINE SAYS HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE OMITTED PARAGRAPHS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION JUST READ BEING PUT IN PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY.)

The Borah, Nurudin, or whoever it was I am not certain, made the complaint against the Gaekwar.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—The passages just read to me are extracts from a Government Resolution. The original contains important passages omitted by Serjeant Ballantine. The date is the 7th May altered to the 4th May. At that time I was in England in 1872. These matters had been under discussion for a long time; but before that Resolution issued, I was not called upon for any special explanation. There was a long correspondence. On my return from England in November 1872 I was furnished with a copy of that Resolution, on my own application to Government. It had not been furnished to me in the ordinary course of business. I heard of

it casually. I furnished full explanations in two statements of the 8th and 14th November 1872, and thereupon a Resolution of Government was passed exonerating me from the censures contained in the extracts of the Resolution read. That Resolution of the 4th May had nothing to do with my not joining my appointment in Sind. From the date I arrived in India from England I received the same pay as I drew in Upper Sind, until the date of my joining at Baroda. My appointment at Baroda was superior in emolument to the one I had in Sind, and is reckoned to be of superior importance. The document of the 4th May is certainly not a document which would be communicated to the Gaekwar or any Native Prince in the ordinary course of business.

By Serjeant Ballantine.—The Borah I refer to is a medicine-seller, who took an affirmation before me in January 1874.

Baroda, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LI.—ABDUL ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Inverarity.—I am Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali. I am employed as Inspector of Detective Police, Bombay. In December 9th last I came here with Mr. Souter, and have ever since been here assisting him in investigating this case.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

Baroda, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LII.—GAJANAND STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble.– Gajanand is my name, and Vithal my father's name. I have got the title of Rao Bahadur. I am 1st Class Police Inspector at Ahmedabad. I have been employed on special duty under Mr. Souter in investigating this case. I came to Baroda on the 10th December and remained here ever since, except visits for a day or two to Ahmedabad. I remember the day the Gaekwar was put in arrest; on that day I went to the Haveli with Captain Jackson about 9 o'clock in the morning or 8 o'clock. All round the Haveli I stationed sentries; then wherever there was property belonging to the Gaekwar we sealed them up. Among these was the jewel-room (Javerkhana), the private treasury, and the accounts and papers of the Khangi (private) department. The accounts and papers were attached and sealed. I think Captain Jackson was present. Perhaps Damodhar Punt, but I don't remember. Those papers remained under seal for 2 or 3 days, when they were brought up, *i. e.*, some of them to the Residency, others such as old private papers are under seal still at the Haveli. The dufter was sent to the Residency and placed in a tent under a police guard. The seals were broken in my presence. I don't remember the day. The Khangi Karkoon was present. Mr. Souter was not, but he came after. Balvant Rao and Madhav Rao of the Khangi Department were present. I don't remember if any others were. The four papers* shewn me were among the papers when the seals were broken. When they were taken out of the dufter,

* Exhibits U1, V1, W1, and X1 shewn to witness.

the inky spatches now on them were on them, and it was, therefore, they were shewn Mr. Souter. I remember Damodhar Punt being arrested. I first saw him after his arrest 15 or 20 days after, and I then had some talk with him. I said to him, "If you give a correct statement, if you tell all of it, then Colonel Pelly will "give you a pardon." I shewed him a section of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the grant of pardon, in order that he might know all about it. I also said, "Nanaji Vithal and others have acknowledged." Afterwards Nanaji Vithal was made to stand outside the tent, and he said, "I have declared everything "that is true." Nanaji said nothing but this. Damodhar said, "I will consider "about it, and give you an answer." This was about 10 in the morning. I saw Damodhar Punt 2 or 3 hours after. He gave his deposition after Sir Lewis Pelly had given him a pardon. I saw him in the tent. Sir Lewis Pelly gave him a certificate. Sir Lewis Pelly came to the tent, and Mr. Richey there and then in the same tent took down his deposition. I know the witness Hemchand Fatechand. I saw him for the first time before Damodhar Punt made his statement. I saw him on two matters. Q.—When first on this matter? A.—About 4 or 5 days before Damodhar Punt made his statement. It is false that I practised *zulm* on Hemchand Fatechand. It is false that I wrote down what I liked and then made him sign it. It is false that I said I would put him in prison unless he signed what I had written down. I used no threats whatever to him. I did not take his books by force; he produced his books with his own hands. Hemchand Fatechand's statement was taken before Mr. Souter. I was present. After the statement was taken before Mr. Souter, he was taken before Sir L. Pelly. It is false that I said that if he did not sign I would send him to prison. I used no force nor zulm to induce him to sign before Sir L. Pelly. I see the two entries relating to purchase of diamonds three entries, and one about a ruby ring. None of these were written under my directions. I don't quite remember when I saw this book first. Hemchand first brought it to me, and at that time these entries were in it. I have not taken out, nor put in any papers in this book. But that has been done. It was done before I first saw this book. Since I first saw it no alterations have been made in it. The alterations which seem to me made are that old leaves have been removed and new ones put in at the end of the book. Anybody who looks at it can see that. I remember Narsu Jemadar being arrested. When he came to the Residency he was arrested by Mr. Souter's order. I don't know by whom, it was not by me, but in my presence. He was next day in my presence confronted with Raoji. I was sitting with Narsu in the maidan opposite the Residency, and I questioned him about the particulars of his case. The Khan Saheb Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali were also present. I had given instructions to Raoji: "You should say nothing more than that you have stated "everything in the matter," and that was what Raoji said when he came. Raoji said so much to Narsu, and he added, "I have said up to this," pointing to his neck. He said nothing else. I did not say anything to Narsu of what Raoji had said. It was in order that Narsu might not know particulars that Raoji was cautioned. To my knowledge no other Police Officer told Narsu particulars.

Exhibit A 2 shewn to witness and attention drawn to marked entries.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—My object was to get the truth. If Narsu had not confessed, and there was no further proof, I should have discharged him after receiving the Saheb's order. At the Haveli I seized all the papers. When 2 days after the seals were broken, Mr. Souter was present. When I examined the papers I shewed them the same time to Mr. Souter. As soon as I noticed, I sent for Mr. Souter. Before that they were not in my possession, but under a police and a military guard. As soon as I opened the papers, Mr. Souter came,—I mean in 10 or 15 minutes. The whole department of papers at the Haveli was sealed on seizure. I did not seize papers at the Haveli; they were sealed up here and there where they were. Those that had our seals were accessible to me and Captain Jackson. During the time the papers were in attachment, no

body but myself and Captain Jackson had access to them. After I had seen them I went myself and called Mr. Souter. I did so as soon as I observed one obliteration with ink. He came, a further examination took place, and all was discovered. I can point out the falsifications I observed in the book. Some original accounts have been removed. Look here. The previous writing is different to this one line. The papers were as they are now, except that they are further soiled. Anybody can see that this line is newly written. I have many other reasons to prove it. I don't say this line is false, but I don't mean to say anything false has been written on this page; but the book has been altered in order to falsify it by removing an account. In Gujerat the pages are altogether; not torn nor separated; several are torn: look and see how many are connected, and how many unconnected. In the latter part the leaves are not made of the proper number sticking together as in the former part of the book. Where the account of diamonds was entered, an alteration has been made. The entries were made subsequently. The original page, date, and entry was in another place: it has been removed. A leaf has been removed from the place where a number of leaves were together. The entry was subsequently made: the original entry has been removed. Sets of leaves in one place have been torn. I point out that so many leaves have been changed. I presume that leaves have been removed at the place where the set of leaves is torn. I say that pages have been removed from here. Q.—This is the place you shewed before? A.—The previous writing is old; this line is new ink. Pages have been altered from this point. (*The Interpreter says the first entry is Asâdh Wad 14th=12th July. On another page there is a date Tuesday, 1st Shudh of 2nd Asâdh=14th July.*) Ganpatrao Mahajan is now head of the jewel department. He is father of my son's wife. What do I know of it being suggested on former occasions that I fabricated evidence? I do not know of any such charge being brought against me by a Judge, not in all my life. I was engaged in the Kot succession case. I was chief policeman in it. The Magistrate Saheb conducted it. I did not enquire into the case before Mr. Coghlan. I went on one occasion with Mr. Richey before Mr. Coghlan. I did not conduct the whole of that case. I may have done one act in that case, and may have been sent for, for that reason. Of the police in that matter I was the man whose salary was largest. In 1870 I was 1st Class Police Inspector. Q.—Do you remember Mr. Coghlan saying that he had a disagreeable impression that the police had too much to do in getting up the evidence? A.—If he did it does not apply to me. I was myself a witness. I had nothing to do with getting up the evidence. I don't know if Mr. Coghlan said this. The remark may have applied to the police who enquired, not to me. Q.—Do these words in a further enquiry apply to you? Do you remember the case before Mr. Justice West? A.—Yes, but I was not present before him. I was concerned in the case before the Committing Magistrate. Q.—Reads as "to the case bearing plain marks of falsehood "and fabrication more than others." Did Mr. Justice West in his judgment say that? A.—I was not there; how can I know? I may or may not have heard this? Justice West has been imposed upon by the defendants, and I got proof of this lately, and can produce it here if ordered.

Exhibit A 2 given to witness; he points out a page.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—Between the locking and sealing the papers in the palace till the day I began to examine them after the breaking of the seals at the Residency, I did nothing to the papers. I found the inky marks, to which I drew Mr. Souter's attention. How long after beginning my examination I don't remember, perhaps in an hour or half an hour. I was superintending, and the Karkoons mentioned were making the examination at this time. They were Karkoons employed in the Gaekwar's Khangi department. I went at once to Mr. Souter, and he came at once. This book is made up of sets of pages or "juz." The number of pages in a "juz" is unfixed. In this book there are six leaves to each "juz." There are six "juzes" which are not split above the sewing. The first five juz and the last juz are entire; the others intermediate are

Witness takes Exhibit A 2.

not entire. In the Kot case before Mr. Coghlan I was only concerned as a witness to state what occurred on an occasion when I went to Kot with Mr. Richey.

BARODA, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LIII.—HARJIVAN STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Harjivan Parshotum. I am Head Karkoon of Gujerathi accounts in the Ahmedabad Collector's Office. I know the way Native account books are made up. They are bound as follows:—Sheets of paper are folded into juz or sets, and then they are bound up. A juz comprises usually 6 or 9 leaves. In a book of 6 leaves juzes, the number throughout would be 6 leaves to each. There would not be juzes of different sizes in the same book. I have looked at this book. In two juzes the leaves are broken. In a juz the leaves are divided below the string. Above the string generally the leaves are not cut, but left entire. If a leaf or two is removed from the middle, it would not be necessary to cut. If one leaf were removed, it would be necessary, or a whole juz might be removed without cutting. The 1st five juzes in this book are entire. The 6th juz has one leaf deficient. In the 6th juz there are 4 leaves not cut up: one leaf is separated and one is wanting. Each sheet has four leaves. In the 7th juz two leaves are joined together and four are loose. The 8th juz is entire: it is the last juz in the book. The 7th and 8th juz appear to me to be made of paper of a kind different to the rest of the book.

Exhibit A 2 shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—One leaf out of the 6th juz is gone: one leaf gone altogether. If I look at the new leaves, I would say 13 have been removed, 12 new leaves put in, and one leaf is altogether missing. There is some writing on the first six leaves out of the 12; the other six leaves are blank. On the preceding page the date is the last day of the first month of Asâdh of last year. (*The calendar date is given as 13th July* 1874.) By preceding page I mean "that preceding the missing leaf." The entries shewn me occur on the page which has been put in—those about diamonds and that about the ruby ring on a subsequent page.

Entries about diamonds and about ruby ring shewn of date Aso Wad 14th =(7th and 8th November 1874) in Exhibit A 2.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—I point out where the missing leaf should be. (This is the entry said by Gajanand Vithal to be begun in old ink and continued in new.)

BARODA, *March 12th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LIV.—F. H. SOUTER STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Frank Henry Souter, Police Commissioner of Bombay and Companion of the Star of India. On 9th December last I came to Baroda to enquire into the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

I had with me as Assistants Abdul Ali and Akbar Ali, and Rao Saheb Gajanand Vithal joined me on the 10th December. I perfectly remember examining the Ayah Amina in reference to this matter. I first saw her on the 16th December about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. She was in her own room in Mr. Boevey's compound. On that occasion she did not make a detailed statement. I did not on that day take down her statement, because she was very ill and unfit to give a detailed statement. On that occasion she stated she had been to the Maharaj Mulhar Rao's Palace, and also that she had received certain sums of money from him. She had high fever on at the time, and begged me to come and see her at some other time when she would tell me all the details. I have no knowledge that any of my police saw her before I saw her. On the 18th I took down her statement. This is the statement which I took down, in my own hand-writing. I don't require an interpreter for Hindustani. I know the language thoroughly. On the 21st December I took a further statement from her, appended to the first. This is it. On the 19th Dr. Seward came to the Residency. He told me the Ayah was better, and wished to see me. On the following day the 20th I went to the Ayah. I had no writing materials with me. I did not write it down till next day the 21st. I also took Raoji's statement. This paper is the record of his statement which was taken on the 24th, 25th, and 26th. I also took the statement of Narsu. This document is it—in my own hand-writing—dated the 26th December. I think Narsu was arrested on the 23rd, and he was placed in custody of the military guard at the Residency. He has remained under that military guard ever since. Before he made this statement no promise of pardon whatever was made to him. I reported to Sir Lewis Pelly that the Jemadar wished to make a confession, and I should like him to be present at the hearing. Sir Lewis Pelly came into the room where I carried on my enquiries. He explained to the Jemadar distinctly before he made any statement that he would not be pardoned. On the contrary, Sir Lewis Pelly explained that he would be prosecuted. Thereupon the Jemadar took off his turban and laid it at Sir L. Pelly's feet. He said that even though he might be hung, he wished to speak the truth, and tell all that had happened. After that Narsu made the statement, which was not taken down that day. He was removed to the guard, when he made that oral statement: Sir L. Pelly, myself, and others were present. I wrote it down on the 26th instant. I think it was on the 23rd he made this oral statement. The room where I made my enquiries was a room off the drawing-room: the present dining-room at the Residency. I had for bed-room a small room separated from the dining-room by a chick. I remember the day Raoji's belt was examined. If I remember right, that day was the 25th, Christmas Day. My detective sent for the belt while I went to dress and bathe for breakfast. I think the belt was sent for before I retired. At the time it was sent for my detectives were in this dining-room at the Residency. After I had retired, one of the detectives called out for me while I was dressing. All this went on in 10 minutes or quarter of an hour. On my return to the room they showed me the belt, and said there was a piece of paper. I could see a portion of this paper: at the bottom of a kind of pocket. I saw some of the threads broken. The paper was taken out and opened by me. I found it to contain white powder. I put the powder and the paper into an envelope, docketed it, sealed it, and sent it down to Dr. Gray myself at Bombay. I was not at Baroda when the first statement of Damodhar Punt was made. After my return to Baroda Damodhar Punt made some further statements to me. These are them taken before me on the 3rd, 5th, and 8th February. I remember some Native accounts with ink splotches on them being shewn me. I don't remember the exact time, but I think it may have been the 20th February,—I mean some time in January. One packet

Document shewn.

Deposition of the 18th and 21st December recorded as Exhibit D 2.

Statement made by Raoji shewn to witness and recorded as E 2.

Statement of Narsu shewn to witness, dated 26th December, recorded as F 2.

Statements shewn to witness, dated 3rd, 5th, and 8th February 1875, recorded as G 2.

of accounts was brought into my tent at the Residency by Gajanand Vithal. Gajanand Vithal asked me to come into the tent in which all the records were kept—a different tent from mine—as they were looking over the accounts. There were several Karkoons or Native Clerks in the tent at the time examining the accounts and books. I sat in the tent for some time, and while there other books and accounts were found over which ink had been similarly spilt. The Karkoons, whose duty it was to write up the account, were present; they were found by them. They were Karkoons of the Haveli. I remember one of them named Balvant Rao. I perfectly remember taking the statement of Hemchand Fatechand. This is the statement I took down on the 6th February at Colonel Barton's Office in his compound. It was given in Hindustani. At the same time I took it down in English a Karkoon took it down in Gujerathi or Marathi. I asked Hemchand if he knew Hindustani, and I took down his answers to my questions. I conducted the examination in English without an interpreter. To the best of my belief his statement was read over to him after it had been written down. I remember he did sign it. No compulsion nor threat was used to induce him to sign, not the slightest. I remember, before taking his statement, my attention was called to a very uncommon ring in his ear, set in brilliants with two pearls. I asked him where he got it made. He said "at Baroda." This conversation was in Hindustani. It took place before taking his statement. When I took his statement, he produced certain books before me, which I marked as A, B, and C. I believe I signed the leaves, but cannot be quite sure. To the best of my belief this is one of the books. I saw Hemchand, who came here to give evidence. He is the same man Hemchand Fatechand.

Statement shewn to witness. It is in English, and dated the 6th February 1875.

Exhibit A 2 shewn.

THE ENGLISH STATEMENT OF HEMCHAND FATECHAND BEFORE MR. SOUTER, DATED THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1875, IS RECORDED AS H 2.

Balvant Rao, who examined the books in the tent, has not been in my custody at all, not in custody at all to the best of my belief. I don't know his father's name. He is the same man as was called as a witness the other day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Narsu made a confession before Sir Lewis Pelly. It was not taken down that day. I had a great deal of work that day in connection with my enquiries. Narsu was a most important witness. I can shew by my diary what I had to do. That was the reason. He was also placed in a military guard, and could not be tampered with. Q.—Do you mean by Police? A.—I mean by outsiders. What I took down on the 26th was the same substance as he stated on the 23rd.

BARODA,
March 12th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. LV.—GAJANAND VITHAL RECALLED:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—I remember Hemchand Fatechand being examined before Mr. Souter. I wrote his statement down in Gujerathi. This paper is it. Hemchand on that occasion signed it before Mr. Souter.

Gujerathi paper shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—This was not written before I went to Mr. Souter. In fact Mr. Souter took it. After Mr. Souter took it I took down a note (*tipan*). I did not take a deposition from him before Mr. Souter took one, nor was one taken in my presence.

(THE INTERPRETER SAYS THERE IS A DATE OF 6TH FEBRUARY ABOVE THE THREE LINES WHICH HEMCHAND HERE DEPOSED TO BEING IN HIS OWN WRITING. IN THE THREE LINES OCCURS THE DAY 8TH FEBRUARY.)

The date, 6th February, is that of the deposition to Mr. Souter. It was read over again in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly, and he acknowledged it on the 8th February.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—I took down this Gujerathi at the same time as Mr. Souter took the English; other persons translated from English into Gujerathi, and I wrote that down.

THE STATEMENT IS RECORDED AS I 2.

After I wrote it out, Hemchand read it, getting it explained by me when he came to passages he did not understand. After that Hemchand signed it with his own hands.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hemchand, when making his statement, spoke partly in Hindustani and partly in Gujerathi. The translation into Gujerathi which I wrote down was made from the English by a person.

BARODA,
March 12th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. LVI.—SIR LEWIS PELLY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—I am Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner of Baroda. I arrived here on the evening of the 4th December. In obedience to instructions I sent for Mr. Souter to enquire into the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. Mr. Souter's services were placed at my disposal. He arrived about the 9th December. I gave him quarters at the Residency, and he did his duties in the present dining-room. I remember being informed that Raoji Havildar had made a statement. I left the enquiry in Mr. Souter's hands till the 23rd, when Mr. Souter and Mr. Richey came. I had meant to go that day for the Christmas holidays, but being told that something important had occurred, I consented to remain. Mr. Souter meant to go to Bombay on the 21st. I got him to stay to a dinner on the 22nd, and then asked him to wait till the 23rd. Raoji's statement was not made in my presence. I said, "You had better let me see him during the day, and I will judge for myself." I did see him on that day. He made a statement which I heard. That statement was substantially the same as that which he has given before the Commission so far as I remember. Of course he was allowed to speak freely before me on that occasion. The next day was a Thursday, on which day the Gaekwar was in the habit of visiting me. So when I came downstairs I told Mr. Souter on the morning of the 24th that I should immediately communicate to His Highness that his name had been brought into connection with the affair. I think that then Mr. Souter said to me, "Narsu, the Jemadar, also has confessed." So I told Mr. Souter that when the Maharaja comes he must come with me into his presence. Mr. Souter came with me, and what had happened was told to the Maharaja. I then suggested to His Highness to afford every facility for a searching investigation, and the Maharaja promised to do so. Then we went to work on our re-organization. I saw Narsu Jemadar that day after the meeting with the Maharaj. He was sitting in the room which is now my dining-room. I came there by order or appointment. I reminded the Jemadar that the matter on which he was understood to have given evidence was a most serious matter, and that

if he were in it he must not expect pardon: as far as I was concerned, he should have no pardon. I then told him to sit apart and reflect a little. I told Mr. Souter to explain that he should not have pardon. After a little time the Jemadar flung himself forward from where he was sitting with his pugri off. He then said the Sirkar might kill him, or do what they liked to him, but he must speak the truth. He used other and clearer expressions of the same sort which I forget. He then made a verbal statement which I did not allow to be taken down. It was to the same effect as the statement taken afterwards by Mr. Souter on the 26th I think. I said, "Let him go back to "his room, let him think it over, and take it down when he has had time." As far as I recollect I took no further notice of the matter for a day or two. On the afternoon of the 26th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I was dressing in my room in order to go out. Walking up and down my bed-room, I chanced to see that the Jemadar walking in the Residency garden with some police sepoys. Shortly afterwards I heard a considerable disturbance coming from the garden amidst the trees. There were calls for a rope and for assistance: those were the words I heard. I went downstairs as quickly as I could, and, when proceeding from the verandah to the back of the house, I met the Jemadar with two policemen. He was dripping wet. I asked what was the matter? The police said he had thrown himself into the well. I know the well in the garden of the Residency compound. It is a more than ordinarily deep well, that is, down to the surface of the water. It is lined with masonry, either brick or stone. There is, I think, a parapet round a portion of it. I saw Narsu the next morning—Sunday it was I think. A man calling himself a relative of his sent me a petition on Sunday morning.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTING, MR. SCOBLE ARGUES THAT THIS EVIDENCE IS ADMISSIBLE AS EXPLAINING THE CONDUCT OF NARSU. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT NARSU OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ASKED BEFORE SIR L. PELLY.

The papers in the various offices and palaces were forthwith sealed up before I received the Governor-General's orders. I deputed to this work Captain Jackson as Assistant Resident and the Police. I forget who the Police Officer was. The more important witnesses whose statements were taken after His Highness' suspension were brought before me. Among others I remember a witness named Hemchand Fatechand. This Gujerathi statement bears an endorsement by me. The rule was when a man came to me after giving his evidence, he was asked if he could read or write. The man who acted as interpreter on these occasions was the Subordinate Judge, called Deshmukh. If the man could read and write, the man read it over himself, and was allowed to make corrections, and if he could not make out parts of the hand-writing, Deshmukh or some one else helped him.

Exhibit I 2 shewn to witness.

The rule was that if he could read or had it read to him, he signed it in token of its correctness. This statement was, I can say, read over by Hemchand Fatechand, and acknowledged by him to be true.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—I have no doubt whatever that it was as here stated in the endorsement.

BY MR. SCOBLE.—I had seen Damodhar Punt before he was arrested. I had seen him sometimes, and may once have spoken to him. The Gaekwar had come to call on me on a private visit. After the visit was over I accompanied His Highness as usual to the lintel of my big drawing-room. I then saw a man standing in the verandah between us and His Highness' carriage. The Gaekwar introduced him as "Khangi," and I think he also used the words in English—"Private Secretary." I am not sure if I spoke to the man. I applied to the Gaekwar through his Minister for Eshwant Rao and Salam. They are now in custody in the Residency premises under a military guard. I sent for them twice. I first sent for them in the morning, and they were sent up without

unnecessary delay. They were not detained. I forgot about them; the puttewalas said I was engaged, and they went back to the city. Mr. Souter told me of this mistake, and they were sent for again. The Solicitors to His Highness have been allowed access to them. I don't know Wasantrambhau, but I think he has been apprehended in 2 or 3 cases. Under explicit orders from the Government of India, I have suspended enquiry into this and other cases until the Commission has ceased its sittings.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I have seen the Gaekwar almost daily since I came. I understood my instructions to be to assist him through his difficulties and reform his administration. Also an incidental instruction that this enquiry begun by Colonel Phayre was to the concluded either by me or under my orders. As far as I am aware, His Highness was sincerely desirous to aid me in reforming his administration. *(Serjeant Ballantine reads letter, dated the 23rd December, asking that Eshwant Rao and Salam should be sent to the Residency, as the Commissioner of Police was desirous of taking their evidence.)* That is the sort of letter I sent. The same day I got a letter (like that read) from Dadabhai, saying he would send them at once. I got one from him, also saying he presumed they must have gone to me. Also I sent one to Dadabhai "to get the houses "of Eshwant Rao and Salim searched, as it "was alleged they were concerned in the "attempt to poison Colonel Phayre now "before the Commissioner of Police, and that he, Dadabhai, would send some "one to assist at the search. Dated the 23rd December." "The note about "sending Wadia and Bapurao is not mine I think. It may be Dadabhai's." *(The correspondence in copy is recorded as Exhibit J 2.)*

"MY DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me by "causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to "the Residency at your earliest convenience, as "Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, is de-"sirous of taking their evidence in regard to "the case now under investigation before me.

"Yours very truly,
"LEWIS PELLY.

"Residency, 23rd December 1874.

"TO DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

"Palace, Baroda, 23rd December 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—As asked in your note just "received, I send Yeshwuntrao and Salim for "their evidence.

"Yours very truly,
"DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

"SIR LEWIS PELLY, Residency."

"23rd December 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have already sent away "Yeshwuntrao and Salim to you. I hope they "are at the Residency by this time. I am "waiting for a note from you for doing any-"thing further.

"Yours very truly,
"DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

"SIR L. PELLY."

"MY DEAR SIR,—Kindly ask the Maharaja to cause the houses of Yesh-"wuntrao and of Salam to be searched, as it is alleged they are concerned in "the important case (attempt to poison the late Resident) now before the "Commissioner of Police.

"The Commissioner of Police would be very glad if you could arrange "for the head of your office conducting the search, and this note will be taken "to you by two of the Commissioner's men, who, he would request, might be "present at the search.

"Yours very truly,
(Sd.) "LEWIS PELLY."

"*23rd December.*

"DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

Q.—And then follows a foot-note by you, Sir Lewis. Will you see whether I state it correctly?—

"*P. S.*—This was at once attended to by His Highness, who asked the Chief Magistrate himself, Mr. H. A. Wadia, and a Senaputtee's Assistant, Mr. Baboorao, to go and see that the search was fully made, and every help given to the men of the Commissioner of Police to see whatever they liked.

D. N."

A.—Is that mine or Mr. Dadabhoy's?

In the copy I have got it is signed L. P.? It seems to me that it mentions more than I knew about it.

(The initials at the foot of the note turned out to be D. N.—Dadabhoy Nowrojee.)

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE [TO INTERPRETER].—Explain to the Commission that that is Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee's note, and not Sir Lewis Pelly's.

[That was done by the Interpreter.]

Here is another letter from Sir Lewis Pelly, dated the same day, 23rd December 1874. I will just read it to the Commission.

"*Urgent.* "*Residency, 23rd December* 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The Commissioner of Police informs me that the servants "of His Highness the Gaekwar, named Yeshwuntrao and Salam, whom you were "so good as to send up here to-day, have returned to the city without "giving their evidence or communicating with him.

"The Commissioner considers that there is a *primâ facie* case of complicity "already made out against these persons in respect to the attempt to poison "Colonel Phayre, and the Commissioner hopes that these persons may be made "over to the Residency for safe custody, pending the termination of the "investigation of this important case.

"My advice to His Highness is to afford every practicable facility for "thoroughly clearing up all the circumstances of the case. If His Highness "pleases to send a guard to the Residency with the accused, I shall be happy "to receive them.

"Yours truly,
(Sd.) "LEWIS PELLY."

"TO DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

(This letter was also interpreted.)

Then comes a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy.

"*Palace, Baroda, 23rd December* 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—On receiving your note His Highness at once sent for "Yeshwuntrao, and asked him why he and Salam had returned without giving "their evidence. He answered that he gave my letter to you to one Bala "Pattawalla, and this pattawalla told him that the Saheb said, "Salaam bolo." "Yeshwuntrao says he asked again of the pattawalla whether the Saheb did "not want him and Salam, as they had been sent specially to the Saheb. The "pattawalla said again, the Saheb only said "Salaam bolo," that Manajee "Pattawalla also gave the same reply, and told them to go.

"From this it is evident that some misunderstanding has taken place.

"I did not tell these men to go to the Commissioner of Police, but had "only directed them to yourself.

"On my explaining your note to His Highness, he was sorry any mistake "should have taken place, and immediately ordered them to go to you. I send "them with this letter to you, accompanied by a Karkoon, who will hand them "over to you.

"His Highness is ready to give every practicable facility for clearing up "the matter.

"Yours very truly,
(Sd.) "DADABHOY NOWROJEE."

"TO SIR LEWIS PELLY."

[The substance of that letter was also interpreted.]

The explanation is that they went to me instead of to the Commissioner of Police, and then thinking they were not wanted, they went away again.

Q.—This is the last letter I call your attention to: it is from you to Dadabhoy:—

"DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your promptitude in causing Yeshwuntrao "and Salam to be sent to the Residency for the purpose of giving evidence. "I have requested the Commissioner of Police himself to see that they are "accommodated in my Office with as little discomfort as possible, and to take "their evidence without unnecessary delay to-morrow. The puttawalla, if "he told these persons to go to-day, acted wholly without my knowledge. "Pray, thank His Highness for his assurance of giving every practicable "facility for clearing up this important matter.

"If you could conveniently meet me to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, I "should be glad to see you.

"Yours very truly,
"(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY."

"*Residency, 23rd December* 1874."

A.—My impression is that His Highness instantly responded to my call for these men. On the 23rd December I first heard of the Gaekwar being implicated. On the morning of the 24th, a Thursday, the Gaekwar came as usual, and I went to him with the Police Commissioner, informed him, and advised him to give facility to enquiry, and he agreed at once. Till he was arrested he was under no restraint. I was instructed by His Excellency the Viceroy to arrest His Highness, and I did so. He had come to the Residency, and I explained the situation to him. He declared his willingness to submit. I accompanied him as far as the border of his territory, and repeated the Viceroy's order in a polite manner. He said he had many enemies. He said something like—"The very earth under me is my enemy." From that time he has been practically in custody in honourable confinement, with every comfort, but liberty restricted. The property in the palace has been attached and sealed, and all the public places, and such places as the arsenal, also sealed. I entered on the State in order to protect the public property, and I put seals on, in order to hand over the property to the next administration that might succeed me in the same state as I got it.

BARODA,
March 12th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. LVII.—F. H. SOUTER RECALLED.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Raoji mentioned that the belt was in possession of some one called Budhar. A man went to fetch the belt, and Budhar came with it himself. There was nothing to prevent my remaining and examining the belt himself.

BARODA,
March 13th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

EXHIBITS.

No. 1 Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta.

My Honoured and Valued Friend,—From the events which occurred prior to Your Excellency's khureeta of 25th July 1874, it is plain that the administration of this State cannot be carried on, and the necessary reforms introduced without the cordial support of the Resident. It had occurred to me, among other matters I desired to say in reply to the above khureeta, whether I should not solicit Your Excellency's attention to the position which the present Resident, Colonel Phayre, had all along taken up towards me, and to submit for Your Excellency's consideration whether, with the want of sympathy which existed between us, I could expect an unbiassed and fair treatment at his hands in future. I, however, refrained from troubling Your Excellency owing to the confidence expressed by Your Excellency in Colonel Phayre, and in the hope that, seeing the course I resolved to adopt on receipt of Your Excellency's advice, he could forget the past and assist me with his active sympathy in the difficult work of introducing a reformed *régime*. But I deeply regret to say from the experience of the past three months that this hope has not only been not realised, but that, on the contrary, Colonel Phayre has evinced, if anything, a more determined and active opposition towards me and my administration than before.

From the very commencement he had expressed a strong opposition to the selection of the minister of my choice. The assurance of support subsequently given by him to my minister, however, raised hopes in me, but they have not been realised.

On the receipt of Your Excellency's khureeta, I at once took the necessary steps as far as practicable, and have been endeavouring all along to give effect to the advice contained therein. Among other things I have to replace the executive machinery of Government with able and experienced men, to satisfy, on some equitable basis, the demands of the Sirdars and others which had received attention from the British Government, and to inquire into and revise the existing land revenue settlement throughout the whole territory. No one, however, can know better than the Resident what difficulties each of these subjects presents, especially when all this is to be effected in a very short time. But when, owing to his former attitude, even Colonel Phayre's presence alone would have been enough for a continuance of the unsettled state of the mind of the people, unless he gave me open and cordial support, the difficulties of my work become vastly increased by the course of open opposition he has been lately pursuing. I am, therefore, driven to appeal to Your Excellency, which I do most reluctantly to decide whether under such circumstances I can have a fair trial.

I may mention here one or two instances in support of my complaint. A charge of defamation was some days ago preferred by my father-in-law against a Silladar by name Chanderao Kadoo. My Dewan himself in the presence of Chanderao read over the proceedings of the preliminary investigation, and in order to give both parties the benefit of an impartial trial, I directed the Chief Magistrate, Mr. H. A. Wadia to try the case instead of the Senaputtee, who is my relative. The accused suddenly left Baroda and, I was informed, went to the camp. What he did there I cannot say. But soon after several other Silladars and some Sirdars, with their retainers, some hundred and fifty in number, assembled, armed in the house of one of them, openly defying the Durbar authority and threatening armed resistance. They told the Durbar officials, who went to serve the summons on Chanderao that the case in which his attendance was required was a caste concern, and that they would defend him with their lives if attempts were made to enforce his attendance. They then escorted him to his house and remained there armed to guard him. I sent the Dewan to represent the matter to Colonel Phayre, in the hope that he would use the influence he had over them and uphold the Durbar authority. But, to my astonishment, the Dewan found the Resident prepared to justify their conduct on the very same plea, and almost in the very same words the Silladars themselves had used. He refused to persuade them to disperse, saying that

they would do so only if the criminal proceedings were withdrawn. On the joyful occasion of the birth of my son I resolved to give up further proceedings against Chanderao, when I sent the Chief Justice of the High Court to explain to the assembled Silladars that further criminal proceedings would not be taken against Chanderao, and to ask them to return to their houses, they refused to do so and substituted in place of Chanderao's case a new plea for resistance, that unless the grievances of one and all of them were redressed they would not separate. The Resident at the same time addressed me a *yad* with reference to this assemblage, putting me the very same question, viz., what steps had been taken by me towards settling the grievances of the Sirdars, showing a remarkable coincidence of views.

As another instance, I beg to enclose copy of a letter received from the Resident dated 20th October 1874, and translation of a petition to the Government of Bombay which accompanied it. The petition is from certain Sindee Mahomedan cultivators, complaining that they were prevented from cutting their crops and were mohsalled, &c. Your Excellency will observe the threat of an appeal to arms which is contained in the petition. On enquiry I find that these petitioners had not made any complaints since the commencement of the last rainy season either to the talooka authorities, to the head of the Revenue Department or to the Dewan. The petition further on the very face of it shows that it has been drawn up under the inspiration of designing persons. Colonel Phayre however, without making any enquiry from me, at once addressed me the above letter. This letter is enough to show the spirit in which the Resident acts towards me, such proceedings on the part of the Resident cannot but have the effect of encouraging the turbulent propensity of such a class of Mahomedans and disloyalty generally.

These two instances, which I have taken as representative ones, can hardly give an idea of the harassing and vexatious treatment I am at present receiving at the Resident's hands.

This attitude on the part of the British representative has naturally become a source of serious anxiety to me, especially as in such times persons are not wanting who, for their private ends, take advantage of this state of things to misrepresent me and to instigate continuous resistance to my authority among my subjects. The result will be a great loss of revenue this year and a continuance of the unsettled state of the minds of the people. How seriously this state of affairs must embarrass and obstruct me in my intended reforms, it is not difficult to conceive.

Your Excellency knows well the extent and nature of the work before me, and I owe it to myself and those whom I have engaged for that work to submit how hopeless any efforts on my part would be if Colonel Phayre were to continue here as representative of the Paramount Power with his uncompromising bias against me and my officials.

I beg it to be understood that I do not impute other than conscientious motives to Colonel Phayre. But he is too far committed to a distinct line of policy and to certain extreme views and opinions, and he naturally feels himself bound to support all and everything he has hitherto said or done. He makes no allowances. He forgets that till the officials I have asked for come I could not make much progress in the mahals, and continues to lend a ready ear to complaints against me, thus defeating the very object he says he has in view of helping in the arduous task before me.

Colonel Phayre has been my prosecutor with a determined and strong will and purpose, and that he should now be made to sit in judgment upon me is, I must submit, simply unfair to me. From only three months' experience, it is clear that he has prejudged the case, and I cannot expect an impartial report from him. I leave myself into your Excellency's hands. Your Excellency has asked me to stake my all on this trial, and I must therefore request Your Excellency to place me in a condition in which I can really have the fair trial Your Excellency has given me.

I may mention here that I have made some progress in the various reforms recommended by Your Excellency, which will be communicated to Government in due time. As to what I have already done, and what I propose to do, in the

matter of the claims contained in the Commission report, and upon which Government have given advice, I shall shortly send in a complete statement. For the reduction of assessment I have already fixed upon my arrangements, and I am only waiting for the Government officials I have asked for to carry them into effect.

As I cannot enter in a khareeta like this, into all those incidents which make up my present troubles and anxieties, I request that my minister be permitted to visit Your Excellency with the Resident. I shall feel highly obliged by Your Excellency granting this permission by telegram.

I beg to express the high consideration and esteem I entertain for Your Excellency, and subscribe myself

Your sincere friend,

(Sd.) HIS HIGHNESS MULHARAO MAHARAJA.

Baroda Palace, 2nd November 1874.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

To His Highness Maharaja MALHARRAO GAEKWAR, Sena Khas Khail Sumshere Bahadoor, Baroda.

Fort William, the 25th November 1874.

MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I have received through the Bombay Government your Highness' khureeta, dated 2nd November 1874.

I deem it unnecessary to discuss with your Highness the reasons you have given for desiring a change in the Baroda Residency. But, after a careful consideration of the circumstances that have taken place, and, moreover, in pursuance of the determination of the Government of India to afford your Highness every opportunity of inaugurating a new system of administration with success, I have made arrangements to depute an officer of high rank and of wide experience in political affairs to be the representative of the British Government at your Highness' Court.

Accordingly I have appointed Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., my Agent for Rajpootana, to be my Agent at Baroda, and he will present this khureeta to your Highness.

In giving to your Highness the great advantage of the advice and assistance of an officer of such high distinction, who has filled important political functions with great ability and to my entire satisfaction, I have now done everything in my power to aid your Highness in the efforts which I am glad to be informed by the khureeta under reply are being made to reform the administration of your Highness' territories in consequence of the khureeta I addressed to your Highness on the 25th July 1874.

I shall await with anxiety the reports which I shall receive from Sir Lewis Pelly from time to time of the progress of the measures which your Highness is taking with this object.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness and to subscribe myself

Your Highness' sincere friend,

NORTHBROOK,

Viceroy and Governor General.

(True copy,)

H. R. COOKE,

Registrar, Foreign Office.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

No. 501 of 1874.

From the Resident, Baroda, to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

Baroda, 13*th November* 1874.

SIR,—Referring to your demi-official letter to the address of the Residency Surgeon, Baroda, dated the 11th instant, relating to a small packet of poisonous matter forwarded to you for examination by Dr. Seward, I have the honour to request that you will be kind enough to favour me with a formal official report as to the contents of the poisonous matter above referred to.

2. With reference to the statement made in your letter that the powder forwarded to you consisted partly of common white arsenic and "partly of finely powdered silicious matter" which, under the microscope, appeared to be either powdered glass or quartz, being most like the former, I should feel much obliged by your kindly informing me whether in your opinion the silicious matter referred to can possibly be powdered diamond.

3. Previous to the receipt of your letter under reference I had received secret and confidential information* that the poison administered to me did consist of a mixture of (1) common arsenic, (2) finely powdered diamond dust, (3) copper.

* Please do not mention this at present.

The importance of verifying, if possible, this information is obvious.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Col.*,

Resident, Baroda.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me by causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to the Residency at your earliest convenience, as Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, is desirous of taking their evidence in regard to the case now under investigation before him.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

Residency, 23*rd December* 1874.

To Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

Palace, Baroda, 23*rd December* 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—As asked in your note just received, I send Eshwantrao and Salim for their evidence.

Yours very truly,

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

Sir Lewis Pelly, Residency.

23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have already sent away Eshwantrao and Salim to you. I hope they are at the Residency by this time. I am waiting for a note from you for doing anything further.

Yours very truly,

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

Sir Lewis Pelly.

MY DEAR SIR,—Kindly ask the Maharaja to cause the houses of Eshwantrao and of Salim to be searched, as it is alleged they are concerned in the important case (attempt to poison the late Resident), now before the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Police would be very glad if you could arrange for the head of your office conducting the search, and this note will be taken to you by two of the Commissioner's men, who, he would request, might be present at the search.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

23rd December.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

URGENT.

Residency, 23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Commissioner of Police informs me that the servants of H. H. the Gaekwar, named Eshwantrao and Salim, whom you were so good as to send up here to-day, have returned to the city without giving their evidence or communicating with him.

The Commissioner considers that there is a *primâ facie* case of complicity already made out against these persons in respect to the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and the Commissioner hopes that these persons may be made over to the Residency for safe custody, pending the termination of the investigation of this important case.

My advice to His Highness is to afford every practicable facility for the thoroughly clearing up all the circumstances of the case. If His Highness please to send a guard to the Residency with the accused, I shall be happy to receive them.

Yours truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

To Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

Palace, Baroda, 23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR.—On receiving your note, His Highness at once sent for Eshwantrao, and asked him why he and Salim had returned without giving their evidence. He answered that he gave my letter to you, to one Bala Puttawalla; and this puttawalla told him that the Sahib said "Salaam bolo." Eshwantrao says he asked again of the puttawalla whether the sahib did not want him and Salim, as they had been sent specially to the sahib. The puttawalla said again, the sahib only said "Salaam bolo," that Manajee Pattawalla also gave the same reply, and told them to go.

From this it is evident that some misunderstanding has taken place.

I had not told these men to go to the Commissioner of Police, but had only directed them to yourself.

On my explaining your note to His Highness, he was sorry any mistake should have taken place, and immediately ordered them to go to you. I send them with this letter to you, accompanied by a karkoon, who will hand them over to you.

His Highness is ready to give every practicable facility for clearing up the matter.

Yours very truly,

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

To Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your promptitude in causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to the Residency for the purpose of giving evidence. I have requested the Commissioner of Police himself to see that they are accommodated in my office with as little discomfort as possible, and to take their evidence without unnecessary delay tomorrow. The puttawalla, if he told these persons to go to-day, acted wholly without my knowledge. Pray, thank His Highness for his assurance of giving every practical facility for clearing up this important matter.

If you could conveniently meet me to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, I should be glad to see you.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

Residency, 23rd December 1874.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

MY honoured and valued friend His Excellency the Viceroy, having declared his intention of giving me an opportunity of clearing myself from the grave suspicion which he was induced to consider attached to me in consequence of the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident at my Court, I now, out of respect for His Excellency the Viceroy, and from a desire to clear myself before him and before the world at large of those suspicions, make the following statement:—

I never had, nor have I now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my ministers were convinced that, owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his Residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted and was endeavouring to complete in deference to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the khurita of the 25th July 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and acting on this conviction, and after a long and anxious deliberation with my ministers, Messrs. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Bal Mangesh Wagle, Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia, Kazi Shahabudeen, and others, I caused the khurita of the 2nd November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four to be despatched to His Excellency the Governor General through Colonel Phayre himself, and notwithstanding his remonstrances, feeling assured that when the true state of affairs was placed before His Excellency the Viceroy, my appeal would be successful. This conviction was shared by all my ministers and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th November 1874 shows that our judgment was not erroneous. Thus, neither personal nor political motives existed to induce me to attempt the crime with which I am charged, and I solemnly declare that I never personally, or through any agent, procured or asked the procurement of any poison whatsoever for the purpose of attempting the life of Colonel Phayre; that I never personally or through any agent

directed any such attempt to be made; and I declare that the whole of the evidence of the ayah Ameena, of Rowjee, Nursoo and Damodur Trimbuck on this point is absolutely untrue. I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident, or report to me what was going on at the Residency, nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for such purposes.

I say nothing as to the presents that may perhaps have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both at the Residency or at my Palace may have been mutually communicated, but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose; nor am I personally cognizant of any payments for the same having been made; nor did I authorise any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me. I present myself before this Commission fearlessly. I put implicit faith in the justice of those appointed by my honoured and valued friend the Viceroy. I am willing to answer any questions they may deem it right to put to me, and again solemnly deny the foul charge my enemies have instigated against me.

Note.—The above Exhibit 5 was accompanied by a similar statement in Maratha. Both the English and the Maratha statements were presented by the Counsel for His Highness the Gaekwar.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

EXHIBITS.

A Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Exhibit A.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked A.

To HAZRAT (or MR.) SHEIKH ABDOOLA, Butler, at present residing at Mahableshwur.

May his wealth always increase. With respects and prayers. Further, the cause of writing (this letter) is as follows:—I have received a letter from you and understood its contents. I hope you will in like manner frequently communicate to me the news from that place through letters and thereby gratify (me). Salim saw me on his arrival here, but as that is a "Raj Darbari" matter (State matter), it will be done leisurely as opportunities offer. I am a little better. I have sent a letter there (stating that I would attend on the 20th twentieth. It is (my) intention to go there accordingly. I have now also commenced (taking) medicine. There is also less strength in (my) hands. Five rupees have been paid to Vazir Ma. You had given to me here the letter received by you from home. On reading it I found its contents (as follows):—"The house of your father-in-law is to be attached. What place, then, should be fixed for residence?" I can give no reply about this. Formerly I told her to reside in (our) house, but she did not mind this, and lived there at her father's house. And 5 rupees for expenses and a black *sari, (a piece of cloth worn by women)*, have been sent subsequently. Even when she has money in her hands, she sends for it from here. I am, therefore, thrown into difficulties on all sides. After securing his or her object on all sides, I am likely to be disgraced eventually. If a single pot, out of the pots, &c., which are in the house is lost, you will be responsible for it. You write (to say) that you will send ten rupees for me. It will be well if you send the same soon, that is before the 18th. If not please yourself; I cannot compel (you). From Alisha Jemadar have been received 25 rupees on account of himself and 25 rupees on account of Raheem Saheb, and 10 on account of Shah Saheb—in all sixty rupees. Forty rupees remain (to be recovered), for which it is in contemplation to get a fresh bond executed. Meanwhile 20 rupees, due to a Marwari,* should be paid off soon. After the payment thereof, I am to proceed thither. By (my) taking one month's leave, I have been subjected to a heavy loss. But what can be done? Owing to my illness, I could not help (doing so).

* *i. e.*, money-lender.

I had been to Yeshwant Rao's house. He has gone to Pandharpur on fiften days' leave. He said to me as follows:—"On my return I shall have arrangements made about you, and the Maharaja twice or thrice enquired when the ayah would come." Salim was invited to my place of residence here. He was shown attention so far as my poor circumstances would permit. Let this be known. What more need be written. This is my (representation). Raheem Saheb Mohideen and Baba Matkar and others send their best compliments to you.

AMEENA BI AYAH, *residing at Bombay.*

Dated 10*th April* 1874.

(A true translation.)

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,

Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit B.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked B.

Love to SOBHAGIAWATI AMEENA BI AYAH, from SHEIKH ABDOOLA, Butler, Karel.

I AM well by the favour of God and by your blessing. You should not entertain any anxiety. Colonel Phayre went to Poona on the 18th; he is to put up at Kirkee. Let it be known to you that the Dewan has been removed, and that no other person has yet been appointed (in his room). You should communicate what news there is, (getting the letter) written by a good writer.

Make enquiries about the Hazrat, who was in Bombay, and bring him without fail at the time of (your) coming (You) should write about him without fail. You should communicate (to me) news frequently. You have forgotten me since your departure to Poona. What can you do? It is my fate. It is the will of God. It is my predestination. What can you do? You should not do so. Yesra Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Abdoola Khan has accompanied the Saheb. Pedro sends his compliments to you. Give my, as also Pedro's, compliments to your butler; the mestri (cook) and other people also send their compliments to you. Dated 18th, 1874. Signature of Sheikh Abdool. (He) sends his compliments in case they have been omitted through oversight. Send a reply to this letter without fail. I anxiously await it.

What more need be written?

This is (my) request.

(*Address on the letter*).—This letter should be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident Mr Boevey, in the bungalow of the Revenue Collector, Mr. Oliphant, near the Post Office, Poona.

Not paid.

Poona.

To be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident, Mr. Boevey. Despatched from Baroda. Shaba.

(A true translation.)

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit C.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked C.

Love from SOBHAGIAWATI AMEENA BI, AYAH.

(Addressed to) SHEIKH ABDOOLA WALLUD SHEIKH ADAM, Butler, residing at Baroda.

I AM well by the favour of God and by your blessings. The cause of writing (this) letter (is as follows).—(I) have had no tidings of you since your departure from Baroda. This has made me very uneasy. You should therefore not act in this way. But as it is the will of God, you are not to blame. It is my fate. What can you do? The Maharaja is much perplexed. He has received an order to the effect that the petitions presented by the ryots should be disposed of within fifteen months. Such an order has been issued and the Dewan Saheb has been removed and prohibited from visiting the bungalow (*i. e.*, the Residency). Let this be known to you. I receive no news whatever from you. You should send me news frequently. I am doing well here. Do not entertain any anxiety. The people in the bungalow send their compliments to you and convey the same to the Butler.

Yeshwunt Rao Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Shabuddin is also to go, (but) I have no correct information. As soon as you see (this) letter, send a reply without fail. What more need be written? This is what I had to write.

My compliments to the reader, in case they have been omitted through oversight.

The signature of SHEIKH ABDOOLA, Butler,
His own handwriting.

Dated 16*th August* 1874.

(A true translation.)

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit D.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked D.

To HAZRAT (or MR.) SHEIKH ABDOOLA, Butler, residing at Baroda.

I, Ameena Bi Ayah, now residing at Bombay, respectfully represent (as follows):—I sent to you a letter affixing a postage stamp on it. I do not know whether it has reached (you) or not; I am therefore under anxiety day and night. I trust you will, therefore, not act in this way, but will frequently communicate the news by letter and thereby gratify me. If you wish that I should not go there, I am ready to undertake a voyage to England. If you wish it, I shall endeavour to obtain a situation of that kind. I am in doubt as to why no letter is received from you here; I await a reply from you. If you call (me), I shall go there; it will not matter (in the least). I wrote to you for (money for my) expenses, but nothing has been received from you. Convey my best compliments to the Kazi Saheb, my compliments to Salim and my best compliments also to be given to Yeshwunt Rao.

Chotoo's mother owes me rupee one. You should deduct it from her son's pay, because she has not visited me since her arrival at Bombay. You should go to and make proper enquiries at the place there, where I am coming to take up service. I hear that he has obtained an appointment in Rewa Kanta. If such a thing has happened, it is very bad. Write to say whether you have borrowed Rs. 5 from Vingorlekur Mahommad. He comes here and duns me for the (payment of the) same. Let me know in writing whether this is true. I do not know whether or not you have delivered the note (chitti) enclosed by me in my last letter to the person for whom it was intended. I labor under anxiety on this account only. Give my best compliments to Nathiaba. Write to say whether or not you have received the two "firkees." What more need be written? This is my request. Dated 29th March 1874.

I reside in Shetwadi in the same house as before.

AMEENA BI AYAH, Bombay.

A reply to be sent without fail.

(A true translation.)

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit E.

PEDRO DE SOUZA, Native Christian, states:—I am about thirty-seven years of age, and have for more than twenty-five years past been in the service of Colonel R. Phayre, the late Resident at Baroda. I have been serving that gentleman as his butler for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and before that I filled several situations of different kinds in his household. When Colonel Phayre was appointed to the office of Resident at Baroda, which was, I think, in the month of March 1873, I accompanied him to that place, lived in the Residency, and served him there from that time until the month of September last, when I obtained leave of absence from him and proceeded to Goa, my native country. I left Baroda on the 3rd October last, went to Goa, remained there about a fortnight, and returned to Baroda on the 3rd November, one month after my departure. I know one Salim, a Mahomedan, who resides at Baroda and is a "*jasood*" in the service of H. H. the Gaekwar. I have known this man Salim from the time I first went to Baroda with Colonel Phayre, as above stated. He used to come to the Residency twice a week regularly during all the time I stayed there. The Gaekwar always came twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, to pay a sort of official visit to the Resident; and on these days Salim always preceded His Highness to give notice of his coming. Salim always brought with him on these occasions, a tray of fruit as a sort of "*nuzzerana*" or tribute of respect. In the month of August last, when I first thought of obtaining leave from my master to go to

Goa, I was short of money; and on seeing Salim at the Residency one day I said:—"I am thinking of going to my native country for a month, but am badly off for money, my wife is pregnant, and the expenses on her account and for travelling will be heavy; will you entreat the Maharaja to give me some money for this purpose?" Salim replied that he would speak to the Maharaja and bring me the money. No particular sum was named by either of us. I made this request to Salim, because I had heard that the servants of previous Residents had obtained similar favors from the hands of the Gaekwar. Salim himself had told me this many times before I made my said request to him. About a fortnight after I had so spoken to Salim, he came to me in my room at the Residency, and said:—"The Maharaja has sent you these rupees. I told him what you said." I thanked him very much, took the rupees he offered me, and he went away. I counted the rupees as he gave them to me and said:—"Here are sixty rupees of Baroda currency, which are equal to fifty Bombay rupees." Two or three days after this, or on his next visit to the Residency, Salim met me in the compound of the Residency, and said:—"You come and see the Maharaja. If you will agree to come, I will bring a carriage to take you." On hearing this I said:—"I will never come to the Havelee" (*i. e.*, Palace). He replied:—"If you cannot come now, I will bring a carriage for you whenever you wish to come." To this I again said:—"I will never come!" After my return to Baroda from Goa I never saw Salim, except in passing, and I had no speech with him other than to say "salaam." I positively declare that I never received any other gift from the Gaekwar than this one of sixty rupees sent to me through Salim, and that I never had any conversation with Salim about my own affairs or in connection with the Gaekwar excepting on the occasion mentioned. I never went to the Havelee or spoke to the Gaekwar, and I never had any correspondence with him, either directly or indirectly, other than that above detailed. Further I say not.

The mark x of
PEDRO DE SOUZA.

Taken on oath, and duly acknowledged and signed by Pedro de Souza in my presence, this fifth day of January 1875.

A. EDGINTON, J. P.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The foregoing statement was duly read and interpreted by me to the said Pedro de Souza on the day and date above written and acknowledged by him to be correct.

(Sd.) DINANATH SOONDERJEEP,
Head Clerk, Commr. of Police.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 26*th February* 1875.

Exhibit F.

Confidential.

Baroda, 9th November 1874, 11 A.M.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—With reference to the circumstances which I mentioned to you this morning, together with the symptoms which I described to you, and the contents of the tumbler which you took home with you, I should feel much obliged if you would kindly give me a professional opinion as to the nature of the contents of that tumbler, whether poisonous or not.

Although I only took two or three sips of the pummalo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half an hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation such as I have never experienced until within the last few days, and which I attributed partly to a slight attack of fever, which had, however, quite gone off, and partly to an idea that the pummalos from which the juice daily placed on my table had been extracted were not fresh ones. I now, however, attribute all of these symptoms, especially that of this morning, to entirely different causes. In fact, I now believe that for

the last few days small doses of poison have been introduced into this juice, and that had I drunk the whole tumbler off to-day I should have been very ill indeed.

The confused state of my head has often surprised me of late, because for the last six weeks I have abstained *in toto* from wine and beer, &c., except once or twice when friends dined at the Residency, and have found myself all the better for it.

My general health, is, as you know, most excellent, and therefore the symptoms which I have described to you are, I feel sure, the result of unnatural causes. I never dreamt of poison, otherwise I should not have thrown away so much of the contents of the tumbler which I gave you this morning. It was only after doing so, and when I was replacing the tumbler on the table, and saw the sediment at the bottom, that I for the first time suspected foul play.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel.*

(Endorsement.) For the information of the chemical analyser, who will kindly return the original.

(Sd.) G. EDWIN SEWARD.

9th November 1874.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit G.

Telegram.

From COLONEL PHAYRE, C.B., Resident, Baroda, to the Private Secretary, Gunnesh Khind, Poona.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

BOLD attempt to poison me this day has been providentially frustrated. More by next post.

R. P., *Col.*

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit H.

Translation of Durbar Yad No. 2057, received on the 14th November 1874, in the evening at 5-45 P. M.

AT a personal interview with you the day before yesterday, I learnt from you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you, for which I am very sorry. But it was the favour of God that his cruel design did not meet with success.

If it becomes necessary to obtain my assistance in proving this criminal's guilt, the same will be given. This is written for your information.

Dated 14*th November* 1874.

(A true translation.)

C. RUSTOMJEE,
Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

BARODA, 16*th March* 1875.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

Exhibit I.

Endorsement Received 19th November.

No. 502 A.

To DR. GRAY, M.D., Chemical Analyser to Government.

Baroda, 16th November 1874.

SIR,—In consequence of the opinion expressed in your demi-official of the 13th instant to Dr. Seward's address (received on the evening of the 14th

idem), I yesterday morning scraped together from the chunam floor of the verandah as much of the deposit as could be found on the spot where the contents of the poisoned tumbler fell; and I enclose the said scrapings herewith, in the hope that they may be useful in leading you to a decision as to the other ingredients which were contained in the poisoned tumbler besides arsenic.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit J.

No. 401 OF 1874-75.

From the Acting Chemical Analyser, to the Resident, Baroda.

Grant College Laboratory, 19*th November* 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and also of the small packet enclosed. The letter was sealed, the seals were unbroken, the crest a bird.

The packet contained a small quantity of moist earthy matter of a brown color mixed with glittering particles. A chemical examination of this earthy matter revealed the presence of arsenic. I failed, however, to detect in it the slightest trace of any mineral poison other than arsenic. Many of the glittering particles appear to be of the same nature as those seen in the powder sent me by Dr. Seward, namely, diamond dust: other glittering dark-colored particles in the earthy matter proved to be oxide of iron, being in fact the same substance that is commonly used as sand for drying ink.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. GRAY, *Surgeon,*
Acting Chemical Analyser to Govt.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit K.

APPENDIX C.

Statement by COLONEL PHAYRE, C.B., Resident, Baroda.

Baroda, 16*th November* 1874.

THE attempt to poison me was made on the morning of Monday, the 9th November, 1874. The small quantity of poisoned sherbet taken by me was swallowed at about 7 A.M. At about twenty minutes or half-past 9 A. M. the Maharaja paid me his usual visit. After some common-place remarks H. H. observed that the weather was not healthy, that there was a good deal of fever in the city, and that he himself had been suffering from purging and headache and fever from eating the usual Dewalee sweetmeats, but that he had recovered. I made no remarks, but it occurred to me that H. H. had led the conversation to the subject in order to elicit some remarks from me. I have since learnt from the evidence that His Highness' confidential Arab sowar Salim was at the Residency earlier than usual on that morning, that when I sent a note to summon Dr. Seward between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Arab sowar stopped the peon Mahomed who was carrying it and asked him to buy him

some biscuits in the bazaar, which extraordinary occurrence I can only account for by a desire on the part of Salim to divert the peon's attention from his proper errand to summon the Residency Surgeon.

By about noon on Monday, the attempt to poison me began to spread in the camp and city. Next day, Tuesday, 10th, several people from the city came to call, or sent to enquire after my health, but no one came from the Maharaja. Wednesday, the 11th, passed in a similar manner without any enquiry on H. H.'s part.

On Thursday, the 12th, H. H. came to pay his usual visit, and on this occasion, for the first time, he was accompanied by Mr. Dadabhai. Usually H. H. comes alone. H. H. opened the conversation by saying that he had heard on the previous day (11th) that some one had poisoned me and asked how I was, remarking at the same time that I showed no signs of having been poisoned when he called on Monday the 9th instant. Previous to this remark by H. H. I had not mentioned the hour at which I was poisoned, but I afterwards told him. How the Maharaja knew that I had been poisoned when I came to receive him on the Monday morning is not apparent.

Mr. Dadabhai said that he heard the rumour first on Tuesday, 10th, but did not believe it, that the rumour was repeated so strongly on the 11th that he believed it, and that he intended to speak about it next day (12th). He asked me if I was making enquiry into the matter, and I replied that I was, and he expressed a hope that I should succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the crime.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, after dark in the evening, 5-45, I received the following *yad* from the Durbar :—

"Durbar *yad* to the Resident No. 2057, dated 14th November 1874.

"At a personal interview with you the day before yesterday I learnt from "you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you, "for which I am very sorry. But it was the favour of God that his cruel "design did not meet with success.

"If it becomes necessary for you to obtain my assistance in proving the "criminal's guilt, the same will be given. This is written for your in-"formation."

[A true translation.]

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

IT will be observed that in this *yad* H. H. alludes only to having heard of the matter from me personally on the 12th instant, whereas the report had spread everywhere by the evening of the 9th November, and it is not reasonable to suppose that H. H. has not heard of it immediately, as everything is reported to him at once by his spies.

Moreover, he himself told me on Thursday, the 12th, that he had heard of it the previous day, and had resolved to speak regarding it on his next visit that morning. The delay of His Highness in not taking notice of the occurrence till Thursday the 12th and afterwards in writing the *yad*, offering assistance on the evening of the 14th, the sixth day after the event, are remarkable.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit L.

No. 1612.

YOUR HIGHNESS,—Having been consulted by His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the present situation of affairs at Baroda, His Excellency has desired me to acknowledge the promptness with which your Highness has attended to the advice of the Government of India in the matter of removing certain officials from office, and with reference to your Highness' *yad,*

No. 1485, dated the 14th instant, I am instructed to say that the Government, while refraining from pronouncing any opinion on the qualifications of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrozjee, desire to offer no objection whatever to that gentleman's appointment as Dewan, should your Highness in the exercise of your independent discretion think proper to appoint him.

It will be my duty to afford Mr. Dadabhai every assistance he may need, and accord to him the usual military honors.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

BARODA, 27*th August* 1874.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit M.

A Test-tube produced by Dr. Seward.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit N.

From—The Residency Surgeon, to the Resident.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letter just received 1 P.M. I have the honor to report that so far as my chemical appliances allow me to pronounce an opinion upon the quality of the sediment which you this morning entrusted to me for examination, that sediment is arsenic.

The quantity was sufficient to allow of its being tested by reduction with charcoal, and the result I have shown you.

The metallic ring deposited upon the tube in rich profusion and the octohedral crystals also deposited, point almost certainly to the presence of arsenic.

I purpose despatching the remainder of the sediment by to-morrow's mail train to the Government Analyser.

The quantity of the sediment would almost assuredly have proved fatal had it been swallowed.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. EDWIN SEWARD,
Residency Surgeon.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit O.

A small envelope with an endorsement signed by Dr. Seward, forwarding sediment for examination, and dated 9th November 1874. It contains a piece of blue blotting paper folded.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit P.

A larger envelope addressed to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay; and franked by Dr. Seward, stamped with a registered letter stamp.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit Q.

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 11th November 1874.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—I have duly received your letter and its enclosures, *viz.*, a demi-official from Colonel Phayre and a small packet, which contained a few

grains of greyish-coloured powder, mixed with numerous glistening gritty particles.

I have examined this powder and find it to consist partly of common white arsenic and partly of finely powdered silicious matter. This silicious matter under the microscope appeared to be either powdered glass or quartz, being most like the former. Some of the particles had a purplish or rose-coloured tinge, which fact may perhaps furnish you with a clue as to its source. If you wish an official reply in addition to the present, I shall send it.

Herewith is returned Colonel Phayre's letter. I shall keep the remains of the powder in my possession, till I hear further from you.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) W. GRAY,

Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

Endorsement on the above. Received November 13th, 1874.

(Sd.) G. E. S.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit R.

Three glass slides, on each of which is some sediment.

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit S.

One glass slide, with some scratches on it.

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit T.

Test-tube produced by Dr. Gray, showing a metallic ring.

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit U.

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 13*th November* 1874.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—In continuation of my letter of the 11th I write to tell you that a still closer examination of the gritty powder has led me to think that part of it at least is diamond dust. The lustre of some of the particles seems to me too great for anything else, and they are besides exceedingly hard and quite insoluble in any acid. This opinion, however, is based only on ocular inspection. I am not in possession of any means here to test the substance chemically, should it be asserted that it is diamond dust; and, besides, the quantity sent is exceedingly minute.

How do you account for the metallic taste described by Colonel Phayre? Can it be copper? Arsenic is tasteless or nearly so. I failed to find any compound of copper in the powder you sent me, but as all its salts are very soluble, it is possible that if put into the pummelo juice it may have been all thrown away when the tumbler was emptied. The early appearance of the symptoms may be due to the fact that he took the arsenic in solution, or rather suspended in the pummelo juice, on an empty stomach. He may also have taken a comparatively large proportion of what was in the tumbler, as arsenic, unless well mixed, has a habit of floating on the top of a liquid. Natives have a firm belief in the deadly properties of diamond dust or powdered glass, but the fact is that neither of them possesses any deleterious qualities.

I shall be happy to examine anything else you may require done. Is it possible to obtain any of the pummelo juice or any part of the ground or

other place upon which it was thrown? If so, we might be able to detect copper if present.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
(Sd.) W. GRAY,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

To the Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit V.

Test tube produced by Dr. Gray, showing a metallic ring.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit W.

Envelope bearing the following endorsement by Mr. Souter "Powder found in the pocket of Rowjee Havildar's cross-belt on 25th December 1874." This envelope contains a piece of white thread and a small paper packet endorsed, "From F. H. S., December 30, 1874."

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit X.

"This day the Poonekar said to the Saheb that the Maharaja had made a new *waudo**, that her name was Gangabai, that her father was a washerman, that the Maharaja had caused a nuzzarana of Rupees seven thousand to be paid to her from the Patan Mahal, and that those people had come to prefer complaints, but that no one listened to the same. Secondly, Bapu Saheb Gaekwar had come. He (the Saheb?) enquired: "Well, how are you?" He answered that he was well by the Saheb's blessing. The Saheb then enquired: "Do you go to Dadabhai and Shabuddin for your business?" Then Bapu Saheb answered as follows: "There is no necessity for my going (to them). As long as you are here, it is not necessary for me to go to any one. What do these people know of the administration of justice, and what do they do? These people ask each other's advice, sit doing nothing, and enjoy themselves." Thirdly, the Poonekar said: "Saheb, all the people became glad on hearing the reports of a cannon, assembled together, and began to say that some great Sahib had come from Bombay to enquire into the cases of all. On account of this happy news all the people had collected." Then the Saheb said: "The gentleman is the General Saheb who has come from Ahmedabad to review the regiment." Fourthly, Rakhmabai's brother has presented a petition. He says that his sister should be made over to him. The Saheb became very angry with him. Fifthly, I shall come to-morrow bringing with me Cawasjee. You should therefore send Salim."

* This word signifies a house, and is used here to signify a wife.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) C. RUSTOMJEE,
Interpreter and Translator to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 9*th March* 1875.

Exhibit Y.

Shri (Wealth).

THE account of Duxni Raoji Wagha for Samvat year 1930, month of Kartik, through Patel Dajeebhai Narotum.

CREDIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEBIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash (received) from himself ...	220	5	9	One golden string, weight 5 tolas six wals, at Rs. 22 ...	114	2	0
				Charges for making a gold string	5	0	0
				One anklet of silver, weight Rs. 75½, exchange at annas 4½	96	11	9
				Charges for making one anklet...	4	8	0
					220	5	9

Shri (Prosperity).

The account of Duxni Raoji Wagha for Samvat year 1930, month Falgoon (February—March), through Patel Dajeebhai Narotum.

CREDIT SIDE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ready cash (received) through Dajeebhai	64	0	0
Cash, 3rd of Jaith Vad (3rd June 1874)	22	0	0
Ashad Sud 7th, Sunday (21st June 1874)	121	0	0
	207	0	0
Ready cash through himself ...	6	0	0
	213	0	0

DEBIT SIDE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
One gold bracelet called *kangai*, in weight 5¾ gudiana wals 3, at Rs. 22 through Dajeebhai	65	5	0
Charges for making ...	3	0	0
Golden rings, weight 1 tola, at Rs. 22 each	22	0	0
Charges for making ...	0	8	0
Girdle of silver, total tolas 15 3/16	19	7	6
Charges in the month of Ashad Shudh 11th (25th June 1874).	1	0	0
One silver anklet, in weight Rs. 75½, at the premium of annas 4½	96	11	9
Charges	5	0	0
Total ...	213	0	3
Coins called *putlies* of gold, in weight 4¼ tolas and 2 wals, including charges ...	98	12	0
Putlies of gold, weight tola one, including charges, wals 4¼ ...	16	0	0

This paper is produced by me to-day, dated December 29th, 1874.

Signature of Daji Narotum.

The 29th December 1874. (Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

Exhibit Z.

SHRI.

To

The Officer of Hoozoor Fouzdari.

FURTHER, for medicine for a horse,* arsenic in weight tolas 2 is required; therefore send here a pass for it.

DATED BHADROPAD VADYA,
9th Samvat 1931,
4th October 1874.

(Sd.) DAMODAR TRIMBAK,
Khangiwalla.

Fouzdari Inward File No. 404.

To

MR. DATTATRAYA RAMCHANDRA.

The Shrimant Sircar Maharaj has ordered to give arsenic tolas two (2) as above on receiving the price; therefore giving to the said person arsenic as above, take the price.

DATED BHADROPAD VADYA,
10th Samvat 1931,†
5th October 1874.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO BALWANT,
City Fouzdar.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) C. RUSTOMJEE,
Translator to the Commission.

* The original word seems to have been written over another which is illegible.

C. R.,
Translator.

† On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.*, in Jeth (May—June), and that it is called Margsar. This date will therefore correspond to 4th October 1874.

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

EXHIBITS.

A1 Series.

The translation of Z 1 is authenticated by Mr. Nowrozji Furdoonjee Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

All the other translations of vernacular documents in this series are authenticated by Mr. Cursetji Rustomjee, Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT A.1.

Shri (*i. e.*, Prosperity, &c.).

Brought to account in the 3rd lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th November 1873.)

MEMORANDUM.—From Bombay goods were caused to be brought to the Khasay through Yeshwunta, the son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. For the payment of the money for the same, the Sirkar's permission was granted. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows:—) The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four (the Mahommedan) lunar day the 3rd, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date the 4th (conjoined) with the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat (year) 1930 [24th November 1873] Monday.

Machine-made (rupees) were purchased in the bazar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same the Babashai (rupees), together with (the amount of) exchange that were paid to Parakh were as below mentioned:—

Principal Surat [rupees]		1,000	
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent		187½	
In all ...		1,187½	1,187½
Babashai (rupees) paid out of the Treasury			2,000
			3,187½

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven and a half. The lunar date, the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat [year] 1930 [24th November 1873].

(The text of what follows is in Goozerati:—)

PAYMENT.—Nayak Asantrao Avlia Rs. 1,000 of the Bombay currency, Babashai Rs. 2,000 in all three thousand, have been received in full by the hands of Parakh Javer Lakhmidas, who received (the same and) went away.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT B.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 8th lunar day of the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (November-December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—In order that goods might be purchased and brought from Ahmedabad, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for (his) expenses, to Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows):—The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, the (Mahommedan) lunar day the 8th, that is the [Hindoo] lunar date the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh, the Samvat [year] 1930 [29th November 1873] Saturday.

Machine-made [rupees] were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat in the bazar, and delivered for the same. Babashai [rupees] were paid to Parakh [as below]:—

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Gunpatrao, corrected to Narayanrao, son of Bhikoba Selkey, attached to the small Khas Paga	10	0	0			
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18-14 per cent	1	14	0			
	11	14	0	11	14	0
Babashai (rupees) paid in ready cash				7	0	0
				18	14	0

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees eighteen and fourteen annas, to Narayanrao Shilkay Burgir of the small Khas Paga. The lunar date, the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh, for the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1873).

In respect of the above memorandum, machine-made rupees 10 ten, and Babashai rupees 7 seven, were received in ready cash in full out of the treasury. By the hands of Narayanrao Shilkay the said [rupees] were received in full from Yeshwantrao Yeolay. The handwriting of Krishnajee Ramchandra Kelkar.

[The letter attached to document marked B, as translated, is as below]:—

Shri [*i e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

To Rajeshri Balwantrao Raoji, in the private service of the Sirkar.

Further, Narayanrao Shilkay is now sent. Do you therefore pay him machine-made rupees 10 and (give him) a piece of jagannath (jaconet cloth) immediately out of the treasury; or pay him rupees seven for the purchase (of the cloth) in the bazar, or cause it to be delivered by Choonilal. The lunar date, the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1873).

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, *Khangiwalay.*

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT C.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 15th lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh of the Samvat (year) 1930 (6th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sircar's permission was granted for the payment to him of machine-made money for the same. In accordance therewith Surat money was to be paid. The same was purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat, and was delivered. In respect thereof the Babashai (rupees) were to be paid in ready cash. The 15th lunar day, the month of Sawal, in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four; that is, the lunar date, the 2nd of the month of Margshirsh Vadya, of Samvat 1930 (6th December 1873), Saturday.

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sepahi, in the service of the large Khas Paga, employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. Through Yeshwanta Yeolay, a courier ...	200
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 19 per cent.	38
	238

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred and thirty-eight. The lunar date, the 2nd of Margshirsh Vadya, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (6th December 1873).

The said machine-made rupees two hundred, agreeably to the memorandum, were received in cash in full out of the Khangee (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkar. At the said Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT D.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 22nd lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (13th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for

the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows):—The 22nd lunar day of the month of Sawal the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date the 9th of the month of Margshirsh Vadya, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th December 1873), Saturday. Rs. 300.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three hundred. The lunar date the 10th Margshirsh Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (10th December 1873).

Babashai rupees three hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum were received in full out of the Khasgi Treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, in the service of the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkar. At the request of the owner of the goods (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT E.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 30th lunar day, the month of Zilkad, that is, in the month of Poush, the Samvat (year) 1930 (19th January 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—To the Khasay goods were caused to be brought from Bombay through Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of Babashai money for the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in cash (was as follows):—The 26th lunar day, the month of Zilkad, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 13th, the month of Poush Vadya, the Samvat (year) [1930 16th January 1874] Friday. Rupees 600.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted, while [the Sirkar] was in the palace before, for the payment of Rupees six hundred. The lunar date, the 13th of Poush Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (16th January 1874).

Rupees 600 (six hundred) (in respect) of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash in full out the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim Ali. The handwriting of Bhikaji Wishwanath Abetkur. At Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT F.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 21st lunar day, the month of Zilhez, that is, the month of Magh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—For purchasing and bringing goods from Bombay the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money, for expenses to Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. In accordance therewith Surat (rupees) were to be paid. The same were purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same Babashai (rupees), together with exchange, were paid to Parakh in ready cash. The 21st day of the month of Zilhez, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date, the 8th of the month of Magh Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874) Monday.

Principal machine-made (rupees)	200	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent. ...	37	8	0
	237	8	0

The above machine-made rupees two hundred were paid to both these persons (namely) Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper, and Mahadoo Kalay, a trooper in the service of the large Khas Paga. By the hands of the persons abovenamed themselves.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred. The lunar date, the 8th of Magh Vadva, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874).

In respect of the above memorandum, machine-made Rupees 200 I have received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hands of Madhavrao and Salim. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT G.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 24th lunar day, the month of Sawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (November-December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—For bringing goods from Ahmedabad in accordance with the permission granted by the Sirkar what was to be paid for expenses to Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the Khas Paga in the service of the Khasay, (were as follows:—)The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The lunar date, the 11th of Kartik Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 [11th November 1873], Rupees 100.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees 100. The lunar date, the 11th of Margshirsh Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1930 [11th December 1873].

(The text of what follows is in Guzerathi:—)

Rupees 100, namely, one hundred in respect of the said note were received by Salambhai, son of Ali, a trooper of the Khas Paga, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Mathoor Raghoonath.—The mark (has been made) by the hand of the trooper himself. The lunar date, the 11th of Magsar Vadi (15th December 1873).

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT H.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 3rd lunar day of Zilkad, that is the month of Poush, the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Fireworks and other things were sent for (to be brought) from Bombay through Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Surat (*i.e.*, machine-made) money for the charges thereof. In accordance therewith, Surat [rupees] were to be paid. The same were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat in the bazaar, and were delivered. In respect thereof Babashai (rupees), together with exchange, were paid to Parakh. The 3rd lunar day the month of Zilkad in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 5th of the month of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873) Wednesday.

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of the said Salim himself	300	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent.	56	4	0
	356	4	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees three hundred and fifty-six and four annas.

The lunar date the 5th of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930 [24th December 1873].

In accordance with the above memorandum, machine-made Rupees 300 I have received in full. By the hands of Salim. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT I.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej, that is, the month of Magh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (25th January 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—For the purpose of bringing goods from Bombay the Sirkar granted permission to pay machine-made money to Salim Ali. In accordance therewith (the money) was to be paid. The 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej in the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The [Hindoo] lunar date the 8th of the month of Magh Shoodhya of Samvat [year] 1930 [25th January 1874,] Sunday.

Principal machine-made rupees	400	0	0
For exchange at the rate of rupees 18¾ per cent.	75	0	0
	475	0	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees four hundred. The lunar date the 8th of Magh Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930 (25th January 1874).

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made rupees 400 have been received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hand of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Keshavbhat, son of Trimbakbhat Madavganay, at Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT J.1.

Shri (*i. e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 25th lunar date the month of Mohurrum, that is, in the month of Falgoon of (the year) S. [Samvat] 1930 (15th March 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a Sipahi, is going to Ahmedabad to bring goods; consequently the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of money for expenses. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid. The 25th lunar day of the month of Mohurrum in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 12th of the month of Falgoon Vadya of the Samvat (year) 1930 (15th March 1874), Sunday. Rupees 50.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees fifty. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya (the year) S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874].

Rupees 50 [in respect] of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash, in full, out of the Khangi [private] treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Govindrao Kasinath Patvardhan. At the request of the said Salim this is given in writing. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874].

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT K.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salim, son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith what was to be paid (was as follows :—) The 7th lunar date, the month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the

8th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya (the year) S. (Samvat) 1930 (24th April 1874).

Machine-made (rupees) for the purchase of fruit	200
Babashai (rupees) for the wages of a sipahi * for the month of Chaitra [March-April]	7
	207

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred and Babashai [rupees] seven, making together two hundred and seven. The lunar date the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made rupees 200 and Babashai rupees 7, making together rupees 207 two hundred and seven I have received in full. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Wamonrao Jangli. The lunar date the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya of [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April 1874] the day of the week, Friday.

* [Blank in the text.]

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT L.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith money was to be paid. The 8th lunar day, the month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the 9th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874], Saturday, machine-made Rupees 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was given face to face for the payment of machine-made rupees one thousand. The lunar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the said memorandum machine-made Rupees 1,000 [one thousand] I have received in full. By the hands of Salim, son of Ali himself. The handwriting of Anaji Narayen Pendsay. The lunar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. (Samvat) 1930 (25th April 1874).

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT M.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashi money to Salim,* a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for bringing goods from Bombay. In respect thereof what was to be paid [was as below]. The month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the 30th of the month of Waishakh Vadya of [the year] [Samvat] 1930 [15th May 1874] Friday. Babashai Rupees 200.

* The text of "son of Ali" is scored through.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashai rupees two hundred. The lunar date† the 14th of Waishakh Vadya of the year [Samvat] 1930 [14th May 1874] at Nowsaree.

† So in the original, the 14th being the same as the 30th of Waishakh Vadya.

In respect of the above memorandum Babashai Rupees 200 I have received in full. By the hands of (and) the handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay attached to the large Khas Paga. The date aforesaid.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT N.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity &c.,)

Brought to account on the 22nd [Mahomedan] lunar day, the [Hindoo] lunar date the 9th of Jesht Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

MEMORANDUM.—Fruit was caused to be purchased and brought from Bombay through Salim, son of Ali Arab. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money in respect thereof. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid [as below]. The month of Rabioolakhir, the Soor Sun [year], one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the 9th of Jesht Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931* [8th June 1874], Monday. Rupees 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees one thousand. The lunar date, the 9th of Josht Vadya the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

In respect of the above memorandum Rupees 1,000 one thousand have been received in full out of the Khangee [private] treasury by Salim Arab. By the hands of the said Salim himself. The handwriting of Poorshotam Hari. At Salim's request [this] is given in writing. The lunar date, the 9th of Jesht Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

**Note.*—On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth, and that it is called Mragsar. This date will, therefore, correspond to 8th June 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT O.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account the 17th [Mahomedan] lunar day, the month of Jamadilawal, that is the intercalary month Ashadh [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [2nd July 1874].*

MEMORANDUM.—Fruit was caused to be brought from Poona through Salim, son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the Khasay. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for the same. In accordance therewith ready money was to be paid. The [Mahomedan] 17th lunar day the month of Jamadi-oolawal the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 3rd of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [2nd July 1874], Thursday. Rupees 250.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees two hundred and fifty. The lunar date the 4th of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [3rd July 1874.]

[The text of what follows is in Guzerati]:—

Written by Salim Ali agreeably to what is written above, Rupees 250 (namely, two hundred and fifty) have been received in full. By his own hands. The handwriting of Dalpatram Bapooji. At the desire of the party this has been given in writing.

[The text of what follows is in Mahrathi]:—

Nett machine-made	...	...	...	Rs. 250
For exchange at the rate of 19½	...	...		„ 48¾
				Rs. 298¾

The above machine-made Rupees having been received from the Nowsari Swari account have been paid, including the exchange (in respect) thereof, Babashai money was paid in ready cash to the Nowsari Swari account. By the hands of Bhivba, son of Hanavant Rao Bacharay, Treasurer. The lunar date the intercalary Ashadh Vadya, 3rd, Thursday the (Mahomedan(lunar day the 17th (2nd July 1874).

**Note.*—On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth (May-June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will, therefore, correspond to 2nd July 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT P.1.

Shri [*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the 24th lunar day, the month Rajab, that is the month Shrawan, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th September 1874].*

MEMORANDUM.—Through Salim, son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the large Khas Paga, serving under the Khasay. Articles [consisting of] fruit were purchased and brought from Ahmedabad to the Khasay. In accordance with the Sirkar's permission granted for the payment in ready cash of machine-made money as the price thereof, what was to be paid to the said Salim [was as follows]:—The lunar day* the month Rajab the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 7th of the month of Shrawan Vadya, Wednesday [2nd September 1874]. Rupees [as follows]:—

* Blank in the original.

Nett machine-made		...	...	...	100
For exchange at	per cent.	...	...	...	19½
					119½

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sircar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees a hundred. The lunar date the 7th of Shrawan Vadya Samvat 1931 [2nd September 1874].

[The text of what follows is in Guzerathi]:—

Bargir Salim, son of Ali, agreeably to what is written above, machine-made Rupees 100, namely a hundred, have been received in full. By [his] own hands. The handwriting of Shah Atmaram Ramdas [written] at the desire of the party.

* *Note.*– On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth (May-June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will correspond to 8th September 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT Q1.

Shri [*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the lunar day the 1st of the month of Ashwin [the year] S. [Samvat*] 1931 [13th October 1874].

MEMORANDUM.—Through Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sipahi attached to the Khasay, fruit was caused to be brought from Ahmedabad. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of the money for the same.

In accordance therewith ready money was paid [as follows]:—The lunar day the 1st, the month Ramzan, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931, Tuesday (13th October 1874). Rupees 200.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred. The lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. (the Samvat) 1931 [13th October 1874].

Rupees two hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum. Given in writing at the desire of Salim. The handwriting of Keshao Balkrishna Boochkay now at Baroda.

The signature of Salim.

* NOTE – On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.*, in Jeth (May—June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will correspond to 13th October 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

EXHIBIT R.1.

Shri (Glory).

MEMORANDUM.—From the Officer of the Lighting Department to Rajmanya Rajshri, the Officer of the Sirkar's Khangi (private treasury). That the discount for the Godra oil supplied through the Kothi by Lallu Narotum Wani has been received at Rupees 11-4. The payment of the same for six months' for

Samvat (year) 1930 from Magshirsh up to Vaishakh (December 1873 to May 1874). Through. On account of (batta) discount on payment of

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lallu Narotum as per note from Phadnis (for) Rupees 8,697-12-9 ...	978	8	0
For Kasar (saving)	878	4	3
	1,856	12	3

Altogether one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, twelve annas, and pies three, deducting from this Rupees 25 per month for the lantern on the Mandvi Tower—total Rupees 150 for six months. There remain Rupees 1,706-12-3 (one thousand seven hundred and six, twelve annas, and three pies) paid. Dated Magshirsh Vadh 9th, Samvat (year) 1931 (1st January 1875).

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHUL BEDEKAR.

(Endorsement).—The Sirkar has ordered that the sum of Rupees 1,706-12-3 received from the Lighting Department be credited as per said yadee. Dated Magshirsh Vadh 10th, Samvat 1931 (2nd January 1875).

EXHIBIT S.1.

MEMORANDUM.—To the Jamdar (Treasurer) of Purchase and Cash Department from the Jewel Department. Mohurs and putlies (gold coins) given on account of the nuzzerana are received through. The cash received on that account in the Soor Sun (year) Khamas Sabayin Mayatain and Alif Samwat [year] 1931 [1874-75].

	Rs.	A.	P.
Twenty Mohurs [given to] Dadabhai Nowroji, the Parsee Dewan, for nuzzerana on account of his installation as Dewan at Rupees 15. Dated Bhadrapudum Shud 3rd [13th September 1874]	300	0	0
To Javerlal Ranchod Bhatia Choksi, Putlies (coins) seven hundred and seventeen, weighing tolas 125-1 at Rupees 13 per putli. Dated Margshirsh Shud 6th (December 14th, 1874]	1,626	1	0
Total ...	1,926	1	0

Altogether Rupees 1,926-1-0 to be paid.

Dated Magshirsh Vadh 7th [December 30th, 1874].

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHUL BEDEKAR.

[Endorsement.]—The Sirkar has given permission that Rupees 1,926-1-0 be credited in the account of the Khangi Jamdar (Private Treasurer). Dated Magshirsh Vadh 8th Samvat year 1931 (31st December 1874).

EXHIBIT T.1.

Shri (Glory).

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar made an order to pay to Rameshwar in cash the expenses of dinner, together with the dakshina (distribution of money in charity), the dinner to be given through Rameshwar Morar to two thousand and five hundred Brahmins at the Swami Narayan's Temple on account of His Highness' vows. Paid accordingly in cash in the Sur Sun year Khamas Sabavin Mayatain and Alif Samvat (year) 1931 month Jilkad, corresponding to Magshirsh, Chandra 21 Vadh 8th (31st December 1874), Thursday, Rs. 3,632-13-3.

(Endorsement.)—The Sirkar ordered payment in accordance with the above memorandum of Rs. 3,632-13-3. Accordingly His Highness, wetting the coins at the place of bathing, gave this day, dated Magshirsh, Vadh 8th Samvat (year) 1931 (31st December 1874).

EXHIBIT U1.

Entry under date Shrawan Wadya 11th Samvat 1931 (6th September 1874).

Rupees 119-8-0.—(In the original the words which follow here are blotted with ink and are illegible) through Khasi goods (articles) purchased and brought from Ahmedabad. For the price for the same, machine-made rupees were paid out of the Nowsaree Swari account, together with its exchange (paid) in cash in Babashai currency to the Swari account by the hands of Bhivba Jamdar as per yad.

EXHIBIT V.1.

Entry under date Jesht Wad 9th Samvat 1931, Monday (8th June 1874).

Rupees 1,000.—Credited after being debited. Fruit was purchased and caused to be brought from Bombay through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). The price payable for the same was caused to be paid by the said Parakh, is on the said date debited as expended and is credited here.

EXHIBIT W.1.

Entry under date Ashwin Sood 3rd Samvat 1931, Tuesday (13th October 1874).

Rupees 200.—Expenses on account of purchases for the Sillikhan for fruit for His Highness purchased and caused to be brought from Ahmedabad through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). The Sirkar's permission was given for paying the money for its price, accordingly paid in cash in the hands of himself the said Salim as per *yad*.

EXHIBIT X.I.

Entry under date Adhik (intercalary) Ashad Wudya, 3rd Thursday Samvat 1931 (2nd July 1874).

Rupees 298-12-0.—Fruit caused to be brought from Poona through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). In regard to which the Sirkar's permission was given for paying machine-made money. Accordingly money in Surati coins was to be paid. This money was caused to be paid out of the balance of machine-made money on account of the Nowsaree Swari. In regard to the same Babashai money was paid together with exchange to the Swari account in cash by the hands of Bhiva Wullud Hanmuntrao Bochre Jamdar as per *yad*.

EXHIBIT Y.1.

MEMORANDUM showing the expenses (necessary) for feeding 1,500 Guzerathi Brahmins through Rameshwurbhaee at the temple of Swami Narayen on account of finishing the Brahmin feeding and Dumpataya (feeding the pairs) and giving of charities connected with the intercalary month. The money to be given in cash to Rameshwurbhaee (Sur Sun year) Samvat 1931* 2nd, Ashad Shud 3rd, Thursday, (16th July 1874.)

Moorgsar.

Rupees 1,125 for net articles at 12 annas per head, total.
" 375 for distributing charity money at the time of dinner per each 4 annas.
1,500 The Sircar has ordered payment of Rupees 1,500 for Brahmin feast according to the said yadee. Dated Ashad Shud, 3rd Samvat 1931† (16th July 1874 .

† Moorgsar.

[In Guzerathi.]

Written. Payment by Rameshwur Morarjee to wit.

The money of this memorandum has been received in full, in the handwriting of Bholanath Poonjaram through him.

Translation of EXHIBIT Z.1.

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK NENE, Brahmin, age—, Khangi Kamdar or Private Secretary to Mulharrao Maharaj, states:—

Yeshwuntrao Yeole, Salim and Rowjee were concerned in poisoning Colonel Phayre. In the month of Ashwin last, about the time of the Dusserah [20th October 1874], the Maharaja asked me to procure some arsenic from the Foujdaree, on the ground that he wanted it for itch, and he desired me to say at the Foujdaree that it was wanted for giving medicine to a horse. I could not get any arsenic at the Foujdaree, and on my telling the Maharaja, he desired me to get it from the Camp. I told him it wanted a pass. He said never mind about it. I thereupon got two tolas of arsenic from Nooroodin Borah, the Maharaja having told me to promise him a monopoly of the supply of medicine to the Sillikhana. He did not say whence he procured the arsenic. I took the arsenic to the Maharaja, and asked him to whom it should

be given. He desired me to give it to Salim, and that he (Salim) would, as instructed, prepare the medicine to be made from it. I accordingly gave it to Salim. I don't know when he brought it here. Afterwards the Maharaja desired me to get one tola of diamonds to be burnt and reduced to ashes. I ordered Nanajee Vithul to get one tola of diamonds and deliver them to the Maharaja. He brought me the diamonds, and I showed them to the Maharaja, who desired me to take and deliver them to Yeshwunt. Up to this time I did not know they were required for this purpose. The Maharaja said they have been ordered for the purpose of making a crown for the Swami of Akulcote. After a few days the Maharaja again asked for another tola of very small diamonds. I thereupon desired Nanajee to get them. He brought some diamonds and some very small diamonds. That evening either he or Vinayekrao gave them to me. I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with them. Thereupon he desired that they should be given to Yeshwunt. When I gave the small diamonds to Yeshwunt I asked him what he was going to do with them. He said I am going to take them for the purpose of pounding them fine and giving (the same) to Colonel Phayre. This took place about five or six days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre became known. On that day I accompanied the Maharaja as far as the Shevak's Dharamsala, where the Maharaja took me up in his carriage. And on his return he told me at once that the poisoning of Colonel Phayre by arsenic had become publicly known. He said that the attempt to administer poison through Salim and Yeshwunt had been divulged. Salim used always to be coming and going to and from the Residency day and night (*i.e.*, constantly) from the time that Rowjee was corrupted by bribery. That day he was there early in the morning, and the Maharaja told me that when this matter transpired, Salim went to Rowjee's house to get any of the packets of arsenic that might have been left and to throw them into the fire-place where the old woman was cooking. But as Rowjee did not trust Salim, he himself ran to throw those packets away. But whether he did so or not I did not learn. I asked the Maharaja how this matter came to light? He said it came to light because Nursoo Jemadar was not there on the watch. Because he used to keep watch and whistle to give the alarm; and as he was not there that day early in the morning, the matter became known. The Maharaja had come earlier than usual. I went home, and Nana Sahib and the Maharaja were discussing together that day at noon at Luxmeebaee's house. At noon Nana, the Maharaja, and I went out in a carriage, and the Maharaja said they should be on the look out about the matter they had been discussing. The next day the Maharaja desired Salim and Yeshwunt in the Palace to keep him well informed of what was going on. He afterwards told me and Nana Sahib in the carriage to keep him well informed, and so saying stated that Rowjee had been released, and that he was a very clever man and a liar. As he has been released he (the Maharaja) is now under no apprehension, because the proof of the evidence has disappeared. After Colonel Phayre's removal and after Colonel Pelly's arrival, the Maharaja told me one day that Rowjee was standing on the road and was making signs to Salim to the effect that he (Rowjee) wanted some present from the Maharaja, but that he had told him that nothing could be done in that matter until the termination of the enquiry; but that he would hereafter try to do something about it. After Mr. Souter's arrival he went back without seizing Rowjee. Thereupon the Maharaja used to say that it was well Rowjee had not been seized, and that now there was no cause for fear. Then when Rowjee was seized he told me he had heard of it, and that it was a bad occurrence. Afterwards (he heard) of Rowjee having been pardoned and of his having confessed everything. He then said if any other persons be arrested they should not confess; and he enjoined me not to confess even if I died, and as to other persons who might be acquainted with this matter, they had also been similarly enjoined. He further told me that he had enjoined Nana, Harriba Dada, Salim, and Yeshwunt. When the order came from the Residency for the transmission of Salim and Yeshwunt at noon, I met Nana Sahib who told me that the order had been received, and that it is necessary to send them, and that similar orders would be received for sending you and me (*i.e., Nana and Damodhur*). In the evening the Maharaja told me that the two men had been sent to the Residency, and that he had enjoined upon them not to confess even though they were killed and cut to pieces. When Yeshwunt and Salim were released, and a note was received again

to send them back, the Maharaja sent for Yeshwunt and told him not to say anything, and desired him to take Salim with him and to go to the Residency. The next day the Maharaja told (me) to act as Govindrao Kale, who was cut to pieces but would not confess; and he had given the same injunctions to Nana and Harriba Dada. I heard from Nanajee Vithul that the diamonds were procured from Hemchund. Nanajee Vithul had money, being balance of the kasar or saving account. I asked the Maharaja to sanction payment of the value of the diamonds. By his orders Rupees 3,500 were credited in the khangi or private book, and were debited to the Swami Narayan as spent for feeding Brahmins. The value of the diamonds was Rupees 7,000, in part-payment whereof Nanajee paid a moiety, and the same amount, Rupees 3,500, was not entered in the account in the name of the jeweller, but was entered as paid for a feast to the Brahmins. At first when the diamonds were purchased, they were entered in the account as bought for the Sillikhana for medicinal purposes, and when the attempt to poison was discovered, I asked the Maharaja whether it should be *specified in the account.* (The words interlined here are erased in the original by drawing a line through them.) That the diamonds were to be burnt and converted into medicine as he had stated. Thereupon the Maharaja said, no, and said that the account should be torn up. I told Nanajee Vithul to do so; and he having informed me that he had done so, I informed the Maharaja. The account was not (entered) in a book, but was entered, as is our custom, on separate sheets (of paper). When I first ordered the arsenic from the Foujdaree, Hormusjee Wadia, who was in charge, said he would give it after having consulted the Maharaja. I therefore did not ask him again for it. The note regarding the arsenic, bearing my signature, remained in the records of the Foujdaree. Gunputrao Bulwunt said there was no objection to its remaining there, because it is stated in the account that the arsenic had not been given. When Dadabhoy wanted to get a return of the quantity of arsenic sold, the matter was mentioned by me to the Maharaja, who thereupon wanted to know why the return was required, and ordered that it should be given. I then asked Gunputrao Bulwunt to return my note, when he told me there was no reason to entertain any apprehension about it. Enmity against Phayre Sahib was the chief origin of this design in the Maharaja's mind; and that enmity increased since Luxmeebaee's marriage came under discussion. At Nowsaree, one night, I saw Rowjee bringing secretly some Government papers, which he had stolen, into the Maharaja's room. The Maharaja thereupon sent for me and desired me to make a copy of the said papers in the presence of Rowjee. Salim was with Rowjee and the Maharaja. The papers related to the case of Jumnabai. They consisted of the memorial of Jumnabai to Government, which had come to Phayre Sahib for report, and Rowjee had stolen them and had brought them to the Maharaja at 10 o'clock at night. Having copied them till late, I returned them to Rowjee at 2 o'clock. I tore up the copy, because I was afraid of being arrested at Surat in connection with the charge brought by Luxmeebaee's husband. Afterwards at Baroda Colonel Phayre had fever and a boil on his forehead. At that time I heard the Maharaja talking to Salim in the picture-room, and Salim was telling him that a plaster had been applied by Colonel Phayre, but that he having felt it burning, had taken it off. Salim informed the Maharaja that Rowjee had prepared that medicine. At the same time, *viz.*, when the Resident had the open wound, the great physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison; but as we were present there, he did not give it at that time; and it appeared he might have wanted some money for it. In the evening the Maharaja desired me to procure some blister flies and to send them to the younger brother of the great physician. He desired me to send some Waghries (bird-catchers) through the Foujdaree to catch some flies and take them to the physician. I accordingly communicated it to Narayan Rao Vakaskar, who is in the Foujdaree. The next day early in the morning the Maharaja said to Hariba in my presence that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes for making medicine. The snakeman came and brought the snakes two or three days afterwards, and I desired him to take them to Hariba before taking them to the physician. Narayan Rao showed me the flies that had been brought by the Waghries; and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Sahib, came and showed me some flies of the same kind. I desired him to take them to the physician's brother. At the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse. Thereupon I gave orders to Bapajee, Kamgar of the Khas Paga, to take some

urine of a black horse to the physician's brother. At the same time some arsenic was given from the Foujdaree, but not through me. I do not know how much was given. Had I known of its being given, I would not have procured it from the Borah. Some days after the delivery of these articles to the brother of the physician, the physician's brother brought the bottle of medicine, but he got nothing for it. The Maharaja wanted the medicine, but he did not wish to pay what the man demanded for it. He therefore suggested to Nana Khanvelkar to take out some of the medicine contained in the bottle, and a day or two after, about nine o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle prepared by the physician, saying he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had ordered him to bring it to me, and that I was to take some medicine out of it and to keep it till the next day and then to give it to Salim. I poured the medicine out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle which had contained attar, and gave the bottle to Goojaba. The next day Salim came to my house at 9 o'clock, when I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. I understood this perfectly at the time, but I did not tell Salim to give it to Rowjee.

There were three separate attempts to poison Colonel Phayre:—

The first attempt was to poison by means of the physician's medicine.

The second attempt was to poison the plaster for Colonel Phayre's boil.

The third attempt, to put in arsenic, was that which has been discovered.

The arsenic which was given to Salim first was to poison the plaster.

Twice I brought arsenic from Nooroodeen Borah by order of the Maharaja, two tolas on each occasion. When the report of the poison transpired, I asked Nooroodeen if he had entered the arsenic in my name. Nooroodeen told me that the Borah in the camp from whom he had bought it had not at first entered it in any one's name; but the second time he had entered it as given to Nooroodeen for the Khangiwalla, and he wanted Rupees 200 for it. I told Nooroodeen to pay the 200 rupees. I knew that when Nooroodeen got the Sillikhana business, it would be adjusted in the account. I think he did not give him the money. I don't know the Borah in the camp, but I know he lives in the city. After the report of the poisoning had spread when I first mentioned the matter to Nanajee Vithul, I found that he had suspected that the diamond had been purchased for the purpose of poisoning Mhalsabaee, against whom Luxmeebaee had enmity, and I told Nanajee at the time to conceal anyhow this transaction in the accounts.

Before me 29th January 1875,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

Taken before SIR LEWIS PELLY, Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner, CAPTAIN SEGRAVE, and CAPTAIN JACKSON.

I have read the above deposition. This is the deposition which I gave before Mr. Richey. The above particulars are true, and the above is a true translation thereof.

4th February 1875. [Sd.] DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK NENE.
His own handwriting.

(A true translation.)

[Sd.] NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Translator to the Commission.

Baroda, 18*th March* 1875.

(In English.)

The above statement has been read through aloud, by Damodhur Trimbuck, Brahmin, and has been declared by him in my presence to be a correct account of what he stated before Mr. Richey on the 29th January 1875. The said Damodhur Trimbuck, Brahmin, has with his own hand signed the statement, as above, in my presence, this 4th February, 1875.

LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr. Genl. & Special Commissioner.

Residency, Baroda, 4th February 1875.

The said Damodhur Trimbuck, in course of reading the above statement, made some verbal corrections in his own handwriting.

LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr. Genl. & Special Commissioner.

Baroda, 4th February 1875.

EXHIBITS.

A 2 Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Exhibit A.2.

Translation of Gujrathi entries in a Jagad Nond Book, marked A.2.

DEBITED to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, the 14th of Aso Vad (7th and 8th November 1874).

* This name is incorrectly spelt in Gujrathi, and may therefore be read either Naranji or Nanaji.

Naranji or Nanoji* himself has delivered (them) to Damodhar Punt.

300 Valandi (Rose) diamonds (weighing) 69¼ ratis at Rupees 40	Rs. 2,770
250 Valandi (Rose) diamonds (weighing) 70 ratis at Rupees 50	„ 3,500
Returned Parab coloured diamonds (weighing) 44½ ratis at Rupees 35	„ ...
Total ...	Rs. 6,270

Pemanand Naranji, 14th of Aso Vad (7th and 8th November 1874).

One Ruby finger ring enamelled. Taken away for the purpose of wearing, price Rupees 21.

(A true Translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

Baroda, 15*th March* 1875.

Translation of Gujrathi entries in a book called Jangad Vahee for Samvat year 1930 (1873-74), marked A 2.

(Returned.) DEBITED to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, the 30th of the first Asad Vad (13th July 1874). For approval.

(Returned.) 1 Diamond ear-ring. The amount of its price (is) Rupees 18,000.
1 Diamond, ratis 5½, anna 1.
1 Diamond, 1 ratis 5½.
1 Ruby, ratis 1½.
(Returned.) 1 Pair of ear-rings of pearls. For approval, Rupees 2,500.
2 Pearls, Chavas.
2 Flat Pearls.
2 Pearls.
For gold setting and for making, Rupees .
(Returned.) 1 Pearl Necklace or string called *Kanthi* for a head ornament. Delivered to Rowjee through Raja-bai. The amount of its price is Rupees 2,100.
(Returned.) 1 Emerald neck ornament, called *Gosala,* ratis 15¼, for repairing.

(A true Translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Translator to Baroda Commission.

Bombay, 20*th March* 1875.

Exhibit B.2.

(Before J.B. RICHEY, J. P.)

Residency Baroda, 29*th January* 1875.

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Brahmin, late Secretary to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, states:—

Yeshwuntrao Yeole, Salam, and Rowjee were concerned in the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. In the month of Ashwin about the Dussara the Maharaja asked me to procure some arsenic from the Foujdaree, where it is kept, giving as cause that he wanted it for itch, and told me to say at the Foujdaree that it was wanted for a horse. I could not get any at the Foujdaree, and told the Maharaja, who told me to get it from Camp. I told him it wanted a pass; he said no matter about the pass.

I got two tolas of arsenic through Nooruddin Borah, the Maharaja having told me to promise him a monopoly of the supply of medicine to the

Sillekhana. He did not at first say whence he procured it. I took the powder to the Maharaja, and asked him whom it was to be given to. He told me to give it to Salam, who would prepare the medicine to be made from it. *I gave it to Salam.* I don't know why he brought it here. Afterwards the Maharaja told me to get one tola of diamond to calcine and make ash of. I ordered Nanajee Vithul to get a tola of diamonds and bring it to the Maharaja. He brought me the tola of diamonds, and I showed it to the Maharaja, and he told me to take it to Yeshwant. Up to this point I did not know that it was wanted for this purpose. The Maharaja said at first it would be to make a head ornament for a Swamee at Akulkote. Afterwards again the Maharaja asked for another tola—this time *diamond dust.* I told Nanajee to get it, and he brought some diamonds and some diamond dust, and either he or Venayekrao came and gave it me in the evening. I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with it, and he told me to give it to Yeshwunt. *When I gave it to Yeshwant* I asked him what he did with these diamonds that were being given him, he said they were pounded and rubbed fine and given to Colonel Phayre. This took place about five or six days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre became known. On that day I had accompanied the Maharaja as far as the Sewuk's Dhurumsala, when the Maharaja picked me up in his carriage on his return. He told me out at once that the poisoning by arsenic of Colonel Phayre had become known. He said that the attempt to administer poison through Salam and Yeshwant had become known. Salam used always to be coming and going to and from the Residency *day* and *night** from the time that Rowjee was corrupted for the purpose of sending information. He was here on that morning, and the Maharaja told me that when the matter came out Salam had run off to Rowjee's house to get any of the powder that was left and throw it in the fire where the old woman was baking, and that as Salam was not fully trusted by Rowjee, Rowjee himself had gone to throw it away; whether he did or not, I did not further hear. I asked the Maharaja how this happened to be found out, he said that it was because Nursoo Jemadar was not there to be on the watch. He used to keep watch and whistle to give the alarm, and as he was not there that morning, the thing was found out. The Maharaja had come earlier than usual. I went home, and that afternoon, in Luxmeebaee's house, Nana Sahib and the Maharaja discussed together. In the afternoon Nana and the Maharaja and I drove together, and the Maharaja said they must be on the look-out about the matter that they had been discussing. The next day the Maharaja told Salam and Yeshwunt in the Palace to keep well-informed of what was being done, and afterwards in the carriage drive told Nana and me to keep ourselves well-informed, and said that Rowjee had been let go, that he was a clever scoundrel, and that now there was no fear as "our principal evidence†" was let go. After Colonel Phayre had gone and Colonel Pelly came, one day the Maharaja told me that Rowjee had stood on the road, and made signs to Salam that he wanted some present from him (the Maharaja), but that he had told him he would do nothing now, but that when the case was entirely disposed of, he would do something for him.

At first after Mr. Souter came, and Rowjee was not seized, and Mr. Souter was said to have gone, the Maharaja used to say that as Rowjee was not seized, it was all right, and there was no cause for fear. Then, when Rowjee was seized, he told me he had heard of it, and that it was a bad business; then he heard of Rowjee having taken a pardon and confessed, and told me to make arrangements that any others who might be arrested should *not* confess, and enjoined upon me not to confess even if I died for it, and told the others who knew, informing me of it. He told me that he had warned Nana, Hariba Dada, Salam, and Yeshwunt. When the order came from the Residency asking for the surrender of Salam and Yeshwunt on that afternoon, I met Nana Sahib, and he told me that the note had come, and that they would have to be sent, and that soon notes would come to send us, *viz.*, Nana and Damodhur. In the evening the Maharaja told me that the two men had been sent to the Residency, and that he had enjoined upon them not to confess, though they were torn in pieces.

* Idiomatic—"constantly."

† "Moodyacha manus."

When Yeshwunt and Salam were let go back, and another note came again asking for them, the Maharaja sent for Yeshwunt and enjoined silence upon him again, and told him to take Salam and go to the Residency. The next day the Maharaja told me to act as Govindrao Kali, who was torn in pieces, but would not confess, and he gave the same injunction to Nana and Hariba as he informed me.

The diamonds, I heard from Nanajee Vithul, were brought from Hemchund. Nanajee Vithul had the balance of the "saving" [*kussur*] account, and when I asked the Maharaja to sanction the payment for the diamonds, the following arrangement was made by his order. The Rupees 3,500 or so of the "saving" account were credited in the khangee, and a corresponding debit was made in the account of Swamee Narayen's Brahmins' feeding.

The diamonds were worth about Rupees 7,000, so half payment was made by Nanajee Vithul, giving the jeweller the Rupees 3,500 which was entered in the accounts as paid for the Brahmins' dinner.

At first when the diamonds were bought they were entered in the accounts as bought for the Sillekhana for medicinal purposes, and when the poisoning was discovered, I asked the Maharaja whether diamonds could be used for medicine, as he said, by burning them. He said they could not, and directed the entries in the accounts to be torn up. I told Nanajee Vithul, and he informed me he had done it. I told the Maharaja. The account was not in a book, but, as is the custom, on a loose paper. When I first asked for arsenic from the Foujdaree, Hormusjee Wadia was in charge, and he said he would refer to the Maharaja before giving it, so I did not ask him again. The note asking for it under my signature was left in the record of the Foujdaree as I was informed by Gunputrao Bulwunt, who also told me that there was no reason to mind its being there, as there was an entry in the record that the arsenic had not been given.

When Dadabhai wanted to get a return of the sale of arsenic the matter was brought before the Maharaja, who wanted to know why the return should be sent, but decided that it must be given. I then asked Gunputrao Bulwunt about our note, as above, and asked him to give it back, when he told me, as above, that there was nothing to fear.

The enmity against Colonel Phayre was the origin of this design in the Maharaja's mind; it increased much when Luxmeebaee's marriage was under discussion. At Nowsaree one night I saw Rowjee bringing some Government papers which he had stolen into the Maharaja's private room: the Maharaja sent for me and told me to copy the papers Rowjee had brought at once in Rowjee's presence. Salam was with Rowjee and the Maharaja. The papers were about Jumnabaee's business; it was the memorial of Jumnabaee, which had come to Colonel Phayre for report, and Rowjee stole and brought to the Maharaja. He brought it about 10 o'clock, and I was copying it till late. I gave it back to Rowjee about 2 o'clock. I destroyed the copy because I was afraid of being stopped and arrested at Surat in connexion with the charge brought by Luxmeebaee's husband. Afterwards, at Baroda, Colonel Phayre had fever, and a sore on his forehead from the fever. At that time I heard the Maharaja talking to Salam in the picture-room, and Salam explaining that the plaster had been applied by Colonel Phayre, but that he had felt it burn and had torn it off. Salam told the Maharaja that Rowjee had told him as above, and that it was Rowjee who had doctored the plaster.

At the same time, namely, when the Resident had the open wound, the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it.

In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Foujdaree, and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Foujdaree, accordingly.

The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snake-man came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had

been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba, and take his order before going with them to the physician.

Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Waghries and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse, and I gave orders to Bapajee, the kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother.

At the same time some arsenic was given from the Foujdaree, but not through me. I don't know how much was given. Had I known of its being given, I would not have got some more from the Borah. Some days after the supply of these articles the physician's brother brought the bottles, as above stated, not getting what he wanted for it.

The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded, so suggested to Nana Khanvelker to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made up, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salam. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held attar, and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba, and the next day Salam came to my house about 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salam to give it to Rowjee.

There were three distinct plots to poison Colonel Phayre:—

1st.—By the physician's stuff.

2nd.—By poisoning the plaster for Colonel Phayre's boil.

3rd.—By the arsenic which was discovered.

The arsenic that was first given to Salam was to poison the plasters.

Twice I got arsenic from Nooruddin Borah by order of the Maharaja, on each occasion two tolas. After the poison business came out I asked Nooruddin whether he had entered the arsenic in my name; he told me that the Camp Borah, from whom he had bought it, had not entered it at all in any one's name, but the second time had entered it as given to Nooruddin for the "Khangee-walla," and now wanted Rupees 200. I told Nooruddin to give Rupees 200 to him, knowing that when Nooruddin got the Sillekhana business it could be adjusted in the accounts. He did not give the money I believe. I don't know the Camp Borah, but he lives in the city.

After the poison business had come out, when I first talked on the subject to Nanajee Vithul, I found that he had suspected that the diamond dust was intended to be used to poison Malsabaee, against whom Luxmeebaee has a hatred. I told him at that time about the account business by which the transaction was to be concealed.

Before me, 29th January 1875,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

TAKEN in the presence of the following Officers:—

Sir Lewis Pelly, Agent, Governor-General.

Captain Segrave.

Captain Jackson.

Interpreted by me to Damodhur Trimbuck Nene, who acknowledges it to be what he stated.

(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH, *Sub-Judge.*

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

INTERPRETED by R. G. Deshmukh in my presence.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Governor-General.

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

Exhibit C.2.

Examination of DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK resumed 30th January 1875 :—

YESHWUNTRAO used to take money to give in bribes to the servants, but latterly Salam took the money from the private account, and it used to be debited to fruit from Ahmedabad, &c., fireworks, &c., always some fictitious entry. I should think he must have taken 2,000 or 3,000. Bulwantrao Rowjee used to write the private accounts under my instructions, as I had charge of the money, and made payments by the Maharaja's orders. When money was to be paid to Salam for the above purposes, the Maharaja gave me general orders to make such fictitious entries.

The Maharaja told me after the poison business came out, and Yeshwantrao and Salam had been caught, that if there were any suspicious entries left in the accounts they should be altered, or erased, or concealed. On this order I told Bulwantrao to dispose of suspicious items accordingly. He assented, but in a day or two came and said that the accounts were not such as could be so tampered with. I consulted Madhoorao, another Karkoon; and finally ink was to be poured on the items in question; and I told him to blot in the same way other items also, so as to avert suspicion from the particular entries. I saw one such blotted item, which Bulwantrao showed me as a specimen. I understood this much about the fictitious items, that the fruit, &c., was not ever really brought, but the money was given to Salam to use in bribery at the Residency. This practice of bribing through Yeshwunt and Salam had been in force for about a year and a half.

About four months ago one lac and twenty thousand Babasaye rupees was paid to Premchund Roychund through Ootemchund Jewerec. An anklet was bought from Ootemchund, and the above sum was paid to him in excess of its value. Moro Punt, Nana Khanvelker's servant, was engaged in the business, which was to get recognition of Luxmeebaee's child by Government; it was said to be for a bribe to Mr. Gibbs. I thought that Premchund kept the money, as I heard that he had redeemed Rupees 60,000 worth of property out of mortgage, and I suspected it was with this money.

Ootemchund, Premchund, Moro Punt, and the Maharaja were upstairs together. When the Maharaja came down he told me that 3¼ lacs were to be paid for the anklet,—one lac and twenty thousand to be paid *at once*, and the rest afterwards. The anklet had been given before this passed. The anklet was in the jewel-room, and Nanajee Vithul, jewel-keeper, was instructed by both the Maharaja and me to send in his note for the payment of the sum settled, *viz.*, 3¼ lacs from the Khangee. His note would be cashed in the Khangee by the Maharaja's verbal order, the cash being drawn from a State shop as a general rule. In the Khangee day-book it will be seen where the cash came from.

In connexion with the same intrigue for the recognition of Luxmeebaee's marriage and her son's legitimacy, a Baboo, who was brought by Motilall Dulpatram and Moro Punt, who was paid two sums of about Rupees 25,000 and 20,000 in Government notes, which were brought from Bombay by Ootemchund in Rupees 1,000 notes.

The Baboo came twice and received the money as above on the two occasions. These items may perhaps appear in the day-book with Luxmeebaee's signature, as she used to sign sometimes for the Maharaja.

The Baboo came from Calcutta and talked in English with Motilall, who would interpret to the Maharaja.

When the Baboo came first there was a meeting at Mukhunpoora, and there were present—

The Maharaja,
Nana Khanvelker,
Motilall Dulpatram,
The Baboo,
Moro Punt,
and myself.

Rupees 25,000 were given him there, and a promise of a large reward if the matter were carried through successfully. On the second visit of the Baboo, when he was paid Rupees 20,000, the money was given by me at the Maharaja's

order to Moro Punt, and I know nothing of what became of it, but it was to be given to the Baboo.

All the criminal proceedings in which the Maharaja was engaged originated with himself; he did not act under any one's advice that I know of. I speak now of the matters of which I was personally cognizant. I know that Bhau Sindia, Govindrao Naik, and Rowjee Master and others were killed by the Maharaja's order, but I was not personally concerned in these matters, which were conducted through the Foujdaree Department Officers, during the *régime* of Bulwantrao Rahoreker, at which time I was not allowed access to the Maharaja. I was taken into favour for my services in connection with Luxmeebaee's marriage. Before that time I had been in the Khangee Department for about two years, and knew about the accounts.

Dated Bhadurpud Wud, 9th Sumvut 1931.

The order on the Hoozoor Foujdaree Kamdar to send a pass for arsenic, now shown me, is in my handwriting, and is the order which I sent by the Maharaja's direction, as stated in my deposition yesterday, and the words "required for medicine for a horse" were used also by the Maharaja's order, as before stated. The pass for arsenic which I sent for by this order I did not receive, but, as above stated, got the arsenic from the Borah.

Before me,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

In presence of Captains Segrave and Jackson.

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

30*th January.*

INTERPRETED by me to Damodhur Punt Trimbuck Nene, who acknowledges it to be what he stated.

(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH, *Sub-Judge.*

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

TRANSLATED by R. G. Deshmukh in my presence.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

Exhibit D.2.

AMEENA, wife of Sheikh Abdoolla Kiral, age about 40, and ayah to Mrs. Boevey, states:—At the time of the meeting of the Baroda Commission, I was persuaded, much against my will, by Faizoo Ramzan, Residency Chobdar, to visit the Maharaja Gaekwar. I went to see him three times altogether. On the first occasion I was taken to the Maharaja by Faizoo, and that was when the Enquiry Commission was sitting. Salim sowar met us at the Haveli, and we all three proceeded before the Maharaja together. We went up three flights of stairs to where the Maharaja was sitting. He spoke to me personally, and begged me to intercede with my madam, Mrs. Phayre, in order that she might use her influence with the Resident in his (the Maharaja's) behalf. I made no promises. After being about half an hour with the Maharaja I left. Faizoo went to his house in the city, Salim remained at the palace, and I came home by myself in a bullock shigram.

I visited the Maharaja twice again; the second time was after my return from Bombay and Nowsaree, where, on Mrs. Phayre's departure for England, I accepted service with her daughter, Mrs. Boevey, wife of the Assistant Resident. It must have been about a month after my return to Baroda that

I visited the Maharaja on the second occasion. I was then persuaded by the Maharaja's Arab servant, Salim, to go to the Gaekwar, and I was taken by the Residency Naik named Kurreem. The Maharaja and Salim talked to me about *jadoo* [sorcery], but I remarked that Europeans could not be affected or influenced by such means. My interview with the Gaekwar lasted about half an hour, and I then returned home in the shigram with Kurreem. On this day I received no money, but two or three days after Kurreem Naik called at my house and gave me Rupees 100, stating that Yeshwuntrao Yeola had given Rupees 200, of which Rupees 100 was for him, which he had kept, and the other Rupees 100 for me.

The third time I visited the Maharaja was during the Ramzan. I was then pressed to go by Salim, who fixed the day and time; and I went in company with my servant boy named Chotoo. My husband, Abdoolla, procured a shigram, and Salim met me at the Haveli and took me before the Raja. On this occasion the Maharaja spoke to me with reference to the birth of Luxmeebaee's child, and enquired whether the Saheb and Madam had been talking about him (the child), and if any objection was likely to be raised with regard to his legitimacy. The Maharaja asked me to do what I could in the matter; but I told him that I could not help him. I was with the Maharaja for about half an hour on this occasion, and returned to my home at the Residency with my servant boy about 10 o'clock at night. About two or three days after this visit Salim came to my house at the Residency and gave me Rupees 50. I am quite familiar with the Maharaja Gaekwar's appearance, as I have often seen him during his visits to the Resident; and on one occasion, when the Gaekwar's family came to visit Mrs. Phayre, the Maharaja was in the room when I happened to be called in and made my salaam. He was then sitting quite close, and I saw him distinctly, and it was the same person before whom I was taken and conversed with during each of my three visits to the Haveli.

The Kazi of Chandore, who was in the habit of frequenting the Residency, particularly when the Reverend Mr. Taylor used to be on a visit, informed me about a month before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre that the Resident's butler, Pedro, and Rowjee, Havildar of Peons, were in great favour with the Maharaja, and that they had agreed to administer poison, but they did not say to whom.

Kurreem Naik also told me, about a month before the attempt to poison the Resident, that he had heard from a person in high position that Pedro, butler, and Rowjee, Havildar, had consented to administer poison.

Taken before,

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,

Baroda, 18*th December* 1874. *Commissioner of Police.*

AMEENA, wife of Sheik Abdoolla, and ayah to Mrs. Boevey, is recalled at her own request, and further states:—When I gave my statement on the 18th, I was suffering from fever and was not feeling well, and omitted to mention certain facts which I have now remembered and wish to have recorded along with my first deposition.

On the occasion of my being taken before the Maharaja the third time during the Ramzan, the Maharaja asked me, after other questions, whether it would not be possible to administer something by which the Resident could be brought round to his (the Maharaja's) will. The Gaekwar spoke in cautious and hidden language, but I understood him to be throwing out a feeler to ascertain whether I would consent to administer poison to my master, Colonel Phayre. I indignantly refused, and objected, and told the Maharaja that if he attempted anything of the sort he would get into serious trouble and be ruined. I exclaimed, "it would* be better that lakhs of people should die than that the supporter of lakhs should come by his death." Salam, who was standing close to the Maharaja at this time, endeavoured to persuade me by kind words and by saying that if I would only do as the Maharaja

* *Lakh murna, lakin lakh ka palnawala nai murna.*
This is a very common Oriental idiomatic phrase.

wished, I would have provision made for me for the rest of my life, and that my husband should also be taken into service under the Raja.

Taken before,

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Baroda, 21st December 1874.

Exhibit E.2.

Rowjee bin Rama, Mahratta, age 24, Havildar of peons on the establishment of the Residency at Baroda, states:—About two months before the Commission sat at Baroda, Salim, Arab Sowar, who was in the constant habit of visiting the Residency with H. H. the Gaekwar, spoke to me and said that the Maharaja wished to see me. I agreed, and it was decided that I should go on the following Sunday and meet him, Salim, at the house of Yeshwuntrao about 8 o'clock at night. I was taken before the Maharaja by Salim and Yeshwuntrao by a private entrance on the side of the Nuzzer Bagh. On being introduced to the Maharaja, he asked me if I would agree to keep him informed of all that went on at the Residency. I consented, and he promised to reward me handsomely and to confer other favours upon me. The Maharaja asked me if I could get the jemadar of peons, Nursoo, to help in this matter also and to visit him. I promised that I would arrange this, as the jemadar was a great friend of mine. I then left the Maharaja, and the following day I spoke to the jemadar and told him of the Maharaja's wishes. The jemadar said that his family was ill, and that he had his duties to attend to, and could not go to the Maharaja at that time. I visited the Maharaja several times again previous to the sitting of the Commission, and on each occasion I went first to Yeshwuntrao's house, and was invariably accompanied by him and by Salim when taken before the Gaekwar. I visited the Maharaja three times while the Commission was sitting, and furnished him with all the information I was able to gather as to the action of the Commission, and of all that was going on at the Residency.

At one of these latter visits I informed the Maharaja that I was about to be married, and that I was without the necessary means. He ordered Yeshwuntrao to remind him of this, and on the following Monday, when the Maharaja came on his usual visit to the Residency, Yeshwuntrao, who accompanied him, informed me that he had got Rs. 500 for me, and told me to come for it. I went soon after in company with one Jugga (a man employed at the Residency to pull the punkah) to Yeshwuntrao's house, where Rs. 500 were paid to me by a carkoon in Yeshwuntrao's presence and before Jugga. Of this money I lent Rs. 100 to Jugga, and made up a silver anklet of the value of about Rs. 100, and the rest was expended on my marriage. One Dajeebhai Kurya got the anklet made up for me.

After my marriage, and a few days after the Commission had left Baroda, Salim Sowar met me, and said that he had got the jemadar all right and willing, and wished to know when I could come in company with him to see the Maharaja. I settled with him to go two days later, which was on a Sunday: the jemadar and I met that night at Yeshwuntrao's house about 8 o'clock. Jugga accompanied me, as I did not like to go by the rear road to the city at night by myself.

From Yeshwuntrao's house we all went to the haveli, where Jugga remained below, and Salim, Yeshwuntrao, the jemadar, and I went up and interviewed the Maharaja. This was the jemadar's first visit, and he consented, at the Maharaja's request, to keep him informed of all that transpired at the Residency, for which promise of favour and liberal reward was held out to the jemadar by the Maharaja. It was then arranged that Salim should from time to time receive and convey information from the jemadar to the Maharaja. I accompanied the jemadar two or three times on his visits to the Maharaja

previous to the Resident's leaving for Nowsaree. At Nowsaree nothing particular transpired. Salim and Yeshwuntrao accompanied the Maharaja, but lived in the compound of the house occupied by the Resident. There they struck up a friendship with the Resident's butler, Pedro, and about two or three days after the return of Colonel Phayre to Baroda, the butler, Pedro, asked me if I would accompany him to the Maharaja. I agreed, and on an appointed day Salim came to the Residency, and we three went off together about 10 o'clock at night in a bullock shigram which had been placed on the road by Salim and belonging to the Durbar. We went direct to the haveli, where we met Yeshwuntrao, who took us up to the Maharaja. The Gaekwar spoke to Pedro and asked him if he understood English. He said he did a little, so the Maharaja requested him to communicate to him any conversation that might take place at the table relating to him, to which Pedro consented. I accompanied the butler, Pedro, on two other occasions to the Maharaj, previous to his going to Goa after the rains. We went to the haveli in the same manner as before and with Salim and Yeshwuntrao: nothing particular transpired. On the butler's return from Goa, I accompanied him again to see the Maharaja. Salim came as before and brought a shigram which we met on the road. Yeshwuntrao met us as usual at the haveli, and we were taken before the Maharaja, who first enquired of Pedro how he was and when he returned, and then said he had something of importance for him to do, and asked if he would do it. Pedro said if it was a matter within his province that he would do it. Yeshwuntrao then handed a small paper packet to the Maharaja, who passed it on to Pedro, and told him to administer it in his master's food. Pedro remarked that if anything should happen suddenly, he would get into trouble. The Maharaja said that he was not to fear, as nothing would take place for two or three months, when his master would either die or get mad. Pedro consented to do what was wanted, and he returned to the Residency about midnight.

In addition to the visits I paid the Maharaja at night in company with Pedro, I also went to see him several times in company with the jemadar after our return from Nowsaree. The jemadar was not aware of my having gone to the Maharaja with Pedro. About fifteen or twenty-one days after our return from Nowsaree, the jemadar gave me at his house in the city Rs. 300, which he said was half the sum he had received from the Durbar to be divided between us. About three weeks or a month before the attempt to poison the Resident was discovered, the jemadar and I were taken before the Maharaja by appointment at night. Yeshwuntrao and Salim introduced us, the Maharaja sat in his private room as before, and after a short conversation he remarked that the Resident was very hard upon him and doing great "zoolum," and asked us if we would consent to administer something which he would give. Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes, we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have "assamies" bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done, meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powder for two or three days, as no favourable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in "sherbet," which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the "sherbet" two or three times wherever I found no person in the way or about to see me.

As a few days elapsed without anything happening, the Maharaja evidently became impatient, and sent for me and the jemadar again. We went in the usual manner with Yeshwuntrao and Salim. The Maharaja remonstrated with us for not having done the work we promised. I assured him that I had put

the powder into the sherbet two or three times, and I expressed my doubts as to the poison being efficacious. Thereupon the Maharaja said he would give another powder, which Salim produced and handed to the jemadar. The Maharaja said that this would not take immediate effect, but that it would work slowly and surely. We then left, and the following morning the jemadar gave me the packet of poison at the Residency while I was sitting on the form close to the screen and near to where Colonel Phayre used to sleep. A day or two after this I administered the poison in the glass of sherbet which had just been made and placed on the washhand table close to the Resident's writing-desk in his private office room. Colonel Phayre was out walking at the time, and returned about twenty minutes after. I informed the jemadar when he came about half-past 7 o'clock of what I had done. When I visited the Maharaja, the punkahwalla, Jugga, accompanied me from the Camp Bazaar sometimes, but a man named Karbhai more frequently came with me as far as the Haveli. They never appeared before the Maharaja, and I only took them as company, as I was afraid to go so far at night by myself.

The packet of poison which the jemadar first gave me I made into small doses, as directed, and kept the powder in the secret pocket of my cross-belt. The powder taken from the secret pocket of my cross-belt this morning (25th December 1874) is one of the powders made up from the packet given to me by the jemadar, and I used always to keep the powders in the same place. While at Nowsaree I spoke to Yeshwuntrao and Salim, at the jemadar's request, to get some money for him, and they interceded with the Maharaja, who ordered Rs. 250 to be given to the jemadar through Salim, who, at the jemadar's request, paid the money to one of his brothers at Baroda.

Whenever there was any information to send to the Maharaja from the Residency, and I was unable to go to the Haveli myself, I used to write or get Jugga to write at my dictation, and the note used to be taken by the jemadar when he went home at night to the city, and he used to send it on to the Maharaja through Salim. The gold and silver ornaments which I have produced, and valued at about Rs. 420, have been made up from the money which I have from time to time received from the Maharaja.

Taken on the 24th and 25th December 1874, before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Baroda, 25th December 1874.

Rowjee bin Rama is re-called, and further states:—

On the occasion when the jemadar and I were taken before the Maharaja in company with Yeshwuntrao and Salim, and it was decided and arranged that poison should be administered to Colonel Phayre, it was carefully explained to me, and I was instructed each time to mix the powder in water first, otherwise I was told that the poison would float on the surface of the sherbet. Accordingly I used to shake the powder up with water in a small phial and pour it into the glass of sherbet. The jemadar knew this, and was aware that I kept the phial for this purpose concealed under a large empty box which stood close to the form on which the peons sat while on duty.

Taken this 26th day of December 1874, before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The Residency, Baroda.

Exhibit F.2.

Nursoo bin Rajanna, Kamatee, age 50, jemadar of peons on the establishment of the Resident of Baroda, states:—About the time of the sitting of the Commission at Baroda, Rowjee Havildar told me one day that he had been speaking favourably of me to the Maharaja, who had expressed a wish to see me. I replied that there was sickness in my house, and that I had my duties to attend to, and therefore could not arrange to go to the Maharaja at that time.

After the Commission left Baroda, Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Rowjee all urged me to go and see the Maharaja; and I at last consented, and on a fixed day I went to the house of Yeshwuntrao, where Rowjee and Salim also met me: and we went together by way of the Nuzzer Bagh and a private entrance to an upstair private room, into which Yeshwuntrao brought the Maharaja and introduced me. The Maharaja first remarked that I was a scamp and a bad man, and had never been favorable to or assisted him; but the three men, Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Rowjee, assured the Maharaja that they had all spoken to me, and that I was now fully prepared to carry out his orders and act up to his wishes. The Maharaja then requested me to keep him regularly informed through Salim of all that transpired at the Residency, to which I consented. On this occasion, a man named Karbhai accompanied Rowjee from the camp to the Palace, but he did not appear before the Maharaja. About twenty or twenty-five days later, I again visited the Maharaja in company with the same people, and in the same manner. Nothing particular transpired at this visit beyond furnishing the Maharaja with all the information we had regarding matters at the Residency.

In the month of April, I accompanied the Resident to Nowsaree; the Maharaja also came there and lived in his Haveli, while Colonel Phayre was located in a bungalow close to the Railway station, and about a mile from the Maharaja's Haveli. Salim and Yeshwuntrao lived in the Resident's compound

I believe Rowjee used to visit the Maharaja at Nowsaree, and through Salim he obtained for me a present of Rupees 250, which, at my request, was paid to one of my brothers at Baroda.

About a month or more after the Resident's and the Maharaja's return from Nowsaree, I visited the Gaekwar again in company with Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao. We met as usual at the house of the latter, who took us before the Maharaja. We first gave him all the information of what had been going on at the Residency, and then Salim and Yeshwuntrao remarked to the Maharaja that we (Rowjee and I) had not received anything on account of his recent marriage with Luxmibai. He said very well, that he would see about it. We then left, and a few days after Salim brought me Rupees 800, of which I gave him Rupees 100, and I believe I paid Rupees 400 to Rowjee, from which sum he was to pay Jugga Rupees 100.

About two months later I again visited the Maharaja in company with Rowjee. We met as before at the house of Yeshwuntrao, and he and Salim took us before the Maharaja. We first informed the Maharaja of all that had been going on at the Residency, after which he remarked that Colonel Phayre was very hard and doing great "zoolum" to him, and asked us if we could and would consent to put something in his food. I replied that in my position I had no opportunity to do this, upon which Yeshwuntrao and Salim began to persuade us by saying, that if we'd only consent to do this job, the Maharaja would reward us in such a manner that we should not be required to serve any longer, and that our families should also be handsomely provided for, and that the remainder of our lives would be spent in ease and comfort. Rowjee then said that Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet early in the morning on his return from walking, and that he would administer the dose in that. The Maharaja and Yeshwuntrao then said that they would send a powder by Salim to me at my house in the city, which I was to give to Rowjee at the Residency. Yeshwuntrao carefully explained to Rowjee at the time the manner in which the powder was to be administered. We left, and the following day Salim brought me a packet which I stuck safely within the

upper folds of my turban, and the next morning I gave the packet to Rowjee while he was sitting on the form close to the screen near where Colonel Phayre used to sleep. I did not open the packet, and therefore was unaware of the number of powders it contained.

A few days after this, when Yeshwuntrao and Salim came to the Residency with the Maharaja, they began to enquire of Rowjee how it was that nothing had happened, and asked whether he had administered the powders or not. Rowjee then spoke to me, and said he did not know how to account for there being no result, as he had certainly put the poison in the "sherbet." The Maharaja being dissatisfied about this sent for us again. About fifteen days after the great Dusserah sawaree, we went as usual to Yeshwuntrao's house. It was about 8 o'clock at night when Rowjee and I met there, and we accompanied Yeshwuntrao and Salim as before, and they brought the Maharaja and introduced us in the same room. He immediately upbraided us for not having carried out his wishes as promised, upon which Rowjee declared that he had put the powders in the "sherbet," but stated that he did not think they could possibly have possessed the required property. The Maharaja then said "Very well," that he would give something else which would be brought to me by Salim. At this time, and when we were about to leave, Yeshwuntrao gave something (I am not sure what it was, a small bottle, or what it was) to Salim, who passed it on to Rowjee. The former promises of high reward and favour were repeated, and we came away. The following morning Salim gave me a packet, which I handed to Rowjee the same day on coming to the Residency. He was sitting as before on the form near the screen. A few days after this the conversation took place of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Rowjee told me that, as instructed, he on each occasion mixed the powder with water, which he shook up in a little bottle before pouring it into the sherbet. He used to keep the bottle for this purpose hid under a large empty wooden box close to the form above referred to. Rowjee used often to give me notes, written sometimes by himself and sometimes by Jugga, at his dictation, to send on to the Maharaja. These notes contained all the information of what was going on at the Residency, and Salim or his man used to call at my house for them. I live in the city and have always [illegible] habit of returning to my house at night, and on Sundays I have not [illegible] quired to come to the Residency.

On the several occasions when we visited the Maharaja, [illegible] nce with Rowjee from camp, and on all other occasions he was Karbhai.

Taken this 26th day of December [illegible]74, befor

(Sd.) F. I

The Residency, Baroda. *Commissioner of 1*

Exhibit G.2.

DAMODHUR PUNT'S examination resumed 3rd February 1875 :—

I held the position of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Mulhar Rao, and had charge of all his private business, known as the Khangee Department.

About a week before the Maharaja was made prisoner he brought me to the Residency and introduced me to Sir Lewis Pelly at the door as his Private Secretary.

It was the habit of the Maharaja to go for a drive three times during the day, and he always took me once or twice with him.

Whenever the Maharaja visited the Residency I used to accompany him as far as the Sewak's Dhurumsala, where I generally got out of the carriage

and waited till the Maharaja's return, when he took me in again and drove me to my house on his way to the Palace. The Maharaja was usually driven by a coachman named Rutansing.

I do not know why it was that the Maharaja put in force measures to poison Colonel Phayre without first waiting to ascertain the result of his kharita addressed to the Viceroy urging his removal.

I never knew that Mrs. Phayre's ayah had ever visited the Maharaja till I heard from him that she had also been taken up and made a prisoner of. It was characteristic of the Maharaja not to divulge to anybody the plots which he used to put in force, and to confine such secrets to those actually engaged.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

3rd February 1875.

DAMODHUR PUNT's examination resumed 5th February 1875:—

I have stated in my deposition of the 29th January that I procured diamond chips on two occasions by order of the Maharaja. I do not remember the exact dates on which they were obtained, but as well as I recollect about a week intervened between the two occasions when I procured them.

The sums of money which have been entered in the accounts of my department as having been paid to Yeshwuntrao and Salim under the head of fruit, fireworks, &c., represent the amounts which were paid by me in obedience to a standing order of the Maharaja for the purpose of bribing Rowjee, Nursoo Jemadar, and other servants at the Residency.

It was no part of the duties of Yeshwuntrao or Salim to purchase fruit or fireworks for the Maharaja.

The Maharaja and Salim both told me that the details of the plot to poison Colonel Phayre had been personally planned by the Maharaja himself, and the execution of them arranged in his presence by Yeshwuntrao, Rowjee, Salim, and others.

The written information which the Maharaja had arranged to obtain through Rowjee of all that transpired at the Residency used to be delivered to the Maharaja by Salim, and either Wasantram Bhau or I used to read them to him, and the papers were immediately destroyed.

The two sums of Rupees 25,000 and 20,000 paid to the Calcutta Baboo have been entered in my books as having been paid to Bhikoo (a kept woman of the Maharaja's) and to the relations of Luxmeebaee.

I am aware that while Bulwuntrao Rahoorkur held the office of Deputy Dewan he was the Maharaja's principal counseller in all his wicked designs, and it was he who took the principal part in bringing about the poisoning and murder by other means of Govind Naik, Rowjee Master, and Bhow Scindia.

I have stated above that it formed no part of Yeshwuntrao's or Salim's duties to purchase fruits, fireworks, &c., but I now remember that on one occasion Yeshwuntrao did bring some fireworks, either from Bombay or Ahmedabad, and this was about the time of the "Dewalee," 1873.

The orders and vouchers in Mahrattee lettered from A to F, and each bearing my endorsement, are the original documents and authority under which the sums shown in each were paid to Yeshwuntrao under the Maharaja's instructions for the purpose of bribing the servants at the Residency and others. Those papers lettered from G to Q show sums of money similarly paid to Salim for the same purpose.

I have to the best of my knowledge and belief stated all I know, but shall willingly furnish hereafter any further information that I may remember.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

Baroda, 5th February 1875.

BARODA, *8th February* 1875.

The deposition of DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Brahmin, resumed :—

The two memoranda in Mahrattee now shown to me (lettered R and S) were addressed to me by Nanajee Vithul, at my request, with the object of concealing the purchase of the diamond clips obtained from Hemchund Futteychund. The two documents purport jointly to acknowledge the receipt of about Rupees 3,500 from the "Saving Fund," and the Mahrattee order bearing my endorsement now shown me (lettered T) is my authority to debit the above sum under the heading of expenses incurred in feeding Swamee Narayan's Brahmins. In reality this money was paid to Hemchund Futteychund on account of diamond chips purchased from him for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre, and represents the sum of Rupees 3,500 referred to in my deposition of the 29th January. On that day I stated the amount to be Rupees 3,500 *or so*, as I was giving my deposition from memory. The documents above referred to (lettered R, S, and T) have now been found amongst my records which show that the actual amount was Rupees 3,632-13-3 of Baroda currency.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

Exhibit H.2.

HEMCHUND FUTTEYCHUND, Jeweller of Baroda, states :—

Some few days after the last Dusserah festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gaekwar's jewel-room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again; they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for* by Nanajee Vithul, and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were therefore handed to Vencatrao, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Jamnadas Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept; but about four days after one packet was returned to me.

A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so, that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid, and at once caused the pages of my account books on which

Note by the Secretary—

* In Exhibit I 2 the words are "Nanajee Vithul sent me a direction."

the sales of the diamonds were entered to be removed and fresh pages substituted. The three books now before me (lettered A, B and C) are those that were thus tampered with.*

The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was Rupees 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rupees 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day book as having been received from one Shivchund Khushal. A portion of the above sum of Rupees 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund, Shroff of the Doomala villages.

Taken before

BARODA, *6th February* 1875. } (Sd.) F. H. SOUTER, *On special duty.*

Note by the Secretary—

* In Exhibit I 2 the words are "I produce the books now bearing the marks A. B. and C."

EXHIBIT I.2. is the above deposition in Gujerathi.

ON EXHIBIT I.2. the following endorsements occur:

In Vernacular.

Hemchand Fatechand. His signature in his own handwriting. 6th February 1875.

Read the above statement which is correct as given in writing the day before yesterday in the presence of Mr. Souter. 8th February 1875.

Hemchand Fatechand. This signature in his own handwriting.

In English.

The above statement has been read over, acknowledged as true and signed by the deponent Hemchand Fatechand in my presence this 8th February 1875.

BARODA, *8th February* 1875. } (Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr.*

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No. 4.—Printed Notes of the arguments of Counsel.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHAR RAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Sixteenth day, Saturday, March 13.

Serjeant Ballantine's Speech :—

(*Extracted from the "Bombay Gazette," Newspaper.*)

SERJEANT BALLANTINE then rose to address the Commission. He said—May it please your Lordship, your Highnesses, and the other Members of this Commission,—After what I believe—and I think I shall demonstrate—to have been a most cruel and groundless persecution, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has now the opportunity of coming before a Court constituted as this is, and to ask at their hands that justice which has been hitherto denied him. It is now known upon what grounds these accusations have rested. It is now known upon what slight foundation his liberty has been taken away. He has been humiliated in the sight of his subjects,—has suffered the misery of what amounts in reality, upon a man constituted as he is, to a severe incarceration. It is now further known upon what evidence these charges are founded, and in what way that evidence has been procured. It is known that those who have conducted this prosecution conducted it with all the energy that an active, and I am obliged to say utterly unscrupulous, police have brought to bear upon the matter. We know now what is the foundation, what are the facts, and who are the witnesses in confirmation of these facts. And I am not afraid to assert—and I do so fearless of contradiction from any thoughtful and reasoning man—that a mass so incongruous, that statements so contradictory, that matters so improbable—I may say almost impossible—have never been heaped together in any charge that in modern days at all events has been brought into a court of justice. I further am entitled to assert—again I may say without fear of contradiction—that the witnesses who are called upon to support these charges are abandoned beyond all ordinary infamy, and that the only endeavour that can be made by myself in appearing for His Highness the Gaekwar is to point out, not these matters that I should have to meet as bearing in any way the impress of truth, but probably rather have to comment upon the greater infamy of one witness beyond another, whilst I am unable to rest my mind upon any witness or upon any evidence which is not corrupt, and bearing upon its very features the stamp of falsity and almost carrying upon its very surface an invitation to those who have but to hear to say that this is a foul and perjured lie which no gentleman or man of honor can receive or believe. I have said, my Lord, that the mass of evidence, the character of it, and the nature and character of the witnesses, is such as to be almost without a parallel. I remember no case of modern days bearing the slightest similarity to it—I have not the slightest acquaintance with the proceedings of courts of justice in this country. And for aught that I know, infamy may exist elsewhere, and cases of infamy may have been discovered before a tribunal like this. But in my time, and in my knowledge of other tribunals with which I am familiar, I have known none of the same character,—I have known none bearing even a similarity to it, and I confess it is with wonder and astonishment I find that this unfortunate and unhappy Prince has had his liberty taken away, and been followed by slanders of the foulest kind and has been heaped with infamy of the most extraordinary kind from quarters where he would feel it most. And when I come to look at the evidence, I find nothing but a mass of groundless lies, of filthy perjury, of abominable invention. My Lord, whilst this case has been proceeding, and while I have been reflecting from time to time upon the evidence which has been given from day to day, whilst I was unable to find anything in modern days in any way whatever similar to the story, with all its improbabilities, with all its incongruities, with the absolute carelessness in many instances of making falsehoods fit in one with another, as if the persons

who told the lies thought that they would here find an easy audience who would believe everything that these dirty wretches swore against a man who was under the ban of Government, and this Court knows right well it is not a peculiarity of the country of India how when a man is down, and when he is supposed to be under the ban of power and it is thought he may never rise again, the dirty curs surround him, spring up and yelp and bark, and how their miserable tongues convey all the miserable slander they are able against a victim whom they suppose is prostrate. My Lord, while reflecting on these things, the story which has been told here brings forcibly to my mind one of the most disgraceful passages in our history —where a weak King and an excited populace, assisted by corrupt judges, listened to stories equally incredible, listened to tales equally absurd, scorned anything like reasoning, applied nothing like judgment, listened to everything that was stated, and apparently believed it, and allowed many an honorable and upright gentleman to be hounded by perjury and fraud to the scaffold. It reminds me of those days when Oates and Dangerfield and the crew of villains who surrounded them invented every lie which came to their mind, and emitted these lies in a court of justice, and were listened to because those to whom they told the lies had no independence, and were afraid to act against the opinion of the monarch and the feelings of the people. But again I have been thinking whilst this case has been progressing that in this country there is a belief amongst certain sects in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, and when I have heard Rowjee and the other persons who have been called here—Nursoo and the others—I could not help dreaming to myself that possibly, if the ideas of these sects have anything of truth in them, at this moment we have the souls of Dangerfield and Oates before us, hidden in the bodies of the perjured witnesses, who have dared to give evidence before an intellectual and honorable tribunal. My Lord, I hope—indeed I am sure—that you will believe that it is no mock modesty on my part when I say that I enter upon a discussion of this case with a feeling of such heavy responsibility that it almost destroys my powers of reasoning with the clearness I should have desired to put before this tribunal, constituted as the present is. I cannot divest my mind—it may be a wrong feeling—a feeling not appreciated probably by many—I do not mean upon the bench, but by many of my hearers—but I cannot divest myself of a strong feeling of sympathy for that unhappy Prince, and my mind and powers are overladen with the weight that rests upon me, having more or less his fate in my hands, and possibly—I do not say probably—because I believe without a word of mine this case will be disposed of as I could desire, and, as I believe, in the cause of justice and truth. But still it may be upon me that some matters rest which may have a more or less effect, and I do feel the weight of the responsibility cast upon me, and an apprehension of being unable to perform the duties I have undertaken. I have only to make this observation upon the subject. The matter rests entirely upon my own feelings. From the time I have had the honor of addressing the Court, I have met with nothing but a desire exhibited by the keenest attention to investigate the truth, and I have met with nothing but assistance even where it was possible. I might have trespassed upon their kindness, and I feel that upon me, and me only, rests this matter, and I have had no complaint to make since the subject has come into this Court. I have had every facility afforded me, and with these facilities I propose to address the Court. From this time I will endeavour to do so with calmness, advancing to them solely what I deem to be argument, because I hope to be able to impress my feelings upon the Commission ;—in my conscience I believe if I can only succeed in placing before this Commission the matter as it has been impressed upon my own mind, there will not I believe be a dissentient opinion as to the decision which will be arrived at. It is not often, my Lord, that an advocate dares to express such confident opinions, but I am assured the Court will feel that I intend no disrespect to them, and moreover if the decision should indeed be adverse, I shall simply feel that my judgment has been wrong, that my thoughts have been erroneous, that my conclusions have been led away possibly by my feelings. But

such nevertheless are my feelings, and my only hope and prayer is that I may be enabled to convey that which is upon my own mind in clearness to the minds of those whom I have the honor to address. My Lord, the Proclamation by His Excellency the Viceroy, as has been pointed out, has limited the scope of this enquiry. It is particularly directed that no extraneous matters should be introduced. It is anticipated that the two questions that have been submitted to you, namely, whether or not there has been an illegal tampering with certain servants of the Residency, and whether or not the graver crime imputed to the Gaekwar has been committed—are the two questions which this Commission is called upon to apply their minds to and to express an opinion upon. I refer to this because it is impossible not to feel that the Gaekwar has been surrounded by, or enveloped I should rather say in a cloud of what as far as I know is, calumny. I am not here with any power to know of his former transactions, or aught of his former life. I have not sought, and I do not possess information upon the subject. I can well imagine—one's reading at all events gives one an insight into those who are occasionally governing territories of this description. One knows how they are brought up. One knows how little of independence they possess, how their thoughts are more or less controlled by others, and I believe I am right in saying that there were unfortunate circumstances in His Highness' life which made him more than usually dependent on others, and gave him less opportunity of acting for himself and governing in those matters in which he had a more immediate concern. It is not uncommon, unless a Prince is indeed very acute and unless he is also very determined—it is not uncommon—I will not say merely in this country, but in every country in the world—for Princes to be surrounded by the vilest of servants—men who are plundering them, men who are deceiving them—men who are tricking them—and yet men in whom they place their confidence. My Lord, I only refer to that for the purpose of founding this observation. Do not let us be too hasty to fasten upon the man's heart, his judgment, or his mind transactions, if there be any, which may have emanated from his servants and over which he may have had but little control. I make no further observations upon this point. I think it will not be felt by the Commission that it is an improper one to have been made, although it is not with reference to that which is more immediately in issue, and although, when I come to point out what is the real nature of this case, it will not be, my Lord, unimportant to ascertain by whom the Gaekwar was surrounded and who were the persons influential in his household. But I wish rather to convey—perhaps, addressing this tribunal I ought not to do so—but it is an argument that is addressed to the highest and to the greatest—whoever is mortal, is subject to mortal prejudices and feelings, and it will not be considered disrespectful on my part when I earnestly implore those Members of the Commission who may have known something of former transactions on the part of the Gaekwar, and who may for aught I know have formed certain opinions upon those transactions—I am sure it will not be felt any disrespect on my part, if I implore them earnestly, as a duty to the Gaekwar, as a duty to their country, as a duty to common justice, to dismiss every consideration of that kind from their minds—to start free and clear from the point to which His Excellency the Viceroy has directed your attention, and from that point say,—is there any case made out? The importance of this enquiry of course is very great. It is not for me to contemplate political consequences. I am quite sure, from the course that His Excellency the Viceroy has taken in this matter, that he is careless of political consequences, that he has desired to exhibit to the civilised world that the kingdom of India can be governed by honour, and that questions between the Government and those who may be supposed either to be antagonistic to or somehow in the way of the Government—that such questions shall be determined in such a manner as shall give satisfaction to civilization—and he has appointed for that purpose a tribunal to whom it is impossible not to look up. The Native Princes, acquainted with the habits of their own order, I shall hereafter appeal to upon certain evidence that has been given during

the progress of this case, and endeavour to obtain their assent to a proposition that I shall make, that the story stated is, upon the face of it, incredible. To the Native Princes I shall appeal as having at this moment the power and authority placed in their hands, and a belief reposed in their truth and in their knowledge—the exercise of which power will have to be answered for to the length and to the breadth of India. To those who are my own countrymen I have only to say, I expect and know I shall possess that assistance and that fair consideration that ever comes from an honorable English gentleman, and I care not who the presiding officer of this Commission may be, provided he is a judge of England, because the very term judge of England means independence; and no such thing as wavering from the truth, or yielding to power, or acting except under the virtue of strong convictions, strong belief, and independent feeling ever enters into the mind of any of those whom I am proud to call my countrymen—of any of those to whom the entire world look up as being free from anything like imputations of ever leaning to the right or to the left, and who as far as their judgment enables them go straightforward, whatever might be the interests that were at stake, whatever might be the importance of the determination, whomsoever it might injure, whomsoever it might benefit. Under such circumstances I consider I am indeed fortunate in the tribunal I have the honor of addressing—and while I doubt my own powers and ability in placing the matter as I could wish before them, I believe, and the world believes and looks to them with implicit and absolute reliance, in their integrity as well as their knowledge and their judgment. Now, my Lord, in dealing with this case, the early evidence, as it will be in the recollection of your Lordship, applied to tampering with the witnesses. I propose, however, to postpone the consideration of the matters connected with that particular charge and to deal with the evidence applicable to the graver charge that has been made against the Gaekwar. I think that will be more convenient for one or two reasons. In the first place, the charge of poisoning, or attempt to poison, involves in many of its details the necessity of considering the evidence connected with the other charges and the nature of those other charges, and I think that a great deal of time will be saved by taking the earlier charge first, and I am bound also to state in doing that I am unable to bring my mind down to the level of the other charge, which I scarcely appreciate. It appears to me—comparatively at all events—trumpery and trivial. I feel some difficulty also in understanding the exact nature of it, or its exact legal bearings, but I shall when I come to consider it endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Commission for the view I take upon the subject. In the meanwhile I shall deal—I propose to deal—with the graver charges and upon that, it appears to me, that it is desirable that I should make one or two general observations. With regard to the nature of it, I shall have to enter into a good deal of detail and particularity. But there is one observation that it occurs to me that I am entitled to make. I have already referred to the police. I find that the police are dealt with in different books connected with the law of this country, evidently upon the foundation of great doubts arising as to their testimony. I believe I am right in saying that within certain jurisdictions—I do not go into details of such jurisdictions—that a confession made to a policeman is not receivable in a court of justice in any instance whatever, unless somebody was present at the time to corroborate it. So an uncorroborated confession of a person to a policeman would not be received. A confession to a policeman, as I understand, would not be received at all. There are also provisions in other Acts of Parliament (I believe I am speaking correctly upon the subject), by which policemen are forbidden to accompany witnesses to a court of justice. It seems that the Legislature and the Courts are fearful of the influences that the police are likely to have upon these witnesses. Laws of that kind do not apply here. As far as I see there is no law whatever governing the police, or what they do. As far as I can see, they are entitled to do anything. They appear to me to have unlimited power; there does not seem to be any judge,

any magistrate, who can control them—what a policeman chooses to do, he does; and in the present case I do not know how many—but a vast number of witnesses—have been detained in custody for the purpose, as they say, of investigating this charge. Now such an unlimited power undoubtedly creates—and it is necessary that it should create—a very great amount of terrorism: and you know no man can call his house or his person his own when a policeman is able at any moment to take him into custody and hold him whenever he chooses for any time he pleases, and there is no remedy in any way—no magistrate can interfere or does interfere, and he has no power whatever either to obtain redress at the time or compensation afterwards. It is the law, I presume, of the land. It is unquestionably the practice at Baroda. We have seen it in numerous instances, and we have seen the mode in which the police have acted with regard to different persons whose evidence was given in this case. In many instances I shall have to dwell upon facts connected with the police.

But there is one general observation which appears pertinent to this case, and I shall be glad to fix it upon the minds of the Members of the Commission—it appears to me to be a most monstrous thing and calculated to lead to the gravest injustice—I believe that I shall show in the present case that it has led to the gravest injustice—that a police officer should not only be the person getting up the case, doing all he can to bring it home to the person who is suspected of the charge, but that he also should have the power of taking the depositions, and that those depositions should be capable of being used against a person upon the subsequent enquiry or trial, whatever it may be.

Human nature is not less so because it inhabits the mind of a police constable, and a man who is hunting something down gets a keen desire to catch it—and sometimes if he cannot get at it by fair means, he will go a little out of the way and obtain it by foul. It is not right that that which is a judicial document, and intended to govern judicial minds, should be the act of a person who has a strong, a naturally strong, partisan feeling in the matter under discussion, and I think I shall be enabled to show that this observation that I have made is singularly pertinent in the present case upon referring to some of the depositions that have been taken, and I cannot help saying—and I shall give my reasons hereafter for making the assertion—that these depositions are not warranted by what took place, that they have been unfairly obtained, and that in many instances they do not represent in reality what was said, and that in point of fact they do not in any way whatever convey the truth as was intended even in the mass of falsehoods, because these depositions contained that which the witnesses themselves did not intend that they should represent. I think I shall be enabled to show this in a variety of instances, and that the observation that I have made upon these depositions will show that they are not to be credited. I myself treat them as being instances coming from a source more or less tainted with suspicion. Now, my Lord, there is another matter; it is a general one, and upon that I must rather address the President of this Commission than address the others, except so far as some of the observations will be mere ordinary common-sense observations which they shall be, as far as I can make them so, but they involve certain principles of law as well as certain principles of justice. One often meets, when these questions are being discussed in society, a number of people, very worthy people indeed, who say, especially if it is a subject of such great interest as this, "Oh! so-and-so, there is no doubt that he is guilty." And I have no doubt whatever that that will be the kind of observation that I should meet with pretty generally among the English residents at and English visitors to Baroda. This opinion is not confined to one sex, but I should think it is pretty generally extended. But let me endeavour to introduce a little reasoning into the subject and ask, "Oh! but why is he guilty?" "Oh! why you know everybody says he is guilty; there is no doubt he is guilty." Then you ask, "Upon what facts do you put it?" Then comes the

puzzle. Facts are difficult things. And I have often observed that those who have given their opinion upon a particular subject dogmatically, have very little knowledge of the matters upon which these conclusions are formed. Belief, I apprehend, cannot be formed by mere intuition—such belief as ought to govern the minds of courts of justice must be a belief founded upon facts. Now with regard to the facts—there, again, there is very often a very great mistake. People treat mere assertions as being facts without investigation, and without enquiry, and without analysis. But there is moreover a class of facts, and what may be dealt with as assertions, and which may also be said to be facts that frequently come before courts of justice, and which have had the attention of very great and learned men applied to them for the purpose of dealing with them in a fair and judicious manner,—I mean those statements that are made by accomplices—the statements that are put forward by persons who admit themselves to be parties to a crime, and I am extremely anxious in this case that the position of persons of that kind should be thoroughly understood; and I apprehend that I am not wrong in saying that no court constituted under British law will receive the evidence of an accomplice without confirmation. I am not unaware—and I should like to exhaust this subject, which I think will be an important one, and one which I shall not probably allude to again—that there is no law to prevent a person being condemned by the evidence of an accomplice alone; but there is springing up a custom, as much honored as the law itself, that judges in directing juries expressly direct them—and it would be a misdirection if they omitted to do so—that upon the evidence of an accomplice alone no person can be put into peril, or have his liberty or his life imperilled. That proposition is a simple enough one, perfectly intelligible, and I fancy so completely admitted that I need not labor upon it, but it will be well appreciated by the learned Chief Justice that there is a more important question subsidiary to that one, and that is, what is the nature of the confirmation that can with propriety be received to implicate a person charged? That is a question not of less importance, but it is a question undoubtedly of more difficulty. It requires clear heads and clear minds to deal with that question. I propose to make some observations upon it, and submit not my views, but I believe the views of all lawyers upon the subject. Corroboration must be something that implicates, however slightly, the person charged with the statement of a witness—it must bring in some way or another the accomplice and the accused together. It would be confirmation supposing there was any writing in the handwriting of the accused in which some of the statements made by the accomplice were alluded to, and although it might be very slight confirmation, it would be confirmation of a kind that could not be rejected. The confirmation that is simply supporting the assertions of the accomplices themselves as to their own acts, independent of the accused, away from the accured, out of the presence of the accused, and not shown to be within the knowledge of the accused, is no confirmation whatever. To put the matter broadly, even if you could get (and that seems to be difficult) a respectable witness into this case who had seen Rowjee put the poison into the glass of Colonel Phayre, if he did put it in, would be conclusive against Rowjee, but it would be no evidence whatever against the Gaekwar. I put that broadly because it makes the proposition that I have submitted to the Commission perfectly intelligible, and it is an observation that I think the Commission will find follows every witness in this case, and follows all the evidence that has been given in this case. I think that I shall demonstrate that that confirmation that is said by the law to be required to support the assertions of accomplices against an accused person is wanting from the commencement to the end; that there is not in point of fact a scintilla of evidence, coming from an uncorrupt witness, which in any way whatever confirms the evidence of the accomplices in this case. I may put illustrations founded upon this case very shortly. Supposing there is a word of truth—and I do not say there was not—in the assertion of Damodhur Hunt that he

obtained arsenic from a man named Nurroodeen; supposing Nurroodeen had been called and proved the receipt of the arsenic; supposing there was any confirmation whatever, or assuming that there is confirmation that diamond dust or diamonds were obtained from any individual;—that is confirmation if the man himself were under charge—that would be proof against him, but it does not confirm his story against the Gaekwar: and I think this Commission will find, after careful investigation of all the evidence in this case, that from the commencement till the conclusion there is no evidence whatever that introduces the Gaekwar personally or by writing, or by act. There is no independent witness who has put his finger upon one single act of the Gaekwar that in any way whatever confirms the story told by these accomplices. As I discuss the witnesses—which I am afraid I shall have to do at considerable length—I shall have to discuss the details that they give in the shape of confirmation, and I think I shall satisfy the Commission, who have heard my proposition on that subject, that it is at all events a perfectly correct one; and having, as I hope, made myself clear on these topics, I won't trouble the bench further on that subject, but request them to weigh what I have said and say whether or not I have laid before them a proposition that is not only legal, but one which commends itself to men of sense and learning, though they may not have the learning and experience of lawyers. It is sometimes said and sometimes written—said by people whose words are not of much value, written sometimes by people whom one would have supposed knew better, —"Ah, do not let us have any technicalities." And I think I have seen it stated in relation to this case somewhere that there will be no legal quibbles in this case—it will be tried according to common sense and reason. Technicalities will be entirely excluded. Those who talk that way forget that the technicalities they so much abuse and which govern the practice of courts of justice are the works and experience of great lawyers and great men, of the judgment of those who have considered the question of how the truth is best elicited, and that these technicalities, which are abused by thoughtless and silly people, are in point of fact the bulwarks of their country and the means by which truth is sifted out of lies, and has been created and recognised by the wisdom of ages as the best mode of establishing the truth. I shall not trouble you further with the discussion of a subject which certainly does not possess any features of amusement, but shall proceed to direct your attention to what I consider to be an important feature in the case. I am not going to make any observation or complaint further than this, that I have already made about the position in which His Highness is already placed. Those who have done the acts are responsible for them, and their doings will not affect the judgment of this Commission. I may, however, allude to them, so far as they may be pertinent to this enquiry, and I think you will agree that this observation is fairly pertinent, that the Gaekwar from the position in which he has been placed, from the practical seizure of all his possessions, or, to use the euphemism of the Resident, Sir Lewis Pelly, to their attachment—an attachment of so lasting a character that the Gaekwar has never yet seen the end of it, so that so far as he is concerned whatever word is applied to the subject is extremely immaterial. In relation to all this, I say, he has been placed without means at his command and is under a cloud, and I need scarcely add the observation that the position in which he is placed naturally creates many difficulties in meeting any charge of any nature such as is now preferred against him. I will say no more upon the subject; I think the observation will meet with ready assent, and I do not propose to refer to it again. But I propose, with great submission to the Commission, to dwell upon what has been the conduct of the Gaekwar, and also what his interest would be in this matter. It appears to me to be an extremely important subject indeed. I should venture to say, in a case surrounded, as this case must be admitted to be, by perjury, it becomes extremely important to view that which must in any way whatever be the effect of falsehood, of fraud, and design. I therefore earnestly, and at the same time most respectfully and humbly,

ask the Members of this Commission to consider what the conduct of my client has been from the period which forms the date of this transaction, namely, the conclusion of the Commission that was held before Colonel Meade. It would be irrelevant for me, as it would be irrelevant for this Commission, to consider the enquiry that took place before one thoroughly competent to form a judgment and to assist the Viceroy of India by his views upon that or any other subject. I won't say or suggest, except by a word, that much which appeared upon that Commission may have been applicable to servants, and not directly to the Gaekwar, but I pass away from that. The terminus from which I begin is the end of that Commission. The conduct of the Gaekwar from that period is a matter to which I have to solicit your earnest attention. I have to solicit it with a view of asking you to say that it was not the conduct of a man who was designing and arranging a crime of deep dye, but that it had all the contrary appearances. It is not merely negative;—I wish very much that my observations upon this point should be made with sufficient clearness and force to fix them on your minds. I assert that it is not in human nature that a man should be acting openly in the way the Gaekwar did, and avowedly against the person against whom he was also plotting secretly. It will be obvious to the meanest intellect that people would at once say, "Yes, here is the man that has done it." Ordinary common sense, to give no higher name to it, ordinary cunning, would prevent any course of that kind. I should expect that a man who was about to poison another in the way suggested against the Gaekwar would be all affection with the man he intended to poison, and I should expect to find him destroying any evidence that he desired to do him evil. Instead of that, you find him in conflict with Colonel Phayre certainly, but in a fair, open, and honorable way. He obtained a khureeta from the Viceroy of India—an important document in which the Viceroy, after having considered Colonel Meade's report, after learning all that could be said upon the subject, after deriving all the assistance that could be given to him by experience, ability, and knowledge,—came to the conclusion that the Gaekwar was a person who might under certain conditions be entrusted with the reform of those institutions the bad arrangement and management of which had formed the subject of the preceding enquiry, and he gave to the Gaekwar an opportunity down to the end of the year 1875 to effect the necessary reforms. He therefore had received from the Viceroy the clearest proof that in the Viceregal Court he would meet with fair consideration, with fair judgment, and that he would be given a fair chance. Well, why should he interfere with him? But he finds—and upon that I shall have to observe hereafter—every sort of opposition to the proceedings he was taking and to the endeavours he was making to perform that which had been suggested by the Viceroy. I do not think it is unworthy of remark the observation that was made by Sir Lewis Pelly in his examination yesterday of what his experience of the Gaekwar was. He found him quite amenable to reason; he was able to act with him upon most agreeable terms; he found that he was perfectly ready to do what was suggested to him in the interests of his Government and according to the desire of the Viceroy. And one cannot help making the observation, that there is sufficient and abundant evidence—and I think I shall be able to point out without any unnecessary harshness or unkindness—that Colonel Phayre was about the very worst man who could have been placed in the position he was in; that he was in his conduct most injudicious, and that the Gaekwar had most reasonable ground to complain of the conduct he pursued. One little incident is enough for me, and I think I shall have to dwell more upon this hereafter. You, Gentlemen of the Commission, can do what I cannot;—you can realise the native mind and the native reason, and I ask you—and I think you will agree with the comment I am making—could there be anything on earth more injudicious than for Colonel Phayre to show himself in daily and hourly intercourse with the very bitterest enemy the Gaekwar ever

had? Could he have thought under such circumstances justice was likely to be done to him? Moreover, *was* justice likely to be done to him? I venture to think not; for although Colonel Phayre imagined and stated that Bhow Poonikur was a most upright and highly honorable man, I venture entirely to dissent from that opinion, and to think he was nothing more than a spy, and a person who, with other persons too numerous to mention, was hunting up for that very information which the Gaekwar is accused of obtaining—hunting it up in much the same way, not perhaps receiving for it specific sums of money, but receiving Colonel Phayre's patronage which would put more in Bhow Poonikur's pockets than a few rupees would do, as it would show that he had the ear of the Resident; and it must be remembered that this man must have appeared before the eyes of the Gaekwar as being a person who, in all human probability, was controlling all the actions of Colonel Phayre. Is it wonderful then that the khureeta of the 2nd of November should have been framed? Of course the gentlemen of the Commission have all the dates in their minds, so that I need not ask them to recollect them particularly, but in dealing with it, it seems to me to be a matter of importance to remember this date,—I allude to the 2nd November. Immediately previous to that time the khureeta was being framed. It must have been a subject of very grave deliberation. It is, as far as my humble judgment goes, a very admirable document. Everything is put most fairly, most temperately, and at the same time argumentatively, while not leaving matter upon bare assertion without proof. Two or three cases are quoted of what he alleges to be the gross injustice perpetrated against him by Colonel Phayre. The case propounded by the prosecution is that at the very time this khureeta was being prepared, simultaneously with it—day by day and hour by hour it must have been going on—arsenic, diamond dust, contrivances of kinds that are the dreariest remains of ancient superstition, bottles containing poison, such as one may read of probably in the *Arabian Nights*, but which I should have thought would have been hardly alluded to in the darkest places in the nineteenth century. But all this time while a great State document of great importance was being prepared with care, and argued out with judgment—while this is being prepared by himself and his ministers, he is accused of mixing himself up with a parcel of scoundrels, and inviting them to poison the man whom he must have known perfectly well, would have to answer this khureeta, and whom he also must have known it would be perfectly useless to act in any way whatever against, till this khureeta was answered. Of his object I shall say nothing more at present; but when I come to objects I shall have to say a good deal. There are grave matters in this case that will present themselves, and I cannot help thinking, before it is concluded, the real criminal will be traced. I cannot help thinking so. But talking of the probability of the Gaekwar being that criminal, I wish to impress—and this is a matter that I shall have to dwell upon hereafter—as strongly as I can on the minds of the Commission, that such an outburst as would arise from the successful poisoning, or unsuccessful attempt to poison, must, in all human probability, have utterly prevented any attention being paid to the khureeta. In this particular instance the Viceroy appears to have attended to it immediately, and notwithstanding this alleged attempt occurring, to have answered the khureeta in most favorable terms. But it appears to me if the Resident had been poisoned, in all human probability there would have been an end of the enquiry raised by the Gaekwar, and that the greater subject connected with the kingdom, the poisoning of the Resident, of the Queen's representative in that kingdom, would have smothered everything like an enquiry into other matters, and probably would have led to a deposition of an entirely different kind, upsetting from the beginning to the end all the endeavours of the Gaekwar for the purpose of obtaining what he considered justice at the hands of the Viceroy. I submit that would be the natural result,—in point of fact —I should say the almost certain result of such an attempt whether successful or not, therefore I venture to think that the two things are totally

inconsistent: that the khureeta and poisoning do not agree; that they do not go hand in hand; that they are poles asunder; that they diverge of necessity; that the man whose mind was on the khureeta would not do anything that would be likely to make that khureeta of no effect, and at the same time bring another Resident, together with, as he must have known, the severest investigation, and one that might be attended with the most dangerous consequences. Having remarked on the conduct up to that time of the Gaekwar, I wish now to proceed to the period when suspicion, or rather before I arrive at that, I wish to call your attention to the conduct of the Gaekwar during the interval, when you have been told by Sir Lewis Pelly, he was free from all restraint, under no watch, and not interfered with in any way whatever. The suggestion of the prosecution is that upon this man's mind is the knowledge of this heavy crime, and he also knows, if the story be a true one, that the immediate actors in this crime are persons who have been already suspected, that enquiries have been made, and that the train is laid by which ultimately the truth may be arrived at. At this period his Secretary Damodhur Punt was not under charge. Damodhur, who certainly, whatever other elements may be wanting in his constitution, is not wanting in intelligence—would of course have communicated with him, and according to Damodhur Punt's evidence he had communications with him: so if Damodhur Punt's evidence is to be believed, his mind was quite alive on the subject, at all events his mind would necessarily be alive from the fact of Rowjee and Nursoo having been taken into custody, and this matter being investigated. Well, during all this time he has control of all the means connected with his Government. The control of money sufficient for the purposes I am about to suggest, and the question is what his conduct was, and whether that conduct is what you would expect the conduct of a guilty man to be. I submit that it was not. On the contrary, it was the conduct of an innocent man. It is not pretended that he had communications with Rowjee or Nursoo; or that he, either by his agents or otherwise, endeavoured to get them out of the way. It is not suggested that any attempt was made by his agents or others to bribe them. He remains there knowing, if the case on the part of the prosecutors is a true one, that he was sitting upon a mine to which a match might be at any moment applied; knowing that he must be necessarily blown up by it, and yet there he remains careless, pursuing his ordinary avocations, seeing Sir Lewis Pelly each day, dealing with Sir Lewis Pelly anxiously for the purpose of meeting the views of the Viceroy daily in the town, daily having an opportunity of seeing Rowjee, daily having an opportunity of seeing Nursoo, his secret agents, I suppose he would have no difficulty in finding some whom he could use for his purpose, and there is not a single act from the beginning to the end of that period—and I urge this upon the Commission—that is indicative of anything but the most perfect freedom from being guilty of the subject of the matter that was then being investigated and now is charged against him. A very few words more about him. I had intended rather to have deferred my observations upon this matter till a later period, but one does not always follow the exact arrangement that one has made, but having alluded to it, I will now conclude my observations upon the subject of his conduct, by begging attention to the evidence given by Sir Lewis Pelly yesterday as to his conduct when he was requested to send Yeshwuntrao and Salim to the Residency. I think I may ask you to refer to the correspondence which I put in on that subject. Sir Lewis Pelly left no doubt whatever as to what was the nature of the enquiry, and as to his object in asking for the presence of these two persons. What was the conduct of the Gaekwar himself? It may be great deceit and it may be great hypocrisy, but it is a deceit and hypocrisy that he has not shown in any other part of his career. It may have been great deceit and great hypocrisy, but it is inconsistent with anything you find in the earlier period of his conduct regarding the matters which have given rise to this trial. It may have been deceit and hypocrisy that he exhibited, but bear in mind that he sent Salim and Yeshwuntrao without hesitation, without a moment's

delay, and without any communication having been made to them by any human being, they were permitted to come to the Residency and state all they knew about the matter under the hands of acute police officers; under the hands of authority, under the hands of the law. He knew the power of the law, he knew the power of the English Government, he knew how much could be brought to bear upon a person against whom there is an accusation by the British Government. And yet the supposed attempted murderer has never interfered with any of those persons, never attempted to corrupt them, or buy them over, and when their presence was required at the Residency, he immediately without communicating with them, ordered them to go there, went himself, offered himself in every way to give every assistance; and I take the liberty of saying that while his interests and his conduct militate against his contemplating the act of poisoning, his subsequent conduct showed as conclusively as a man's demeanour and conduct can show, that he had never been a party to it. I submit for your better consideration and judgment these observations upon the subject of what his conduct was both before and after this charge, and I hope you will not consider that I am too sanguine in supposing that they are likely to have great effect on your minds, and that effect of a kind much calculated in favor of the Gaekwar. At that time, as your Lordship is aware, I mean during that month while the Gaekwar was at liberty and free from anything like restraint, Salim and Yeshwantrao were his servants, under his control, and there would have been no difficulty whatever in their removal if it had been desired. Another remarkable fact in this case is that while there is evidence of sums of money of a comparatively small amount being paid, as was supposed, for information to the ayah and to others—I say comparatively small amount because as far as I recollect the evidence the amount is small, your Lordship will correct me by your notes, if I am wrong, I am speaking now without looking at my notes, but as far as I recollect there is not a half-penny supposed to have been paid to any of the alleged actors in this murdering transaction during the whole of the time during which the transactions were being carried out. I think I am right in saying that it was about August or September, certainly not later than these months, that any sums of money whatever were paid, and while it is supposed the Maharaja is spending money recklessly for the purpose of obtaining information, there is no evidence that a farthing was paid to any of his accomplices in the murder he contemplated. There is undoubtedly another instance in this case of remarkable modesty and self-denial on the part of Rowjee and Nursoo —one is glad to find any good qualities remaining in their constitutions—they never seem to have asked for any money. My Lord, you see that we were in the hands of these men, for supposing they had told that they had received sums of money, probably they would have had to show how they had spent it, so that they dared not assert it. If that is the case, we have, I think, a feature quite unnatural, that a Prince should put himself absolutely in the power of half a dozen of his subordinates, because one of the curious matters in this case is that the Gaekwar, who is said to be rather reticent in one of the examinations, seems to have been extremely anxious to parade in a most unnecessary fashion his intention to poison Colonel Phayre, and if, in point of fact, he had been anxious to make up a case against himself, he could not have gone more effectually to work, for while one instrument would have been quite sufficient, he seems to have taken endless opportunities of proclaiming his intention, and surrounding himself with conclusive evidence of four or five witnesses, at least four of whom were quite unnecessary for the purpose he is supposed to have had in view. There cannot be a more remarkable instance of that than Nursoo himself, for if you look through the whole of his evidence, I ask you whether that man has been brought here for any purpose except to corroborate the lies of Rowjee, for from beginning to end he was useless in the transaction, and he is brought into the presence of the Gaekwar for no earthly purpose in connection with the crime that was about to be committed. All that I find about him is that "Salim will hand you so and so." They make him an intermeddler, and an entirely unnecessary accomplice to the crime.

Not very natural, not very probable this. But Nursoo's fate leads him into most unhappy matters and entails upon him most unhappy consequences. I fear, my Lord, that in pursuing a consecutive argument,—the materials are so abundant, as the investigation has lasted such a long time,—that somehow or other, in the arrangement of matters, I may get into confusion, but I shall leave it to the Commission to put my omissions right—I shall endeavour to be as clear as possible, and I shall also endeavour to be as concise as possible. I think, my Lord, it may not be undesirable that I should refer more particularly to the case as it has been put before you—and, for that purpose, I shall refer to the speech of my learned friend the Advocate-General—a speech in all respects worthy of the high position he holds—perfectly temperate, and fair, and not an observation introduced into it, about which, on the part of the Gaekwar, I feel I have the slightest right to complain; in fact, I may say that one of the pleasures I have had in the conduct of this most painful and anxious case, has been the continuous courtesy I have met with from my learned friend, and the assistance he has afforded me, whenever he could justly give it to me. I propose, as I have said, to refer to his speech, because it is a careful speech, and has been founded upon instructions carefully given. I call your attention to the mode in which he places this case and the features to which he invited the attention of the Commission, as being those upon which he should ask your judgment adversely to the Gaekwar. He divided the matter into the charge of tampering with the servants in which he suggested the sayah as being one of the principal performers. I ought, however, before I comment upon what my learned friend did open, to refer to one very remarkable omission in his speech. The omission must have been deliberate, and so far as I can see, it is omitted of necessity. He does not from the commencement to the conclusion of his speech suggest any motive that could have actuated the Gaekwar to commit this crime. It has been left to me to bring out the position of the Gaekwar and his course of proceeding to show what motives he had, and comment upon these motives, and what they probably would have led to, but my learned friend suggests no motives, although he must have well considered this matter, it must have occurred to him as the first thing that should be dealt with in proving a great crime like this; but my learned friend has been unable to put his finger upon any single position that existed in connection with the Gaekwar that would have shown whence a reasonable motive could have sprung for the commission of this great crime with which he is charged. I say he alluded to the tampering of the servants, but he did not suggest or allege that there was any connexion between the ayah, Rowjee, and Nursoo. What is also very remarkable is the following fact, which I shall ask your permission to say a word or two about. The Advocate-General introduced into this part of the case a person of the name of Pedro, who, according to my learned friend, was chief butler, and had been butler for some five and twenty years, and whom he connected with that branch of the case which I have described as being the tampering with the servants. After the mention of Pedro, my learned friend says, "I now come to the more important part of the case." So that he divides the case into two parts—the acts of the ayah, and one or two other persons, and the acts of Pedro, in connection with the tampering of the witnesses, and then he goes on to the acts of other persons in support of the allegation of poisoning. It becomes important that we should consider the mode in which my learned friend has introduced the man Pedro, who forms a most important feature in this enquiry. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that independent of almost every other argument in the case, and taking a certain view of the case, the evidence of Pedro entitles the Gaekwar to an acquittal on all the charges brought against him. It becomes therefore extremely important to consider how my learned friend has dealt with Pedro, knowing perfectly all that Pedro had to say, knowing who Pedro was, and having to introduce him to your notice. Now, my Lord Chief Justice who presides is well aware how witnesses of a certain kind may be introduced into a case. Supposing their testimony is at all suspicious—there may be a doubt under such

circumstances as to whether they should be produced as witnesses. My learned friend has of course deliberated on this matter. He has not attempted to cast the slightest slur upon Pedro. He has introduced him as a perfectly respectable trustworthy witness, and as a person to be relied upon as proving a particular fact. He had been twenty-five years in the employment of the Residency. I have a right therefore to say that from the beginning to the end of this case, there has not been a suggestion of anything which would cause me to say that Pedro is not amongst the whole group of liars and perjurers who have been introduced to support this case, the one man against whom no imputation whatever is cast. Pedro puts this case out of Court. If Pedro is to be believed, there is an end of it. The entire superstructure must tumble. Rowjee, the main actor, cannot be believed as his evidence stood, but here it is contradicted up to the very hilt, and I will show you internal evidence presently of the truth of Pedro's statement and of the falsity of the statements made by Rowjee. Without, however, entering now upon that particular evidence, I shall deal simply with the particular fact that a man introduced here by my learned friend as a thoroughly respectable witness, competent to prove a fact, a man upon whose evidence he has asked you to find a decision against the Gaekwar, a man who, for aught I know, has been a confidential servant for a quarter of a century, declares in the witness-box here that every word deposed in relation to him by Rowjee is a foul lie and fabrication. My Lord, I feel it very difficult, indeed, to say more upon such a point. It appears to me that as far as Rowjee is concerned, the evidence against him is conclusive, and if you agree with me that upon Rowjee's evidence this case must stand or fall, then Pedro strikes a mortal blow to the whole case, from which I think that even the ingenuity and power of the Advocate-General will not be able to rescue it. He will attempt to avert it with all the fairness which, as the representative of the Crown, desirous simply for justice, he can command; but I think that, notwithstanding it will puzzle him to find an argument to convince this Commission, that if the evidence of Pedro can possibly be believed, it is not possible to believe in Rowjee. I am reminded by my learned friend Mr. Branson, to whom I have constantly to offer thanks for his assistance, that Pedro oddly enough is the only person whose examination does not appear to have been conducted by parties to the case. He was examined at Bombay by a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Commissioner of Police there (referring to Mr. Edginton). There are some things that must be and which can never be denied. I apprehend that, in the first instance, you have such a case. You have got Rowjee and you have got Pedro. You cannot believe both of them, it will be impossible to do so. I shall comment upon Rowjee's evidence presently, and, in the meantime, I shall say nothing more about Pedro's evidence. It is not necessary for me to give a character to a man from whom my learned friend has not attempted to take it, but who, on the contrary, has been relied upon by my learned friend for the proving of what he deems to be an important part of this case. Now, my Lord, my friend, having stated that he had come to the more important part of his case, proceeds to open upon the attempts to poison Colonel Phayre, and I think that your Lordship must have been surprised at the instructions which my friend received upon that subject. My learned friend, in his opening, makes no mention of the earlier attempts to poison. He does not allude to the earlier attempts which are said to have taken place to poison Colonel Phayre, and which form an important part in Rowjee's testimony. I do not remember the dates, but I shall call your attention to the subject afterwards. I merely call attention now to the fact that it is alluded to by Colonel Phayre, but that my learned friend does not mention it in his opening. I can scarcely imagine an omission of that kind to be accidental. Probably my learned friend thought it was so utterly incredible that he did not like to put it gravely before the Commission, and I think I shall be able to show that if such was his idea, that it is a correct one. But whilst he does not speak of these September attempts, he opens upon two attempts by Rowjee on the 6th and 7th November, while Rowjee himself, as the Com-

mission will remember, declared that he did not make any attempt either upon the sixth or the seventh. It is perfectly true that although there was no attempt made upon the 6th and the 7th, yet Colonel Phayre had all the distressing symptoms just the same. Colonel Phayre looked back to the times when he ought to have taken the poison, and when he ought to have taken it his stomach was always in a most uncomfortable state. If it was so upon the 6th and 7th, it must have been the pummeloe juice, because there is no poison. Rowjee, who was said to have put in the arsenic, does not assert that he put it in on those dates. That tumbles to the ground altogether. On the contrary he says, "All that I received I put in on the 9th November." There can be no doubt whatever that liars often forget themselves. It is one of those fortunate arrangements of nature that liars very seldom have a good memory; and nobody can doubt that when my learned friend opened the attempt at poisoning on the 6th and 7th Rowjee had made his statement, that there had been this attempt at poisoning. I forget whether he said so to Mr. Souter or not. It is quite clear he made it to somebody because this statement my learned friend was instructed to make. Well, when Rowjee came to be examined, I quite admit his position was not altogether a pleasant one, and his memory might not be altogether so retentive as it might be. He made no allusion to the attempts of the 6th and 7th, but on the contrary he made a statement in effect entirely inconsistent with that, saying that he put the whole of the powder he received in Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the 9th. My friend then refers to the orders to procure arsenic from Hemchund Futteychund, about whom I shall have to say a word or two when I come to the evidence of Damodhur Punt, and I place before you a probable solution to this part of the case. But my friend makes an observation which I think also I may say was upon his instructions, and upon which also there is a direct and positive contradiction. He says arsenic and diamond dust appear to have been pounded together and handed over by Salim to Rowjee upon two occasions. In page 6 of the short-hand writer's notes, my friend says: "The arsenic and diamond dust thus obtained, appear to have been compounded together and handed over by Salim to Rowjee on two occasions." The importance of that I shall deal with in another portion of my observations, but I may briefly say that this diamond dust and arsenic are the diamond dust and arsenic supposed to have been given upon the first occasion to Rowjee. Arsenic and diamond dust are not said to have been received at all upon the last occasion. One powder only is said to have been given on the last occasion. But the two packets are said to have been given to Rowjee for the purpose of being administered to Colonel Phayre, somewhere about September. Why it is important to consider what my friend was instructed to open, is this. I think there is no doubt from my learned friend's opening—and I believe it will turn out that this was the original assertion—that the diamond dust and arsenic appear to have been compounded together and handed over to Rowjee. Now, the statement that Rowjee makes now is that there were two packets given. He told us that he divided this into three portions—one packet into white and the others into a rose-colored powder. Probably it is rose-colored because Rowjee had heard of rose diamonds. I rather imagine he introduced the color out of compliment to the name. At any rate there were two powders, one of arsenic and one of something like rose-colored powder. That is his first statement, quite inconsistent with the diamond dust and arsenic compounded together—perfectly so, for if they were compounded together, the arsenic could not have come into Rowjee's possession. It was necessary therefore for Rowjee, in support of the lie about the belt and the arsenic found in the belt,—it was necessary for him to invent another story, and therefore Rowjee does invent this very remarkable one. He says that there were two powders given to him; not compounded together—that one was separate and the other, as I pointed out, rose-colored. Then Rowjee—whose mind is of a peculiar character, made up of murder and mercy, of affection for Colonel Phayre and a desire to kill him—thinks that this white powder is too

poisonous to administer, and he accordingly in making up the packets mixes up three packets, principally of the rose-colored powder, and puts in a small pinch of arsenic not calculated to harm anybody into the rose-colored powder; and then he deposited that which was intended to poison Colonel Phayre in his girdle and forgets all about it. I shall have to comment upon the belt episode hereafter. It is a very peculiar and important episode, and is not one of the least indicative of what the case is. It is not wrong that I should refer to that and point out the entire difference between the case my learned friend was instructed to open and the facts which have been proved. I shall be obliged to refer to these matters again at something like great length, but I mention them now to request you to give such consideration as my observations and the facts themselves lead you to consider they are worth. Then, my Lord, my learned friend, being in serious difficulties, having no motive to suggest, suggests that there is a confirmation arising from the absence of communication between all the witnesses. He dwells upon that as being a strong and pregnant evidence of confirmation. Perhaps that would be about the nearest approach to evidence of confirmation that could be given in this case; yet I should say that it was trumpery and trashy—yet perhaps it has some claim to be considered as evidence of corroboration if it were the fact. The only misfortune is that it is utterly without foundation. Not only had the witnesses intercourse together, but they were invited by that respectable gentleman, Akbar Ali, in a most persuasive manner, to give every particulars to him; and they generally made a statement after having passed a not very comfortable twenty-four hours. There seems to be a process—what it is I do not know—that after having been under the gentle care of Akbar Ali, and probably quite accidentally, they are made very uncomfortable in their minds and at once make a statement. That, as confirmation, falls to the ground; and I shall point to a way they were brought together for the purpose of having their evidence manufactured—and how completely it was manufactured from beginning to end—and I shall, I believe, lead your minds to that conclusion which will be pretty well bounded by this. I do not think I need here do more than use the name of Gujanund (I wish he had a name I could pronounce better). I think that when they talk of fairness and of the witnesses having no opportunity of seeing each other and of confirmation from that source, all I need say is—Gujanund. Nothing can be fairer, my friend may say, to these witnesses, and that at least there was candour and fairness. I answer—Gujanund. And if, when Gujanund is fully impressed upon the minds of the Commissioners, and when they remember the active and intelligent officers, as they will be called in the London papers, whose assistance he had on all occasions, I think the notion of the witnesses not seeing each other or knowing what they were about to say is the most comical that has ever been brought before a Court of Justice. Unfortunately, as I have said before, liars who have no foundation of truth to go upon cannot always recollect what they may have formerly said, and therefore, notwithstanding Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali, who have done all they could for their country and themselves, I do not think it will be believed that the witnesses had not many opportunities of meeting together. But my learned friend had felt that up to this time he had a very unsympathetic case to offer to the Commission. He felt that he had a terrible lot of rogues and a terrible lot of falsehoods, or probable falsehoods, to allude to, and there was nothing whatever in regard to Damodhur Punt and to Rowjee that could redeem them from the depth of rascality into which their own admissions have put them. But at last my learned friend comes to an oasis in the desert of miserable lying through which he had been obliged to travel. He comes upon Nursoo and my friend is at once relieved. There is something to dwell upon, something of innocence, something of virtue—there is repentance. My learned friend alludes to him in this way, and I noticed that when he did so his voice almost trembled as he said,—"One other circumstance in regard to Nursoo deserves to be mentioned. He had been many years in the service of the Residency and held a high position. After he had given his

evidence under the circumstances I have stated, he felt so strongly the disgrace he had incurred and the falsity of allegiance of which he had been guilty, that he attempted to drown himself. There is a deep well near the Residency. One day he broke away from his guards and jumped into the well, from which he was rescued by the police." It turns out, however, that he had had a dinner at the Residency—I have no doubt a very good one. He was standing beside the well and saw people, and he was seized with a vertigo, and then he tumbled: notwithstanding all my learned friend's efforts to push him into the well, he would not go in except by his own act, and my friend could not get him to declare more than that he tumbled into the well. They say that truth is found at the bottom of a well, but on this occasion the police were too quick and rescued him before he had found any. So we pass away from Nursoo. The next matter to which my learned friend alluded, and upon which also he had depended for confirmation, was the demeanor of the Gaekwar when he called upon Colonel Phayre on the 9th November. My friend said: "Colonel Phayre was still suffering from the effects of the poison which he had imbibed, but he did not know at that time, as he had not heard from Dr. Seward, what he had taken. He received His Highness as usual, and was much struck by His Highness in the course of conversation describing to him almost exactly the symptoms under which he was suffering, and saying that there was a great deal of sickness about the town of such a character as Colonel Phayre was at that very moment suffering from. He said that he had himself suffered in the same way." It is curious that such a conversation should take place. Colonel Phayre did not tell Mulhar Rao what he had taken or what his suppositions were at that time—he may have thought something had been put in his goblet. He had no definite idea that he had partaken of poison, not having then seen Dr. Seward. But if Damodhur speaks truthfully the Maharaja knew perfectly well then that the attempt had been made and had failed, because on his driving back from the Residency to the Palace he picked up Damodhur Punt on the road and had a conversation with him about it. That conversation Damodhur Punt will himself relate. My learned friend intended to convey—and probably it would have been an argument of very great weight—that the Gaekwar had wished, having ordinary knowledge enough to know the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic, to divert Colonel Phayre's attention from thoughts of poisoning by endeavouring to convey the impression presented that he himself suffered under exactly the same symptoms from natural causes. I read to you a letter from Colonel Phayre to Dr. Seward or Dr. Gray—I see it is to Dr. Seward: "Although I only took two or three sips of the pummelo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half an hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation, such as I have never experienced till within the last few days." These are the symptoms described by Colonel Phayre, and those are the symptoms my friend is instructed to say are identical with those which the Gaekwar attempted to make Colonel Phayre believe he was suffering under from natural causes. I have therefore looked into what the evidence of Colonel Phayre was upon the subject. He says: "I asked His Highness about his health, and he said that he had not been very well, and that there was a good deal of fever about, and he thought he must have eaten too many sweetmeats of the kind usually made at the Dewallee. He also said that he had headache and a slight pain in his stomach, but he was well now." It is rather difficult to associate the description which he gives of the slight pain in the stomach from eating sweetmeats with the coppery taste, the dizziness, and the slight salivations described by Colonel Phayre, and I believe another observation was made as to there being something unusual in asking Colonel Phayre about his health. Indeed, I am reminded that Colonel Phayre led up to the question by speaking of his own health. When I look at Colonel Phayre's evidence, I am warranted in saying that the whole of the Gaekwar's demeanor to Colonel Phayre upon that morning was one nothing approaching

to guilt, but was the perfectly natural demeanor of a man who generally visited Colonel Phayre on that day—it was not a demeanor, in fact, that could have excited suspicion in the remotest degree in the mind of the most suspicious person. I have thus, my Lord, dwelt with my learned friend's speech, which is valuable, not only for its ability, but as pointing out in the clearest manner what his view is of the evidence. Now, he says that this case depended upon Nursoo and Rowjee; he admits them to be accomplices in the crime they say was committed, and that he considers that according to ordinary practice—and the practice will be observed in the present occasion—that confirmation of some kind is necessary; and he undertakes to give that confirmation. He gives three samples—one is that the witnesses were kept separate. I have already referred to that to show that wherever traceable the contrary was the fact. Will any one for a single moment doubt that there is any honest confirmation in the conduct of Nursoo, a man who, although very wicked on one occasion, when his fate led him to attempt murder, was a man who had the merit of showing repentance, and exhibiting his sincerity by attempting to pitch himself into a well? With what object was he introduced into the case? Did the Maharaja on any occasion give him anything to do? He has done nothing—that also has fallen through. Another point was the demeanor of the Gaekwar and his allusion to his own maladies which he says were identical with those of Colonel Phayre—that also tumbled down to the ground. He has failed upon the one point on which he relied to give confirmation. He has opened with Pedro as a witness to be relied upon to give confirmation. He has opened with Pedro to be relied upon, making no comment to detract from his evidence and credibility, and Pedro knocks over the main witness upon the most material points, thus showing that Rowjee has upon these points entirely and deliberately perjured himself. Then, if I am right in the observations I venture to make in this portion of my address upon this point, we are now left entirely and absolutely at the mercy of the three accomplices; and it is upon evidence of such witnesses, filled with other inconsistencies, that you are asked to deprive the Gaekwar of his honor, of his property—to cast him forth as a helot in the world from whom all would shrink—a man whom, if you were sitting here in another capacity than that of Commissioners, if you were sitting here as jurymen—a man whom without hesitation you would hand over to the scaffold. And this result is asked of you to be arrived at upon the evidence of men admitted by my learned friend to be accomplices, and show I think, up to this time at all events, by the opinions which I have ventured humbly to address you, to be accomplices without a shadow of foundation. I will now—and before going to other evidence, because I may do so with propriety and conveniently—refer to the evidence of Colonel Phayre. He is the central figure in this extraordinary story. Heaven knows that. I have no wish to say a word more than I am absolutely obliged to do calculated to hurt the feelings of Colonel Phayre, who, I have no doubt, is a thoroughly upright and honorable man, and a gallant and distinguished officer; but I venture to think that Colonel Phayre was entirely unfit for the position he held—which was an extremely delicate one—and he was known by the Gaekwar to have met with a reprimand of a most serious kind, not involving, but on the other hand conceding, his honor and integrity, but dwelling upon his want of tact and judgment in the management of delicate affairs. I think I am not putting it unfairly. He said, and no doubt truly, that a subsequent Governor cleared him from this imputation. This gives me no dissatisfaction, but on the contrary I never wished to use that document as charging Colonel Phayre as deserving of the censure passed upon him. I used it simply to show that it was one of those documents operating upon the mind of the Gaekwar and leading him to consider first that Colonel Phayre was scarcely the person to occupy the position he did, and that in the next place that he would be removed upon a complaint being made. Colonel Phayre most imprudently associated himself with a person, or a number of persons, who were not friendly to the Gaekwar. Bhow Poonikur was a speci-

men of the lot. They say they got no money—but they got patronage, which was probably very much more valuable to all these men, to whom Colonel Phayre seems entirely to have lent himself. From mixing with these men Colonel Phayre comes to the conclusion that Bhow Poonikur—God only knows how he comes to the conclusion—is or was an honorable man. We know not upon what grounds he came to that conclusion, but he made a right-hand man of him who had been so active against the Gaekwar. Then Colonel Phayre has a great notion of redeeming a persecuted people. He is the saviour to whom the people looked and made entreaties to. When he drove out he was met by persons who petitioned him, and he was a ready listener to all their complaints. Such demonstrations are not ungratifying to the vanity of some people, but are little proof of the truth of the complaint, knowing as they did that his ears were open to any complaints that might be uttered against the Gaekwar, ready enough to give ear to such congenial food to his imagination, and to listen to those who would make assertions which he would readily accept. I have already alluded to what must have been the feeling of the Gaekwar when he saw Colonel Phayre in daily, almost hourly, communication with Bhow Poonikur; how he was absolutely in his hand; and how absolutely impossible therefore it was for reforms to take place. Was there no difficulty in the way of accomplishing that which the Viceroy had considered would take a period of two years or a year and a half to effect, but he was to be thwarted that way. Colonel Phayre also seems to have been laboring under the idea that he should be poisoned. Where he got it from Heaven knows; but one can very well understand that persons like Bhow Poonikur who talked about bazaar gossip impregnated a mind like Colonel Phayre's with notions of that character. Then we have a circumstance that also occurred which I shall have to speak of afterwards. Somewhere about September or October Colonel Phayre had a boil on his forehead. This boil will not be altogether unimportant in the case. I think a good deal turns upon it. There is a curious episode connected with it, and if anything can be humorous in this case, this forms one. There is no doubt whatever he had a boil. He had the attendance of a distinguished medical practitioner to take care of this boil. Where he got the idea into his head, and how he got it there, nobody knows, unless he had read over Damodhur Punt's evidence and recalled matters to his mind, and then came to a sudden conclusion, because he does not appear at that time to have made any observations on the subject. He complains at that time of having been sick, not liking his pummelo juice. Dr. Seward was not asked upon the subject. I know collodion was mentioned, but Dr. Seward would hardly apply collodion to an open boil. If he did apply collodion it fully accounts for the feelings he described; but it is clear that he intended to convey that something was done to the plaster which he put on and which he describes. My learned friend corrects me, and therefore the observation does not apply. I did not remember that he used anything else, and I did not remember what was said by one other witness what was to be put on the place. My friend mentioned this, and it is to support the testimony of Rowjee that he put certain powders into his pummelo juice. A peculiar matter is that Colonel Phayre drank his bad pummelo juice without complaining. It occurs to me that the best tempered man in the world on drinking bad pummelo juice would say,—"What on earth is the matter with this?"—but Colonel Phayre seems to have behaved in a most Christian spirit and said nothing about it. He simply does not drink it, and simply throws the juice away, and this occurs on three successive days, with no complaint, no alteration, no enquiry. I think you will agree with me that that conduct is of a kind which can hardly be accounted for. He says so however, and I accept his statement as such; but I do not accept it as being what actually took place, and I cannot help thinking he has been pouring over the evidence of the other witnesses, and that he is inclined to attach to that an importance which has only been created by the assertions of other people. Of course I may be wrong on that point, but it appears to me to be extremely probable. Let us look at it

whilst we are considering it with Rowjee's. If his account is true, he really took out all the arsenic from the parcel he had received and deposited it in another parcel and practically only used the diamond dust. Practically he only used that which, supposing it to be admitted, is a perfectly innocent matter, and can cause no pain nor annoyance. It certainly does look as if fancy had worked upon his mind, and that he had recollected feelings which he never experienced, by reading depositions that an attempt had been made to poison him. Then, my Lord, we go on to the subsequent period, the 6th, 7th, and 9th of November. On the 6th and 7th the same incidents occurred. The same symptoms that he had experienced in September and October, and again experienced on the 6th and 7th November—the very same that were afterwards experienced on the 9th. To say the least of it—this is extremely peculiar, because according to the evidence of Rowjee, he had not put the poison in upon the 6th and 7th; and therefore Colonel Phayre must certainly have imagined these symptoms upon those days, and one cannot help thinking with regard to all the circumstances that Colonel Phayre supposed that poison had been attempted to be administered to him upon these particular days. The pummelo juice was bad again; he tasted an unpleasant taste again, he could not drink it all; again he was perfectly submissive, and made no complaint, nor till the 9th of November did it strike his attention that poison had been administered. Now, my Lord, these I confess are matters that I am unable to fathom. At one time it occurred to my mind—I do not say it occurs to it now—but it did occur to it, and to the minds of other persons, and I wish to offer it as an argument to you, and that is, that there was no substantial, real intention to poison the Colonel. I shall have to address many observations in which that point will be an important one to consider. It occurred to me as very strange that persons having such complete access to poison, having also such complete access to Colonel Phayre, with a perfect knowledge of his habits, with an opportunity of dealing with them,—it occurred to me as extremely strange that for so long a time with all these implements at their hands no attempt had been successful, and that in reality Colonel Phayre had never derived any, and in point of fact never complained of any at the time from what were said to be repeated attempts to poison him. That was a matter which it was impossible to lose sight of in a case like this presenting such extraordinary circumstances and so many impossibilities. But when we come to the ultimate act, the description of it greatly puzzled me, and puzzles me to this moment. Colonel Phayre was very resolute in saying that the sediment at the bottom of the glass was a dark sediment. The other witnesses all spoke of light-grey powders, and if that which was analysed, and if the analytical tests have been correct, and if we are rightly informed upon the subject, beyond all question the powder analysed did not in any way answer the description given of it by Colonel Phayre. The tumbler had been put down, and after it had been put down, and after it had remained for, if I recollect the evidence rightly, about half an hour, he threw it away and then was attracted by the appearance of the contents at the bottom. Now you will remember what Dr. Seward said upon that subject. I received his evidence upon a number of points, and I assured him that it was not my intention to offer him the least offence, but directly I spoke about the colour of the powder in the glass, he got out of temper and proposed to keep me here till doomsday. It seemed to me perfectly clear that it was a puzzle to him which he could not make out, for the powder which Colonel Phayre saw was dark, while that seen by Dr. Seward was light. I do not mean to say that eyesight of people does not deceive them occasionally, so that that which is light may appear to them dark and *vice versâ*. I have heard that such cases sometimes occur in regard to colours, but, to say the least, it is unusual, and the fact remains that between Dr. Seward and Colonel Phayre there is a direct and altogether irreconcilable difference. Now, the powder—at all events if it was the powder that really remained, for I confess that I cannot understand the difference of the colour

I have alluded to—was sent away for analysis. I shall be obliged, when comparing what Rowjee and Nursoo and one or two of the other witnesses said, to refer again to the circumstances that took place on the morning of the 9th. In the meantime, however, I pass away from that. In analysing the powder, Dr. Seward applied a test which is not always carried out with success. And from Dr. Grey's evidence I do not understand that the arsenic was really reproduced by either himself or Dr. Seward, although they both refer to the discovery of a metallic ring. There is no doubt that this metallic ring indicates arsenic, but it is not an absolute proof; and I know that in cases of arsenic poisoning tried at home, the scientific men employed have generally brought out the arsenic itself in its pristine form and not relied merely upon the appearance of this metallic ring. With regard to the diamond dust, it is entirely idle to say that any whatever has been found. It is pure nonsense to say so. There are some sparkling elements and something that scratches glass, but to say that it is diamond dust is utterly beyond any possibility of proof. It cannot be proved. It is the purest guess-work imaginable to speak of the presence of diamond dust; and to accept scientific disclosures upon such a subject is the merest trash, which I do not think will have any weight upon the minds of the Members of this Commission. Of arsenic there is a certain amount of proof, supposing that the powder sent for analysis was the identical powder which was in Colonel Phayre's glass at the time he showed it to Dr. Seward; and I am well aware of a positive declaration by Colonel Phayre that the glass could not have been touched or the contents added to before he gave it to Dr. Seward. But I do not think that positive declaration will go far, because there were a number of people about who had the fullest opportunity of touching the glass if they wished to do so; and his positive declaration may have been due to his preconceived idea that he had been poisoned. In making these observations I am not propounding a theory which I undertake to prove or substantiate; I am only remarking upon the peculiarity of the evidence in this part of this case and the reflections it gives rise to, and the difficulties presented by those matters to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention.

Seventeenth day, Monday, March 15th, 1875.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne—In my concluding observations on Saturday, there were one or two matters in which I made a slight mistake which, with your permission, I will now correct. It was only with reference to dates—and they are only slight errors and rather assist my arguments than detract from the effect of them. In speaking of the date of the first poisoning I put it back to August or September. I find, on looking carefully over the evidence, it is fixed by the only witness who has given anything like an accurate account of the matter to have been fifteen or twenty days before the 19th of September. And I wish to direct attention to the date because when I come to a later part of my argument, it will form an important feature of that which I propose to offer for your consideration. The second matter is that, as far as I can see, and subject to the correction of the Commission, the last money payments actually proved was not later than July. I put it at a later date in my observations on Saturday. But looking through the evidence with the assistance of my learned friends, I think I am right in saying that the last money payment to any of the servants was some time in July—certainly not later. That also, in my view of the case, will be an important matter to consider, and therefore I correct what was to a certain extent an error that I made in addressing you on Saturday. There was another subject which I introduced casually; I did not attempt to follow it out at that time; it will be a subject on which I shall have to dwell hereafter, but I may as well supplement what I said on that occasion. You will remember that I called attention to the colour of the deposit in the glass of Colonel Phayre, described by himself, after

he had drunk a portion of it. I wish also to call attention to the fact that, looking at the number of attempts—putting them at four or six, according as you may be satisfied by the evidence that has been given—I assume that there were about six attempts—on every occasion Colonel Phayre was prevented from drinking the remainder of the glass by the taste that he discovered after drinking a small portion of it. That will not have escaped your observation. That was the case on every occasion that the attempt was alleged to have been made. It will not have escaped the attention of the Commission that the only agents that are supposed to have been used for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre were arsenic and diamond dust, neither of which produce any taste whatever, and no doubt he might have drunk off an entire glass of liquid without having discovered that there was anything deleterious in it until about half an hour afterwards. I believe that is spoken to as about the nearest time at which the effects of the poison would begin to be felt. I shall have to dwell upon this matter again, but having incidentally alluded to it on Saturday, I wish to call attention to it, because I think it is worthy of the attention of the Commission; and when I come to the evidence of Damodhur Punt and others, I think the point of these observations will be sufficiently apparent to the Commission. I propose now to enter into the investigation of the graver charge against His Highness the Gaekwar and the order I propose to do it in is to commence with Damodhur Punt. It is evident that he originates everything, and that from this source whatever poisons obtained, were obtained. There is no suggestion that any other person originated, or supplied the poisons; it is traced back to him; it is intended to be fixed upon him. It becomes therefore extremely important to consider his testimony, and I think it will be better to take his evidence as being the first in order of time. In discussing the evidence of this witness, as well as of Rowjee and Nursoo, I don't think it will be improper for me to allude, before entering into details, to the mode in which the evidence has been obtained. I alluded to it shortly on Saturday, and I don't intend to dwell upon it at any length now. I think that I shall meet with the agreement of all men who reason the matter fairly, as I am sure it will be reasoned here, when I make the observation that when you find that witnesses of an extremely suspicious character have placed themselves before a tribunal in the character and light of accomplices, it is extremely desirable to ascertain whether their evidence has been obtained by people of a pure character themselves, and whether the mode of obtaining it will satisfy the tribunal that it has not been got in an improper way. It is always a disagreeable thing to make any general observations detrimental to other people; but I am obliged not only to speak of the persons, but of the mode in which this evidence has been procured. Mr. Souter, I have no doubt, is an extremely able man, and he holds a post of importance, I presume, at Bombay. He was perfectly aware of the character of the three persons who are the remarkable persons in this case —Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali. He was quite aware of the censure that has been passed upon them by, I believe, a man who is acknowledged to be one of the most honored and most eminent members of the bench of India—he must have been well acquainted with this, I say; and whether that censure was right or wrong which had been so passed, he might have reasonably entertained suspicion of the instruments he was about to employ. He might have found other persons in Bombay to serve his purpose, but these three persons—Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali—seem to have been brought from another district. There is no reason for their having been so brought; they are persons, as I have said before, who have had comments made upon them elsewhere regarding the falsifying of evidence and getting up false cases; and whether these were true or not, I say there ought to have been care taken as to the amount of power that was left in their hands. The mode in which the evidence has been given of these three witnesses (I may also speak of the ayah) is also a matter to which I must call your attention. And I call your attention to it very earnestly, because I think it is a feature in this case that will meet with great observation from one end of this country to the other, as well as in almost

every civilised country. These men seem to have been allowed to take persons into custody, and then after keeping them in custody for a certain time, and not until then—a custody, as far as I know, utterly illegal—Mr. Souter comes forward and takes their examination. The mode in which these examinations were taken I shall defer commenting upon until I enter upon the individual cases to which I shall have to call attention; but, in every instance, as far as I know, the persons who have been the material witnesses in this case, have been persons, who first of all were placed in custody, and not until after having been in custody for a considerable time—some longer than others—not until then, are they supposed to make their statements. I shall presently show you how if these statements are not satisfactory, they are subsequently cooked up by additions or alterations; that will be a matter I shall dwell upon in individual instances, rather than generally; but I cannot help making this observation, that witnesses so dealt with are, in point of fact, tortured before giving their evidence. You do not administer the thumb-screw, nor do you stretch them upon the rack, but they are nevertheless kept in misery and terror, and, from what I have seen of many persons that have been called here, a position of abject terror. They feel that their lives, their property, their hope, and their liberty—every thing in the world—is dependent on what they do while in the custody of the police, and that the only mode in which they can escape from that custody is by answering the whip—I use that expression advisedly—by giving the character of evidence that the police require for carrying out their case. In the towns of India, such a course would not be endured. I know it would be utterly and absolutely illegal. It is practised here in a distant district, where there are crowds of poor, ignorant natives—men who do not know who to appeal to, or who do not know where to go to, men who have no constituted tribunal which can help them in their difficulties. They feel, as in the present case, their master is powerless; the police are to them a power that they cannot resist; the police that they exercise a terror that they cannot control, and they go the length of what I cannot but call deliberate torture for the purpose of obtaining their ends. I have made these general observations after reflection and great thought. I feel that they will be observations weighed, not only by your experience, but by the knowledge and intellect of many others, and I believe that this case will thoroughly support the observations that I have ventured to make. Having made them, I will now proceed to consider the case of Damodhur Punt—a man who, as I have said before, is the *fons et origo* of the entire case, because, although examined at a much later date than the other witnesses, he is the person from whom everything is supposed to have originated and to have been the immediate agent of the Gaekwar; and, therefore, a man whose evidence we are bound to consider with a great deal of care, and to ascertain whether it is evidence upon which you can rest. I am speaking to men as I would wish to be spoken to. I desire, in this case, to introduce no violent expressions. I desire to use no words but those which are justified by their being argumentative. I believe conscientiously that if I can convey the thoughts and impression that are upon my own mind to the tribunal I have now the honor of addressing, the safety of the Gaekwar is perfectly clear, and that it will be felt that it is perfectly impossible for a tribunal in a civilised country, upon such evidence, to pronounce a verdict adverse—I won't say merely to the Gaekwar—but I say that they could not pronounce a verdict against the lowest person in the land, if the evidence is such as is produced against a person who, if he falls under it, loses his character, crown, and all that is dear to him; and, as I said before, loses it under circumstances which I cannot help thinking, would not be fatal to the humblest in the land. My Lord, before entering with the minuteness which I must do, into Damodhur Punt's evidence, I must refer to the mode in which he was given into custody as corroborative of the general observations that I have made on the subject of the police. It appears that he was taken into custody on the same day as the Gaekwar, and instead of being brought before any Magistrate, instead of being

confronted with his accusers and having the matter investigated fairly and properly,—the first thing that is done is to put him under a sepoy's guard; under that guard he remains for seventeen days. The words "being under guard" do not seem to be very terrible, but with the thoughts that must follow it, and with the feelings that must attend it, I think I have not improperly described it. as that not of confinement but as amounting to torture. He himself says, "I made the statement for the purpose of getting free from that guard." That is his own perfectly candid statement upon the subject, and probably, whatever doubt he may have raised by his evidence, you will not feel much hesitation in believing that he was speaking the truth. Upon that he was handed over to the care of the police. He knows, at this time, the evidence of both Nursoo and Rowjee. This he admits himself. If he had denied it, it is palpable that he must have known it, because Rowjee and Nursoo were being examined, and had been examined when he was at liberty, and it was natural that he should be interested in knowing what they had stated, and he must have known that that charge was one against the Gaekwar, and that it was a charge of poisoning by arsenic and diamond dust. He therefore has to arrange something or another in which arsenic and diamond dust are mixed up. But, in addition to that, there is a shadowy account of a bottle; and he therefore must introduce a bottle into his statement: and, although he is the first person who is brought into this case by the evidence,—that is, the first person who supplies this bottle,—in point of fact he only gave it after what was expected of him. He knew perfectly that diamond dust and arsenic must be the means by which the Gaekwar should be accused. These were matters with which he was perfectly well acquainted, and with which he was ready to deal under the circumstances that he himself describes. Now what these circumstances are, are worthy of your consideration. They have been eloquently detailed by himself, and I need do no more than call your attention to them. The position of this honorable witness is, "If you convict the Gaekwar, you shall get off; if he gets off, you shall be punished." That is his own account, his own proposition. He is then granted a conditional pardon. "Succeed in what the police have told you to be what they require, and you will get off, otherwise you must bear the consequences of your own admission." Liberty, possibly a grant of land, Heaven only knows how perjury of this kind is ultimately rewarded, might be given to him; but, on the other hand, he would not only not get liberty, but I don't know exactly what the punishment is for having committed perjury or having attempted to commit murder in this country, he would probably be very much more severely punished for not doing what the police expect of him than he would be for the crimes that he has undoubtedly committed. I don't know whether I have ever met before with an instance in which a witness has come forward and made such a direct avowal, and stands before you with a halter round his neck which is to be used or not according to the evidence that he gives. Still, there are marvellous instances in this world in which, notwithstanding so painful a position, a man will sacrifice everything to the truth, but I don't think the warmest admirer of Damodhur Punt would be inclined to think that he would be disposed to make any such sacrifice. He is a clever man—the cleverest amongst the witnesses that have been produced, as far as my judgment has been able to go, an eminently cunning man, who gives his evidence with very considerable volubility—but I could not help thinking that there was an appearance about his countenance as if even he felt a sense of shame while he was uttering what I shall demonstrate to be a perjury, for he made statements which have been materially altered. My Lord, this will make it necessary for me to examine this evidence in relation not only to its consistency with itself, but also in relation to other matters; that is what I propose to do at some considerable length; and I venture to think that when I have done this and called your attention to the evidence of other witnesses who were also called to support this case—Hemchund and other witnesses—I think I shall show you, not only that he has deliberately falsified a number of statements

in this matter, but also that the police have been most active and have made much of a great deal of the evidence which has been produced before you. I, my Lord, particularly refer to the evidence given by Hemchund,—evidence that was manifestly extremely suspicious as, you were of opinion when you allowed him to be cross-examined upon his statement, but evidence which I am now in a position to consider, and I think shall point out, with such material matters connected with it, that I think it will have a very formidable effect upon the conclusion of this case. I think—unless I am very wrong indeed in the conclusions that I have arrived at—I shall show in this case police manipulation, beyond all question, of a most daring and outrageous kind. Of course, I can only judge that of my own humble ability, and I can only submit such reasons as have affected my own mind. I can only hope that they will also affect yours. I shall lay them before you, and I hope, in relation to this and other matters, I shall appeal to your reason as I should wish to be appealed to by those who endeavoured to convince me upon any particular point. The first matter, to which I call your attention, is the position of the man Damodhur Punt. Permit me to describe it, as it occurs to my own mind. I do not think it will be a fancy sketch at all. He is the secretary and trusted servant of His Highness the Gaekwar; he is a man likely to have His Highness' confidence, I admit, and so far they may be enabled to state part of his story as probable. But his position, as he describes it himself, is one of a man whose accounts are rotten to the very core—false entries in all his books—false representations as to what payments have been made for, and, in point of fact, he places himself in a position, that if he had been charged by the Gaekwar, or upon the suggestion of Colonel Phayre, which was extremely likely to be the case, with embezzlement and fraud, he would have had no earthly answer to those charges, his books would have told their own story, the falsifications would have been perfectly apparent, the evidence given by the Brahmin and other people would have shown his entries to be utterly untrue; and, supposing there was no charge against the Gaekwar, I think he, Damodhur Punt, might have howled himself deaf before anybody would have believed that these falsifications had been made at the Gaekwar's direction. Supposing the charge had been made against him, what answer could he have made? How on earth could he in any way whatever have rescued himself from the certainty of being convicted as a fraudulent servant? My Lord, I asked some questions and pressed them to him, and I don't think they were impertinent or unworthy of consideration. I pointed out to him what his position was, and he admitted that which I am now arguing—he admitted that he had no means of answering, no means whatever of rescuing himself from the imputation; and the suggestion that was patent upon that I now venture to make to you,—Is it at all likely that he would have become the instrument of the Gaekwar for the purpose of falsifying books, which falsification admitted his own dishonesty, and to which falsification, if he himself were accused and the Gaekwar chose to be a party to the accusations, he could not have had any earthly answer? And upon that point it is proved that there is not a scrap of writing in the Gaekwar's hand—not an act done in the presence of an independent witness by the Gaekwar from the beginning to the end of this case (but more particularly I am referring now to the falsification of those accounts)—by which Damodhur Punt might have exculpated himself from the charge of embezzlement and fraud. My Lord, I think that is a forcible argument for your consideration against the supposition that they were committed in the way that he stated, and for the purpose that he stated. It is difficult to imagine that he would not have supplied himself with some protection and that he would not have left himself entirely unprotected in the hands of a master who he must himself have known would be after a certain time glad to get rid of him; and to whom he gave the power of getting rid of him. In the history of villanies committed in which great people are supposed to use small instruments, we always find that these instruments generally supply themselves with the means at all events of implicating their principals. I am not aware that I have ever heard in my life of a case in which a man in

Damodhur Punt's place lent himself to fraudulent entries without retaining the power of making an explanation in the event of an accusation. My Lord, there is a matter that I may allude to in a word—although his hours at the Palace were from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with the exception of a short time for dinner, those visits which form a material portion of the earlier part of this case, and which one would have thought he would have known of perfectly, especially if he had been an accomplice of the Gaekwar, seemed to have passed without his notice, and he did not seem to be a party in any way consulted in them. It is one of those inconsistencies that I think speak to our minds, and leads the way naturally to another observation, why if the Gaekwar was in point of fact dealing with a parcel of servants and others, and had a desire to obtain information, or to commit the graver crime with which he is charged—why, when he had a ready and facile instrument in his secretary, did he not leave him to do the infamous and dirty work, instead of placing himself constantly in the power of parties every one of whom would be unable to testify against him? I believe I remarked on Saturday that one of the most remarkable features in this case is that it seems that the Gaekwar rather took a pride in the number of persons whom he took into his confidence upon a capital and fatal matter of this kind; and really the mode in which the meetings are supposed to have taken place, and the perfect candour with which he seems to have offered his opinion to the humblest people, and I should think the most dangerous of people, is even in this extraordinary case a very noteable and extraordinary feature. .When I come to refer to some of the evidence that has been given, and the circumstances under which it has been given, and the conversations that took place, I shall very earnestly ask those Members of the Commission who are also natives of this country to attend to some observations. I know that they will attend generally to all; but I shall direct some observations which I think will be peculiarly adapted to their knowledge of the country and its habits, and upon which I believe that they may give very valuable information and be of very valuable use indeed to the Gaekwar in this his terrible position. Now, my Lord, those matters I have dealt with, and I have endeavoured in doing so to state myself calmly, as I shall endeavour to do during the remainder of my address. I may take the opportunity of saying that these observations are pertinent not only to this part of the case, for their application will be found when I come to the other portions of the case in detail. But having once called the attention of the Commission to them, I don't propose to elaborate upon, or, unless by forgetfulness or otherwise, again refer to them. Having disposed of Damodhur Punt's position in relation to the accounts, now let me ask you to follow me in the history of what he is alleged to have done. At page 112 in the short-hand writers' notes in the *Bombay Gazette*—and it will save my reading many extracts that I might otherwise do, and I think enable you to follow such parts of the argument as are worthy of my attention, if you would allow me to refer you to the short-hand writers' reports in the matters which I may place before you—your Lordship will find the commencement of this extremely singular transaction. It commences with the order of the Gaekwar for the arsenic from the Fouzdaree, regarding which it is alleged that the Gaekwar stated to him that it was for the itch, and that he himself worded it that it was for a horse; and his further evidence, is "I took the order to the Fouzdar, but was unable to procure the arsenic." Now, I beg the attention of the Members of the Commission to that. He wrote the order, and was unable to obtain the arsenic; that is his story. That is a falsehood, a deliberate falsehood. He begins by telling that which is entirely and absolutely untrue; he could have obtained that arsenic without any difficulty. The Fouzdar was called by my learned friend, and his evidence will be found in page 156 of the short-hand writers' notes. The Fouzdar says that the order was in all respects complete, and that there was nothing whatever to prevent Damodhur Punt from obtaining the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. As the superstructure is built upon this, the whole of it must tumble to the ground with the falsity of that allegation. It

will be broken to pieces by other means, but that alone is sufficient to destroy it. But that, my Lord, is not the only feature to which I think it right to call your attention in this order for arsenic. This was an order upon which the Gaekwar's name appeared; the Gaekwar endorsed it. Therefore, as far as we can gather, unless he was a lunatic, he actually puts his own name upon an order for arsenic, which, according to Damodhur Punt, is to be used for the purpose of poisoning the Resident. There is another view that may be taken of this, and that depends upon the view that hereafter you will take of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur Punt may be a mere instrument of the police, and, knowing that he is perfectly safe if he assists them in obtaining a particular object, he may have invented the whole of this matter. But there is another view that may be taken—Damodhur Punt may have had some object of his own in obtaining the arsenic. Look at what his position was at this time. Colonel Phayre was beyond all question using every means in his power to sift the proceedings at the Palace; and, sooner or later, it must have been apparent to Damodhur Punt that his defalcations and frauds would be discovered. That idea must have been apparent. Nothing could have been more perilous to Damodhur Punt than an investigation of his accounts, and in all probability other servants of the Gaekwar might be reasonably supposed to be under the same apprehension. I have already pointed out what such an enquiry would have led to; and if an enquiry had been made against him, there is no doubt his position would have been sufficiently perilous. He was in disgrace admittedly at the Residency; the Gaekwar was never able to take him there; he was not admitted within the walls of the Residency. Under these circumstances Damodhur Punt knew that he was a marked man. He had a motive: the Gaekwar had none. Therefore, it will be hereafter a matter for consideration whether the whole of this story is a lie, or whether when, in point of fact, he admits that he has intended to murder, he has told the truth; and upon that point I shall make some further observations hereafter, when I come to investigate the evidence that has been given by other witnesses; and I think, indeed I feel sure, that when I point out some matters that at present have not been called to the attention of this Commission, that, extraordinary as the circumstances are that are patent before this Commission, there is passing through the whole of the matter circumstances that require the deepest consideration, and are calculated to create the gravest doubt as to what is the real history of this transaction. Let me, however, proceed with his statement. It is obvious, supposing he had any object in getting arsenic, why he did not get it from the Fouzdaree; because if he had been mixed up with the use of it at any time afterwards, the name of his master upon it would have at once traced the possession of it to himself. Under these circumstances if the Gaekwar had been desirous to use poison, the last thing on earth that he would have done would have been to put his name upon the order. On the other hand, the last thing Damodhur Punt would do when he found his master's name upon the order, would be to obtain the arsenic, because it would have been the means of tracing it to himself. Upon that, he, according to his own account, represents to the Gaekwar that he cannot get the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. That will be in your recollection. Why not? Would not the obvious answer of the Gaekwar be, "Why, all poison is sent out of the Fouzdaree upon my order, and upon my order alone. I have the entire control of the poisons; I have the entire control of arsenic. What do you mean by saying that you cannot get the arsenic? You have got my order for it; go and get it." And yet he (the Gaekwar) allows the order, with his own endorsement, to remain in the records, so as to convict him of attempting to procure arsenic in the event of any charge being made against him, and yields to the reason given him by Damodhur Punt that he cannot get it without a single observation, although he knew perfectly well he could get it, and tells him to go and get it elsewhere under the circumstances to which I have now referred and to which I call your attention. Upon his statement that he could not get the arsenic at the Fouzdaree, he is directed to go to Nooroodin Borah, and get

it there. Now, here, we have another curious interlude or episode in this very remarkable case, and here we have again an exemplar of police management and police arrangement. We have a good view of the liberty of the subject—whether they are respectable tradesmen or not—when the police choose to interfere with it. He gives a long account of going to Nooroodin Borah. I can quite understand why he has fixed upon Nooroodin Borah to tell a parcel of fables. He expected Nooroodin would endorse them. Nooroodin Borah, as will be remembered by Colonel Meade, was one of the complainants against the Gaekwar upon the Commission. He complained of having been fined five thousand rupees unjustly, and he also complained of a relative of his having been flogged. He was, and is, and might be well esteemed to be a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. One can very well understand why it is that Damodhur Punt should have selected him as being the person to whom he applied for arsenic. It occurred to him, as it has occurred probably to men of little minds generally, that this man would naturally be only too glad to obtain vengeance. This is a man who is no friend of ours, but he seems, at the same time, to be an honest man. And how has he been treated because he refused to come up to what the police demanded of him as confirmation of Damodhur Punt's statement; he is kept in custody, and has been kept in custody, for months. According to Akbar Ali, I believe, he has been remitted to prison, because they could not get anything whatever out of him, and Akbar Ali, with a smile the very reverse of benevolent, intimated, in passing, that there was something or other in reserve for him that he would not at all like. One is not therefore surprised that he has not made his appearance to confirm Damodhur Punt upon the subject. The police have done all they could to make him—they have threatened him, they have tortured him—but they cannot make him. Bitter enemy as he is to the Gaekwar, he is the one spot in this case in which an adherence to truth has induced a man to suffer torture and degradation rather than be made an instrument of a false charge against an innocent man. So much for the arsenic. Oddly enough, it does not appear by the depositions that he was ever taken before Mr. Souter, and that illustrates what I have already said that nobody was taken before Mr. Souter until a proper course of police manipulation had rendered him subservient to their purposes. He was never taken before Mr. Souter; he remained in prison. Akbar Ali said that he had been remitted back to jail with the threat that some proceedings or other will be taken against him. What they may be Heaven only knows! He is powerless to prevent them. There is no magistrate, no human being to whom a man, persecuted as this man has been, can appeal for remedy and for safety. So, my Lord, as far as I remember, there is no evidence whatever that Damodhur Punt ever obtained any arsenic at all—no evidence, I mean, beyond his own assertion. His own assertion is that he obtained it from Nooroodin. I think the observations that I have made upon that subject will satisfy you that this is utterly false. If he obtained it, he obtained it from some other source, and for some other purpose. The whole of his story is a fabrication that he might have obtained it upon his master's order. He did not do so, and the evidence in relation to Nooroodin is conclusive that he did not get it from there. He makes no suggestion as to having got arsenic from any other quarter. This is the arsenic that permeates ultimately until it is supposed to reach the cup of sherbet of Colonel Phayre. I am not aware that there is any other suggestion as to arsenic being procured. I believe there was some suggestion of arsenic from the camp Borah—the man who has not been called; and if there was any arsenic obtained from him, they have his books in their possession, so that if that arsenic had been brought from him they have abundant means in their own hands to prove it. Now, I think the next portion of his evidence (having dealt with the arsenic) it will be desirable to deal with, will be the evidence as to what he calls the "physician's stuff." I have before me the evidence given before Mr. Souter; and part of it I will take the liberty to read. It will save me considerable amount of description, for I think the description he gives himself is as good and

graphic as any I can attempt:—"At the same time, namely when the Resident had the open wound," (that I presume to allude to the boil upon Colonel Phayre's forehead,) "the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree, and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Fouzdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snakeman came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Wagries and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse; and I gave orders to Bappajee, the *kamdar* of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother." Now, I don't know what state of darkness this country may be in, but certainly this story reminds one much more of some Eastern tale of a former time than it does of anything that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. At the same time upon that subject you are very much more competent to form an opinion from your own knowledge of what may be the superstitions of the natives possibly than I am myself, and I won't profess to offer any argument upon the subject, but leave you to judge of the probability of it. But, passing away from that, I call your attention to what is done with it and how it is used. I may as well, however, mention here that I think my learned friend began to get a little ashamed of this particular part of the case. I don't think that these plaster flies at all suited with his keen and acute intellect. I think he had a sort of notion that he was going a little too far; but inasmuch as they were down upon this evidence of Mr. Souter, my learned friend fairly and properly enough proved the whole thing from Damodhur Punt's mouth;—but my learned friend could not go any further. I expected—indeed we were promised—the presence of the snakeman. We should have had an opportunity of learning by what process he is able to extract the poison. We should also have had some valuable information upon the subject of blister flies and their effect upon human beings, and with regard to the article that was particularly desired by the Maharaja for the purpose of poisoning his enemy, some account of its properties might have been given by the gentleman who was deputed to obtain it, and who appears to have obtained it. But my learned friend does not appear to have called any of those sages for the purpose of giving us any information upon the subject; and, as far as I can gather, those wonderful extracts were made into a white liquid and disposed of in a manner to which I will now call your attention. "The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded" (that, I think, is rather improbable, and considering that Damodhur Punt had nothing to do but finger whatever amount of money he pleased belonging to his master, probably you will agree with me that it is not very likely to be true); "so he suggested to Nana Khanvelkur" (who has not been called, and I don't know who the gentleman is) "to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salim. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held uttar and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba; and the next day Salim came to

my house at 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the Sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salim to give it to Rowjee." So that we have now the contents of the bottle which were to be applied to the unfortunate Colonel Phayre. We know how it was made, the elements of which it was compounded. I shall have to follow that bottle through a variety of stages. It is almost a comical episode in this otherwise extremely serious case. But we trace it now from its source and it will not escape your attention, and I beg that you will keep in your recollection the account that Damodhur Punt gives of it, because you will find that when we are considering Rowjee's evidence that that account is extremely material. He says the first bottle brought was about this length (pointing to the fore-finger). He did not use any other term, but put up his finger, represented that the first bottle was about a finger's length, and that the bottle that he put it into was about half a finger's length. You will find that in the evidence—I believe I am quoting it quite correctly—because it is extremely important. It will be one of the means by which the falsehood of Rowjee's story will be developed. He tells us further that it was in an attar bottle. Now, I did not ask any particulars as to attar bottles. But I believe it is perfectly well-known what they are. They are bottles in which there is a very thick coating of glass and capable of holding a very small quantity of attar. Probably the space to hold the liquid is almost infinitesimal, and when you consider an otto-of-rose bottle of about the size of half your finger, you will agree with me that it is not calculated to hold any amount of liquid. But, according to all accounts, that is the famous bottle which ultimately met with such adventures, and came under such very learned cognizance. This is the bottle given to Rowjee, and the bottle that I shall presently follow through its very eventful history. I have dealt with the arsenic, and I have dealt with the physician's stuff, as I shall perhaps in the future call it whenever I have the necessity to allude to it. I have now come to the supposed obtaining of diamond dust. Now, I venture to believe that there was never such nonsense in the world talked as diamond dust being accredited as a poison. I have looked into books of considerable authority, such as Taylor and Beck, and others, and I cannot find the slightest trace, except in a work with which I was not acquainted until I came here, where it has been quoted on the subject. At the same time, for aught I know, there may be a belief that diamond dust is a poison when a book of any kind, whether an authority or not, asserts that it is. As far as I can understand, if it is spoken of as being an article thoroughly well known, one would imagine that it would be the residuum that comes from diamonds after they were filed or cut. However, they are shown to you as being the result of diamonds themselves being pounded, and it is supposed that diamonds were procured for the purpose of pounding them into diamond dust and using them in the way that is suggested for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. It is quite odd that of two or three witnesses who have been asked upon the subject,—goldsmiths, Nanajee Vithul and others—every one of them declared that he had never heard of diamond dust in his life—never heard of diamonds being pounded. We all know it is a very valuable article, and would imagine that the notion of its being a poison would have been discovered effectually long ago. However, I will accept the assertion made by my learned friend upon the foundation of the work that he referred to—Dr. Chever's work. I will accept it that there is a superstition of that kind which I will class with the superstitions about the snakes and the flies and the other articles. There may be such a superstition; I cannot tell. But diamond dust never came out of Damodhur's place. Damodhur Punt never obtained any diamond dust. Let us follow what he says upon that subject, and I come now to a portion of the case that I shall have minutely to analyse, and I hope I shall be enabled to convey the ideas that are present on my mind upon the subject:—" I got the diamond dust from Nanajee Vithul. I got three *massas* of powder, and nine *massas* of diamonds. I know this from what Nanajee Vithul told me." That is an important portion of his evidence, as you will observe when I call attention to the evidence given by Nanajee Vithul. Then he says, " I gave the diamonds to Yeshwuntrao, who said they were to be made into powder and given to Colonel Phayre. I said, 'This is not good—this is bad'," a sufficiently mild

mode of talking on the part of one who intended to poison. You will see that in the statement he first of all made, he said there were three *massas* of powder. It appears from what Yeshwuntrao observed—if his statement is true—that there was no powder given to him, because he simply makes the observation that the parcel or packet given to him was to be made into a powder. Now, I must pause at this period of the case. I have made observations upon the improbability of the Gaekwar taking such means as those imputed to him for the purpose of obtaining arsenic. I now would venture to ask the Commission what they think of the story in relation to his obtaining diamond dust. Assuming diamond dust to be pounded diamonds, why on earth should there be such an elaborate scheme to obtain possession of these diamonds? Why should other people have been taken into confidence? Why should a man have to falsify his books when the Gaekwar has nothing whatever else to do but to take the loose diamonds, and the diamonds that he was using in ornamentation and have them pounded? At that very moment he had small diamonds which were being used for the purpose of ornamenting the hilt and scabbard of a sword. Throughout his whole reign he had been in the habit of procuring diamonds. His diamond department was full of them; he had nothing whatever to do but take them. Then why all this machinery? Why all this quantity of falsehood? Why all this manipulation of documents? What earthly purpose could be gained by it? If he had wanted diamond dust, he had only to take his own diamonds and have them pounded. That is all he had to do. In the same way, it appears to be manifestly absurd that there should have been so much elaboration for securing arsenic. All these transactions took place in the absence of the Gaekwar, and they are alone dependent upon the statement of Damodhur Punt. No collateral evidence of any kind is taken. Diamond merchants are not found to have brought the diamonds to the Gaekwar, nor said to have brought them, nor is it said that they had any conversation with the Gaekwar at all about them. In point of fact, except through the medium of these most tainted and infamous witnesses, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Gaekwar had anything whatever to do with or any knowledge whatever of these transactions. My Lord, I pass over those portions of Damodhur Punt's evidence in which he imputes certain conversations to the Gaekwar relative to the attempt on Colonel Phayre. They come within the argument that I have already humbly suggested to the Commission—they are utterly and absolutely uncorroborated—there is not a scintilla whatever of confirmation—and it is quite clear that in the matter of conversations, inasmuch as they are said to have taken place when Damodhur Punt and the Gaekwar were entirely alone, it is perfectly impossible for the Gaekwar to give anything but a general denial to them. He has no means, by evidence or otherwise, of doing anything else than contradicting what he denounces as an infamous falsehood; and I cannot do more therefore than refer to the character of Damodhur Punt, and the impossibility of any human being, I don't care who he is, extricating himself from such a web of charges as those made by Damodhur Punt against the Gaekwar, made by a man admitting himself to be an accessory to the murder or attempt to murder, endeavouring to shift off his own shoulders the responsibility on to somebody else, and obtain immunity for himself by casting the crime upon another. But while there is no conversation whatever, or any corroboration of any kind, all the statements made by the Gaekwar to Damodhur Punt, there is negative evidence that in my humble judgment goes very strongly to refute it. Every paper in the Gaekwar's possession was seized by the officers, and there is no genuine document whatever found by which the Gaekwar can be personally implicated in any of the transactions. I used the term personally implicated for the purpose of distinguishing between the statement Damodhur Punt has put forward as the confirmation of his own statement, (and supposing it to be true it amounts to nothing more,) in contradistinction to what I say ought to exist for the purpose of confirming a villain of this description, namely, such confirmation as brings the accused by word or by deed, by act or by letter into connection with the transactions. But it is not pretended, except in one most remarkable document to which I shall presently call your attention, that the Gaekwar was cognizant in any way whatever with any of the transactions that Damodhur Punt was

carrying on. And all the papers ransacked, searched and investigated with every minuteness, show there is not a single corroborative proof connecting him with the actions of Damodhur Punt. There are other things that are very well worthy of your attention, and these again I used as being the strongest evidence that this case is a got-up case against the Gaekwar. I submit what I am about to say to you with great confidence—it depends upon no words, it depends upon dates and upon the construction that the Commission will put upon those acts. It does appear to me to be a most singular and remarkable thing, and I think that it must have struck the members of the Commission at the time that the matters were being investigated as being singularly remarkable, and that is the story of the obliteration of particular parts of these journals. It strikes me as being all important. The mode in which it is used or suggested by the prosecution is that these were obliterations of certain words—certain names, that connected Damodhur Punt with the transactions in question. Well, I have had an opportunity of looking at the dates of these obliterations, and I believe I am right in saying (if I am wrong my learned friend will hereafter correct me) the dates of three of the papers so obliterated are June 8th, July 2nd, and September the 6th—these are dates, which the Commission will be quite aware, during which time it is not pretended that any of these transactions took place—and therefore the supposed obliteration could have been for no earthly purpose as regards Salim, because there was nothing whatever to conceal at that time, and according to the case of Damodhur Punt, nothing whatever occurred at that time. It is a much later date. There is one obliteration as late as the 13th October, that may have been an obliteration for something or another occurring to some of these parties; but with regard to the other three obliterations, they are at dates during which it is not pretended by any witness whatever that anything at all had occurred. Then, my Lord, there is another curious feature in this case. Damodhur Punt did not obliterate them himself he says, but that he told an office clerk to obliterate them, and he vouches the name of the clerk so employed. That name is vouched by my learned friend and pledged in confirmation of the story. He is called and absolutely denies the fact—he says there is not a word of truth in it. Bulwuntrao is his name. It is very true that we have a statement of Mr. Souter, one in which he admitted it on one occasion. I am corrected by my learned friend: that has not been said. I thought that in his examination by Mr. Souter he had so stated. However, he may now say the whole thing is a falsehood and an utter fabrication; he says, "I never did anything of the kind." I do not know that any human being would have blotted it there, except for the purpose of attracting attention. I don't believe this was ever done by Damodhur Punt; certainly it was not done as he said it was. Is it within the range of probability, or of common sense and common experience that Damodhur Punt for the purpose of concealment would have made these obliterations that must have attracted the attention of the very first person who looked at them? I am told, I do not know whether correctly or not, that some of the natives of India are not unskilful hands at obliteration, and that they are not generally signalised by large blotches of ink that must attract everybody's attention, that looks at them. I can scarcely with gravity deal with such an assertion. It seems to me to carry on the face of it absurdity—the statement of a comparatively unreasoning mind which only looks at one object, which object it wants to carry out, and cannot grasp at the same time the folly and absurdity that surrounds an assertion of this character. I ask whether any rational or intelligible answer was given to the questions that I put and repeated over and over again. Why, if there were any entries that you wanted to conceal in the journal, did you not throw them behind the fire or tear them up? If he had had time to do the one thing, he would have had time to do the other—but it is manufactured—it is a part of this foul case—it is shortsighted—it is ignorant—it is what no man of ordinary intelligence would practise, because it carries its answer upon its very face, but it is very probable that those who made these statements never imagined that this case would be tried before a Commission like the present, but by somebody or other without some reasoning power that would swallow all the absurdities he chose to utter; that must have been his idea passing through his wretched brain, that thing

answers itself, and answers itself in a way that is most important for the men whose nonsense I have been endeavouring to demonstrate; it shows that evidence of a grossly flagrant kind has been manufactured, and it will cause this Commission to look with the greatest care and apprehension upon every portion of this case with which these manufacturers have had to do. I make no further observations upon that. I shall not have to recur to it again. As I have said before, I think it is negative testimony of a very important character indeed, and in the light of negative testimony I place it before this tribunal. I have already referred to the fact that he was perfectly well aware of the statements that Nursoo and Rowjee had made—he admits that before he was arrested he had heard of the alleged poisoning by arsenic and by diamond dust, so that his mind was fully prepared to furbish up some story of poisoning in which the principal elements should be arsenic and diamond dust. As to the bottle employed in the transaction, he gives some kind of excuse by saying that he had poisoned a boil of Colonel Phayre. But now you have before you the evidence of Damodhur Punt that is given upon the subject of the arsenic and upon the subject of the diamond dust, and you have also my comments upon the subject, which it is a great gratification to me to find are not at all likely to be forgotten, and will, I know, be hereafter considered with perfect impartiality and with sound and excellent judgment. I have endeavoured to make my propositions as clear as possible. I make them, knowing that they will be answered as far as they can be by my learned friend the Advocate-General. I know that the ability of a man holding one of the highest positions in the country will be brought to bear upon the subject; but at the same time I know that, recognising the duties of his high position, he will only do that which is in the interest of justice. He is not here, and he must feel gratified that he is not, to hunt an unhappy prince off his throne, and no man is more likely than my learned friend to act in the interests of that justice which will ultimately be administered here, and to which I have no hesitation in saying the whole of the population of India is looking forward to the result with great interest, while it will be watched by the greatest minds and the greatest intellects of Europe. I go now to another part of my subject. I shall have to go into some detail, and perhaps I shall not secure the entire sympathy of the Commission at first in what I am about to say.—I am alluding to the evidence of Hemchund Futtychund. (Refers to page 137 of short-hand writers' notes.) Your Lordship will not have forgotten the appearance of that unhappy person in the witness-box. I never in my life witnessed, stamped upon the face and appearance of an individual, such an abject expression of terror as there was upon his. He had made his statement to the police and to Mr. Souter, which I shall presently read to you. He came forward here to say that that statement was false, that he had made it under intimidation, that he had gone through the process usually administered to witnesses, that he had been left in the custody of the police until he had been sufficiently handled to serve their purpose, that moreover he had introduced fictitious items at the bidding of the police, that he had done so under the threats of the police, and that they had carried out these ends by giving him just a gentle hint, as he was going in to Mr. Souter, —"Now, if you don't verify what has been done before, back you go to prison." That is his account, and under the influence of those threats he made a false statement to Mr. Souter. The Crown produces him for the purpose of saying that diamods were brought from him through Nanajee Vithul, that Rs. 3,000 were paid him on account, that that sum came from a saving account, and had been falsely entered by Damodhur Punt as having been paid away to the Brahmins,—that is to say, that the entry upon which the Brahmin was called as a witness was an entry fabricated for the purpose of accounting for the sum of money paid to Hemchund for these diamonds, and that Hemchund's books contained fictitious entries to the effect that Rs. 3,000 were received from Khemchund Khusalchund, when in point of fact they were in payment of diamonds. Hemchund was called here to prove two entries at the end of his book, debiting the Gaekwar with two sums of money for diamonds. For all these purposes he was called here by the prosecution. I think it is very desirable in this case, as so much depends upon it, to read what this witness said to Mr. Souter: "Some few days after the

last Dussera festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gackwar's jewel room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again; they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for by Nanajee Vithul and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were therefore handed to Venayekrow, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Damodhur Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept; but about four days after one packet was returned to me" It is well that I should call attention now to what Hemchund said when he was examined. Up to this point his evidence when examined here and his statement agree, but they commence to disagree at this point, where he says that only one packet was returned to him. The Commission will find it desirable to recollect this fact when I call attention to the evidence of another witness. He asserts now that both packets were returned to him, and the question for your consideration is whether that is true or not: "A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so, that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid and at once caused the pages of my account books on which the sales of the diamonds were entered to be removed and fresh pages substituted. The three books now before me (lettered A, B, and C) are those that were thus tampered with. The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was Rupees 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rupees 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book as having been received from one Khemchund Khoosal. A portion of the above sum of Rupees 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund, Shroff of the Doomala villages" I want very much to impress upon the Commission the point here which is really in dispute. Hemchund says now in evidence that both packets of diamonds were sent back, and that there was no transactions between him and Nanajee Vithul. He also says in his statement before Mr. Souter that the pages containing the alleged transactions with the Gackwar were torn out; but he goes on to show that which you will ultimately find to be entirely inconsistent with their being so torn out—that an account of these transactions was to be found at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book disguised as transactions with Khemchund Khoosalchund. My learned friend says that Khemchund Khoosalchund was an entirely imaginary character, in so far as these accounts were concerned; that Hemchund had had no such transactions with this Khemchund Khoosalchund, and really never knew of any transactions whatever existing with Khemchund to which he had been a party; and my learned friend pledged himself to call Khemchund Khoosalchund to prove that no transactions whatever had taken place between him and Hemchund.

The Advocate-General explained that the name should be Sewchund Khoosalchund—not Khemchund.

Serjeant Ballantine was glad that it was the printer's mistake with the name this time, and proceeded—But there is no doubt about the real name, and no doubt whatever about the transaction. Now comes what I think sufficiently exhibits the manipulation of the police, the substantial truth of Hemchund's story, and the undoubted falsification of the books by the police themselves. I think you will agree with me that it is about as iniquitous and at the same time as transparent a proceeding when exhibited by the light of information subsequently obtained as has pretty well ever been endeavoured to be foisted upon a court of justice. When Hemchund is called here, he says, "Refer to pages 10 and 24—there they are—they

are not torn out—they are not pretended to be falsified." These are the items which in his examination before Mr. Souter he vouches as proving the payments in relation to the diamond dust, and at the very time he was vouching this before Mr. Souter Gujanund Vithul had in his pocket three bills of exchange, which he must have deliberately suppressed, of which he never made the slightest mention, and which he never produced to the light until I challenged the production of them here. In these bills the history of Hemchund's transactions is clearly shown, and the impossibility that they could have related to diamonds proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Now, Sirs, I shall rely upon your assistance in this case as men much more versed in such business matters as this than I am, and shall content myself with just giving a summary of my views upon the subject with a view to directing your attention to the details which are extremely important. It appears that Nanajee Vithul had transactions with this Hemchund, and I cannot help having a kind of notion of the nature of the transactions when it appears, according to Hemchund's testimony, that some ornament was purchased from the person whose name I have already mentioned—a jeweller at Poona—and it appears that that article of jewellery was intended in some way or another to belong to Nanajee Vithul, and had been paid for, and paid for by these three bills. You heard his evidence upon the subject, and I think he must have made out to your entire satisfaction that these three bills did apply to the payment for that ornament. Hemchund gave you the amount of the bills, the amount of interest, and so on, and made out an original sum of Rupees 10,000. How that sum was made up he explained with minuteness and detail; he brought the account up to 9,300 odd Rupees, and said the balance was in connection with other transactions upon his books, where they might be seen. My learned friend, evidently astonished at these disclosures regarding the bills of exchange, and believing that the whole of Hemchund's story was an utter fabrication—as well he might from the information he had received—if he were aware of it he possibly had not his mind particularly directed to the bills—he endeavoured to prove out of the mouth of Nanajee Vithul that Hemchund had been guilty of perjury, fabrication, and falsehood. My learned friend cross-examined him at great length upon this point, and upon his dealings with Nursoo and the Poona goldsmith. It now turns out by negative testimony that every word of Hemchund's story about these transactions is strictly true, and that in point of fact the transactions did take place. Nanajee Vithul was never examined about them, and the Poona goldsmith was never called to confirm or the contrary the statement made about his dealings with Hemchund. As far therefore as I can see, and remembering the written documents before the Court, these two entries, declared to before Mr. Souter to represent an untrue transaction for the purpose of covering the sale of the diamonds, turn out to represent a perfectly true transaction. The documents before the Commission, the absence of any contradiction of them and of witnesses who were upon my learned friend's brief and might have been called—all prove conclusively, I think, that what that man Hemchund said regarding this in the progress of this case was perfectly true: "When I declared that these were fabricated entries, I did so in order to get out of the hands of the police. I give you my books, my bills of exchange —I vouch the names of all my people engaged in these transactions." That is practically what he said here. No contradiction whatever has been given to that. Although Nanajee Vithul is called in in the matters, the entries are now proved conclusively by Hemchund to have been a pure business transaction, although he had been dragooned and frightened by the police into telling a falsehood when examined before Mr. Souter. I must say it really is a terrible state of things, take it in whatever point of view— something that must produce very grave feelings in the minds of all of us—the abject terror that these people can create upon the minds of people who appear to be well-to-do and intelligent, and who in a civilised State would be protected by their character and position, but here may be dragged from their homes, dragged to a prison, bullied by the police, threatened with punishment, kept in confinement, promised delivery if they make a statement consistent with what the police tell them to make: and then we have this fearful thing—that a deliberate false statement is made in the presence of Gujanund Vithul—made by his procuration—in rela-

tion to two items, while at that very moment Gujanund himself had in his pocket the means of proving, and probably had satisfied himself, that these items were entirely correct. My Lord, I use no further expression in condemnation of such a state of things. I confess it was with great apprehension that the proposition first came into my mind. It was with doubt I allowed it to remain there for a moment. I doubted my own judgment; I hesitated about my own discretion; and it was not until I had thoroughly mastered the documents themselves and the surrounding evidence, that I ventured to put it before men who can appreciate my argument, and to put forward upon it the broad assertion, that if you are satisfied my view upon this matter is a correct one, the whole case from the beginning to the end is foul and rotten—that this mass of forgery and falsehood must fall to the ground, and be crushed under the foot of every thoughtful and feeling man. Hemchund's evidence is not, however, confined entirely to that, nor are the falsifications of the book limited to that. [Here Mr. Ballantine received from the Secretary Exhibit A 2.] As my learned friend reminds me—and I am obliged to him for the information—these hoondies are not only referred to in this particular book, but are referred to throughout the other book admitted to be genuine. Therefore they are shown by a number of books to be a regular mercantile transaction, and bring out the state of things I have endeavoured to develop. It is very difficult to quite understand how this story is intended to be made out, because it seems rather like blowing hot and cold first of all to impute to Hemchund the tearing out of the items which involve him in this matter, and the fact of vouching the very items themselves which appear to be still in the books;—it is very difficult, I say, to see, even on the prosecution's own showing, how they are to reconcile these two things. But there can be no doubt about this. He is supposed to have torn out items for fear of implicating the Gaekwar, and yet they say that the item I have now before me is a genuine entry appearing upon the books at the time they were received. [Page 140 of the short-hand writer's notes referred to.]

Serjeant Ballantine pointed to an item and requested the Interpreter to read it.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee—The item is as follows: "D bited to the account of Shrimunt Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, 14th of Aso-vud. Given to Damodhur Punt." (To the President)—This line is not quite correctly written, but I would translate it thus: "Narranjee himself gives to Damodhur Punt." One letter is wanting in Narranjee, so that it is Narrajee. Then follows the items—"Rs. 2,770—bilandi diamonds."

Serjeant Ballantine—That is sufficient for my purpose. You perceive from that entry that so far from the transaction being concealed, it is patent. It is not in a curious place certainly, because it comes in upon the 7th or 8th November, when it might be very convenient in regard to the diamond dust that was supposed to be administered to Colonel Phayre. It, however, follows in a remarkable way the evidence of Damodhur Punt, because according to the words used it is "delivered to Damodhur Punt by the hands of Nanajee." Such an entry as that would not, I should think, be found in many tradesmen's books, but here it concurs precisely with the evidence given by Damodhur Punt. If the item is a manufactured one, we can pretty well account for the terms of the manufacture. You find it consistent with the traces being destroyed—with the destruction of entries. Here you not only find the item, but moreover in the very place a policeman would wish to find it who was conducting this particular case—upon the 7th and 8th, although probably it could not have been used at such a time of being supplied. Hemchund has declared that that entry was made in duresse and by compulsion. I ask you to take the entry itself, and you have simply Gujanund against Hemchund. You have a man—I suppose a respectable tradesman—at all events no imputations have been suggested against his character. You have Gujanund, and know the nature of his transactions. I take the liberty of asking you to believe Hemchund rather than Gujanund. I ask you to do so, not only upon the characters of the men, but also upon the entry itself. I want to know what any reasonable man will say about that entry. Is it a genuine one? Or is it one made

up for the purpose, as stated by Hemchund? Why, it passes everything! It being supposed that this transaction was correct, and one in which Damodhur Punt did not want to come before the public view, care has actually been taken to stick his name in. Moreover, it is clear that the whole thing is in direct contradiction of the statement made before Mr. Souter, that all entries had been destroyed. Does it not creae pregnant suspicion that Hemchund has told the truth? I think that that suspicion will be largely increased when I call your attention to another witness, Nanajee Vithul—the next witness to whose evidence I will now call your attention. Now Nanajee Vithul is introduced as a go-between between Damodhur Punt and Hemchund in the purchase of these diamonds, and he, during his examination, confirms what was originally stated, that one of these packets was purchased and one sent back; and he alleges—and I beg the Commission not to lose sight of this fact—that these items of Hemchund's upon which I have offered so many lengthened comments (the items accounted for by the hoondies) do in point of fact represent the sale of that one packet of diamonds. Nanajee Vithul knows all about these bills of exchange. He knows all about the transaction with the goldsmith at Poona. The transaction was one in which the ornament alleged to be purchased was an ornament for his brother-in-law. And beyond all question Nanajee Vithul was intended to be called to corroborate the evidence that had originally been given by Hemchund, and to contradict the evidence which he gave in open Court here. There is no doubt whatever that Nanajee Vithul could have contradicted that evidence most conclusively had it been untrue. Here is a tradesman who keeps books. Here is a transaction in which Nanajee Vithul is said to be implicated, the bills of exchange being alleged to be bills to which he was a party. But Nanajee Vithul, although called by my learned friend, was allowed to stand down without being asked a single word upon the subject. I do not know that it is possible to place the case more strongly or to have more forcible and convincing proof of the truth of Hemchund's statement. Nanajee, however, sticks to it—and I think you will believe it to be a deliberate falsehood—that a packet of these diamonds was in point of fact kept and charged for, and I am not without warrant for saying that it is a deliberate falsehood, because the very next witness called—Atmaram bin Rughoonath, a servant or clerk under Nanajee Vithul—said in the course of his evidence, "Nanajee said to me, I am going to take the *yad* away, as the diamonds are not to be purchased." That was in relation to the second packet of diamonds; and he distinctly states that the *yad* was to be destroyed because the diamonds had been sent back. This was not a matter of surprise to my learned friend, for I find the witness saying in his evidence before Mr. Souter, "It was about this time that a report was current throughout the city that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident. Nanajee Vithul told me, when receiving the memorandum, that I was to make no entry of the purchase of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchund." That is what Hemchund himself says; and under these circumstances—considering the bills of exchange, the absence of any contradiction on the part of Nanajee Vithul, and other matters—I say it is perfectly clear that the diamonds were returned, that no sales took place, that there has been no erasure or obliteration whatever in Hemchund's books, that these pages which are vouched as being fraudulent and not applicable to what they are stated to be applicable, turn out to be applicable exactly to what Hemchund has stated in his evidence; and moreover that the two last items about the diamonds on the 6th and 7th are falsified entries, but that Hemchund was compelled by compulsion and duresse to make them. I have not abstained from referring to any document upon this subject, or from any test that could be supplied; and I do say I think I have made out, as against the allegation of Gujanund, that Hemchund has told the true story, and is to be taken as a witness of truth. I am quite aware that Hemchund exhibited himself in no very favorable light in the witness-box when he said he did not know what Hindoostanee was. Of course that was an absurdity. At the same time it is clear, even from Gujanund's account, that he speaks Hindoostanee very imperfectly, and that his evidence was given partly in Hindoostanee and partly in Guzerathi, so that saying that he did not understand Hindoostanee was

reasonable enough. Of course, when he said he din't know what it was, that was an absurdity which nothing can justify except confusion and a kind of terror he seemed to be in. He seemed to be apprehensive every moment of feeling the imaginary claw of an imaginary policeman upon his shoulder, and therefore afraid to utter a single word. I feel that in this matter I have a duty to do towards those persons who make statements upon which I feel I can place great reliance; and when one considers who Hemchund was—the circumstances under which he had been treated—I must ask the Court to extend their consideration towards him. An error he may have committed in the way he gave his evidence, but I shall presently have to call attention to the evidence of Colonel Phayre; and as I take it for granted that Colonel Phayre did not want to misrepresent statements, I hope that when you see that an educated man, in the confusion of his position, making errors which he has afterwards to correct, you will no more impute the errors committed by a poor man, under the influence of terror, to an intentional deviation from truth, than you would the errors committed by Colonel Phayre. I have very little more to say upon this branch of the case, except to allude to this fact—that Nanajee Vithul is said to have given Damodhur Punt two parcels, one containing diamond dust and the other diamond chips; while Nanajee himself says that he does not know what diamond dust is, and never gave him diamond chips at all, but that he only supplied the diamonds. Moreover, he proved the fact that with regard to small diamonds and chips, there was abundance belonging to, and subject to the management of, the Maharaja, which he could have got at any moment, and that in point of fact there was a quantity at his disposal. You have therefore, in reality, by different witnesses, every single portion of the remainder of this substantial case disposed of. No arsenic, no diamond dust, doubtful whether any diamonds whatever were sold, no proof from any source whatever that they were, the arsenic supposed to have been got from Nooroodin Borah not confirmed, the books of the person who is supposed to have sold the arsenic not produced; and the very mint out of which the coinage is supposed to spring, and upon which the whole case depends from the beginning to the end, crumbles to dust, and leaves nothing whatever remaining but Damodhur Punt's bare assertion unsupported by a single credible witness. With regard to Damodhur Punt, he may be lying from the beginning to the end, or he may for all I know be only a poisoner in intention. I shall not attempt to clear that man. From what I saw of him in the witness-box, he has a skulking, scowling, lowering countenance, and I could believe him guilty of any villainy. From the way in which he answered questions here, I could imagine him capable of any amount of cunning. Doubted by Colonel Phayre, likely to have an investigation, prevented from ever coming into Colonel Phayre's residence, and being himself, as I am sure you will believe, a robber and embezzler of his master's money, a fraudulent servant who was likely to have his books investigated at any moment—I can very well believe that he was likely to be the person who initiated these proceedings; and if he did so, and employed Salim and Yeshwuntrao as his agents, I implore you in the name of everything just and fair to exculpate from such charges, made upon such weak foundation, the unhappy Prince who is now relying upon the honor of those now sitting here to acquit him of a crime of which he has declared himself to be absolutely and entirely guiltless.

I am told that Nanajee Vithul vouched that a person named Nanchund Tullackchund was present when a sum of money was paid for these diamonds. I merely beg to mention that that witness has not been called to corroborate these statements. He was examined before Mr. Souter.

The President—Have we got any evidence in our proceedings that he was examined by Mr. Souter?

Serjeant Ballantine—I believe, my Lord, his evidence has been put in.

The Advocate-General—I have not the slightest objection to admit that Nanchund made a statement before Mr. Souter.

Serjeant Ballantine—This is rather important, as Hemchund is attacked by this witness in his deposition.

The President said that if Mr. Serjeant Ballantine had not the note referring to the matter at hand, he (the President) could take a note of it afterwards.

Serjeant Ballantine:—I have, my Lord, dealt with Damodhur Punt, considering him to have been the origin of the whole matter, although as a matter of fact he was last called here. There are other two witnesses—Nursoo and Rowjee—whose evidence is of course of considerable importance. With regard to Rowjee, I do not propose at this moment to go through the details of his evidence, because I wish to follow one or two episodes of this case which I think are illustrative of the whole, and I think had better be followed to their source. I have already alluded to the story about the bottle. We have got a bottle about the size of Rowjee's finger—an attar-of-rose bottle—which holds so little. It has not been pretended that there has been any change whatever in the bottle, but yet in Rowjee's hands it increased considerably in size. I propose very shortly to follow the history of this bottle. The Commission may remember that in the course of my observations, without pretending to put forward any direct proposition of any kind whatever, I expressed a doubt that has permeated through my mind as to whether the servants of Colonel Phayre had in point of fact any intention to poison. I have dealt with Damodhur Punt and delivered him over to your mercies. Deal with him as you please, or consider him the villain he pretends to be when he did in point of fact intend to murder Colonel Phayre; but I cannot bring my mind quite to the realization of the idea that Colonel Phayre's servants were concerned in any such deliberate design. I do not say that they were not, but I cannot bring my mind to think that they were. It is extremely important to follow the history of this bottle and Rowjee's statements upon it. Well, this attar bottle gets into his hands. The period when it does so is extremely doubtful. He himself puts it at about the 9th November, but I am told that he received possession of it at a much earlier period than I supposed. At all events he gets it earlier than October. As I have said before, it becomes extremely enlarged after it gets into his possession, and then the question is as to the uses he has to put it to. He understood that it was to be put into Colonel Phayre's bath, that it was given to him for that purpose, and that there was powder in it. According to Damodhur Punt we have heard what the stuff was compounded of. According to him also, we have the size of the bottle. We then have a description of what Rowjee did with it. He puts it between his drawers, or some other peculiar place, and it produces a boil upon his stomach. It occurs to him then that if he puts it into the bath or uses it against Colonel Phayre, it might injure the Sahib. The bottle was intended to poison him, or destroy him in some way or other; but Rowjee is seized with a fit which it is extremely difficult to understand. At all events, directly it produces a boil upon his own stomach, he is determined that he will not use it, and accordingly throws the contents away. I believe I am correctly stating the extraordinary evidence Rowjee has given. He, however, keeps the bottle, which is subsequently, according to his account, mixed up with arsenic, or whatever the materials may be, to poison Colonel Phayre upon the 9th November. He is told to mix these things in a bottle, shake them up, and put them in a glass from which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet. The first observation that occurs is, how could a quantity of arsenic or any other poison be shaken up in a bottle of half-a-finger's length? It is not pretended that there is any other bottle than this, which has been traced from the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Of course, probably the whole story of the bottle is a fabrication, and that Damodhur and Rowjee contradict each other upon the size of the bottle, because one did not know what the other had said

about it. But I think the whole thing is an absolute piece of absurdity. A mixture of arsenic, poison, and water could not be shaken in it. If you consider that the story about the bottle has broken down, another link in the story is done away with. I will ask my learned friend what he means to say upon this bottle episode. He cannot urge that there were two bottles. If so, what became of the attar bottle? Does he mean to say that Rowjee procured another? If so, what becomes of Rowjee's statement that he obtained that identical bottle from Damodhur Punt? I would also ask this Commission what view they take of Rowjee's evidence about not using this bottle, which, it is said, was handed over to him for the purpose of injuring Colonel Phayre in some way or another. Do you accept his explanation that he was afraid he would hurt the Sahib? Is it not pertinent to the observations I made on Saturday that it is quite possible that Damodhur Punt intended to commit murder, but Colonel Phayre's servants did not? I shall be very glad if the Commission come to this conclusion, because, although these people are perjurers and scoundrels, they are not of the deep die they have described themselves to be. If that is the case, I may as well call your attention to the time when it is said Rowjee received this bottle. He says that he received it about the time that Colonel Phayre had this boil—that is to say, some very considerable time before he received the first supply of arsenic. He vouches that Nursoo was present at the time he received the bottle, and I call your attention to this, as it contains one of the important contradictions of the case. Nursoo corroborates him as to the receipt of the bottle, but fixes the time as at the very last interview—that is, three or four days before the poisoning took place. It ought not to be lost sight of either that, in his deposition before Mr. Souter, Rowjee never mentioned the bottle at all. The bottle is only mentioned after Damodhur Punt has made his statement upon the subject.

The President mentioned that, according to his recollection, there was a discrepancy between Rowjee and Nursoo as to the time the bottle was given.

The Advocate-General said that Rowjee had mentioned the small bottle in his deposition, for he said, "I used to shake it up in a small bottle and then pour it."

Serjeant Ballantine—But he never says a word about a bottle being given to him full of poison, or (in the way that is now suggested) a bottle coming from Damodhur Punt at all. He says he has got a bottle, but never speaks of another bottle of poison. Rowjee himself affirms the fact that the bottle he saw used was the bottle he obtained from the Maharaja under the circumstances I have described. I wish to impress upon the Commission that in the first place the bottle described by Damodhur Punt is an impossible bottle to have been used in the way described; in the next place, Rowjee never mentioned he received a bottle containing poison when he was before Mr. Souter; again, the bottle he used for the alleged poison he describes in a perfectly different way and of a different class, while he does not pretend to say that the bottles were two different kinds. Perhaps really that bottle contained some of the magic elements described by Damodhur Punt, because it appears to me utterly incredible, notwithstanding the great scientific opinion we have heard expressed upon the subject, that a bottle sealed up in the way it was could produce a boil upon a man, supposing some of the contents exuded from it. If a person manipulated his stomach with arsenic he might have caused a boil, but that the mere accidental exuding of a small quantity of arsenic from a bottle of that description should cause a boil is beyond my comprehension. My learned friend had evidently a lingering belief in the story, and called up Dr. Gray for the purpose of supporting his idea. Dr. Gray, during the process of examining Rowjee's boil, looked very grave, and came back to the witness-box with his scientific opinion. It was put to him whether, in his judgment, such appearances he saw might have been produced by what Rowjee had described. Fortunately none of us had an opportunity of judging what

these appearances were. Dr. Gray gravely told us that a little of this liquid exuding from the bottle might have produced the boil. After that, who on earth can say that it might not? This reminds me a good deal of how a very eminent man in our profession, whom your Lordship doubtless remembers, and who, I have no hesitation in saying, was the greatest advocate I have ever seen in my life and the best lawyer, was deluded by a scientific opinion into a suggestion that a person who had eaten an apple might have been poisoned, because there was an apple pip in it! He was called "Apple Pip" ever afterwards, and, in the same way, I think Dr. Gray's name will always be associated with a boil upon the stomach of this Hindoo. The way science was shocked by such a piece of absurdity was rather surprising. I was taken in by Dr. Gray because there was a solemnity about his appearance that led me to hope I would be able to say that there was at least one witness in this case thoroughly respectable; but I thought of Apple Pip, and there was an end of the belief, and an end of the bottle. It is something too absurd. By the way, the contents of this bottle were never put to Dr. Gray, or probably he might have found out that there was something in them deleterious and calculated to produce boils upon the stomach. If this were an ordinary case, one would be inclined to pass it over with a mere smile; but to think that the man who is the principal perpetrator here should be guilty of such a piece of folly and be the man upon whose evidence a Prince has been practically deposed from his throne, makes that which I believe would otherwise be a laughing-stock a matter of deep gravity and one worthy of the gravest contemplation. I cannot help thinking that before such a man was allowed to have such an effect, his evidence ought to have been analysed by big and honest men. I pass away from the bottle; I wish it farewell. It is an absurdity at once ridiculous and painful as being part of a procedure like this. I now come to another part in which Rowjee is also an actor. I mean the powders Damodhur Punt is supposed to have sent to Salim or to Yeshwuntrao. They are subsequently supposed to have been delivered in the presence of the Gaekwar through a variety of formalities, and at last they come into the hands of Rowjee. I think I had better call your attention to the account Rowjee gives of these powders when he is examined for the first time before Mr. Souter:—"Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have 'assamies' bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done—meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the Jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favorable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in 'sherbet,' which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the 'sherbet' two or three times whenever I found no person in the room or about to see me." In another part he goes on to say that the packet of powder which the Jemadar had given him he made into small doses, as directed. Now, the statement that he has made here is not that he used the papers as directed, not that he made them into three packets, not that he administered them in that way, and not that one of the three packets was found in his belt; but what he says is, that he found the two powders of different colours, and "my own notion was that the white powder was the most dangerous, and therefore I only put a small portion of the white powder into all three packets which I made up, and the remainder, consisting of all white powder, I put into my belt." Now, which of these stories is true? They are

in direct opposition. As far as I understand the evidence, the powders were mixed up at the time he got them up and were not two powders, one of white and the other of gray. That is the story told by Damodhur Punt, and that is how he represents it to Mr. Souter. I am wrong, it seems, in supposing that the powders were mixed up already, and I am much obliged to my friend for correcting me. But Rowjee distinctly says to Mr. Souter that he mixes them up as directed, and his statement before this Commission was quite different. How are these stories reconcilable? Then we come to the question—why should he not have followed his directions? What did he know about the difference of the powders? Then again they were meant to poison Colonel Phayre, and why should he have kept back what he supposed to be the most deleterious? The whole thing is unintelligible in connection with the subsequent story of the belt. If his story before Mr. Souter was true, the parcel found in his belt would have contained two powders and not merely arsenic. I venture to think that, taking these stories together, you have a congeries of improbabilities out of which it is impossible to see daylight. There is no doubt, however, that that arsenic in the belt was extremely useful for other purposes. Mr. Souter was not present at the finding of the damaged papers belonging to Damodhur Punt, and at the discovery of the arsenic he was not present. In fact, he never seems to be present at the finding. There was a universal cry after Rowjee to destroy the poison and leave no trace whatever, but curiously enough his mind seems to have got into a haze about the arsenic, and it entirely escaped his recollection. But Akbar Ali's intelligence overcomes many difficulties, and perhaps Providence assisted him on this occasion. Akbar says to Mr. Souter that he would not wonder if some powder were left in the belt, and Mr. Souter says, "You'd better look to the belt," and he has such confidence in Akbar that he permits him to depart to fetch the belt. It occurs to me to ask, however, why didn't Mr. Souter accompany Akbar? Akbar had made a most valuable suggestion. That belt ought to be put in a menagerie—I mean a museum—and that Akbar Ali should be put in the museum. That belt is a wonderful belt. It will go down to posterity. When Akbar feels the parcel in the belt, as if his Providence had told him there was arsenic in it, he immediately sends for Mr. Souter, and Mr. Souter says, "God bless me, why this is arsenic." I cannot help thinking that here was a matter in which Mr. Souter deliberately left a man whom he knew to be utterly unscrupulous to manage the belt, and relied upon something coming out of it, and sure enough something did come out of it. The discovery of this arsenic can only be considered providential—if it can be supposed for a moment that Providence had anything whatever to do with Akbar Ali. I have shown that as far as Damodhur Punt is concerned he got no arsenic and no diamond dust; I have shown that Rowjee's account of the belt is absurd even to comicality, and I have shown that with regard to the bottle he never mentioned it until the bottle had been mentioned by Damodhur Punt; that with regard to the powders he says he used them in one way, and then swears he used them in a totally different way, and then produces a paper of pure arsenic which is found in the belt under improbable circumstances. All this is a story which rational beings would be compelled to look on without doubt, to use no stronger expression; but when the story is told by such a man as Akbar Ali, it carries falsehood upon it, and I charge, before this Commission and before the world, that in that belt was placed by Akbar Ali the powder which was ultimately found, and directly that was done he called Mr. Souter as a comparatively respectable person to vouch to the fact of its being found. I shall now conclude my observations to-day by calling attention to the intrinsic evidence of Rowjee's falsehood. Undoubtedly Pedro is a respectable witness; upon his character no stain attaches; but he is a Portuguese by birth, and I am told that it is extremely unlikely that any Hindoo would make an accomplice of a Portuguese. Pedro gave his evidence where he could not be tampered with—before a gentleman named Edginton, who, I am told,

bears as high a character as any man in India. Pedro says he received money upon a particular day, but with regard to all the interviews imputed to him by Rowjee, Pedro pledges his solemn oath that Rowjee's statement is entirely and absolutely false. The Commission can determine, without any observations on my part, whether they can find Pedro guilty of accepting poison with the view of poisoning a master with whom he had been a servant twenty-five years without any earthly motive, because, so far as I can see, no motive whatever is suggested for the treachery of Pedro. I think I can point to other intrinsic evidence of the falsehood of Rowjee. The conversations which Pedro is said by Rowjee to have had with the Maharaja are singularly alike, both in spirit and in word, to conversations which Rowjee reports to have had with the Maharaja himself. The inference is obvious. What other conclusion can you come to than that Rowjee's story is a base and weak fabrication? My friend here calls my attention to an extremely material fact. Pedro's visit is made to be three or four days after his return from Goa, which was on the 3rd November, so that the visit would be about the 6th or 7th—the very period, as I shall subsequently show, that has been fixed as being the period of Rowjee's visit with Nursoo.

Eighteenth day, Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My Lord, I think that it will be convenient that I should refer now to a matter that is not without its significance in this case, and probably more or less weight will be applied to it by the Members of the Commission: I allude to the examination of the two principal witnesses, Rowjee and Nursoo, before Colonel Phayre, when the supposed attempt at poisoning was first under investigation. I don't know whether it is necessary that I should occupy any great portion of the time of the Commission in commenting upon that evidence. It is almost sufficient to refer to it; it exemplifies their characters; perhaps it does not make them more black than they were made before by their statements made in connection with other matters, and their own evidence in this case has made them. But at the same time it is a matter not to be passed by without observation. We find a number of the servants at the Residency, persons one would assume comparatively respectable people from the offices they filled, directly after the suspicion that the poisoning has been attempted on Colonel Phayre, knowing that the matter might inculpate some of themselves, quietly setting to work together to consider who it is they ought to charge with the offence, and by a general combination of every one of the persons to whom I refer charging a man who they knew, if their evidence is at all true, was perfectly innocent. They seem to have felt no sense of shame. They were frightened at the enquiry that was going on, so they every one combined, according to their own account. They talk the matter over, and Rowjee and Nursoo knew if there is a scintilla of truth in any portion of their story, that they were the persons to whom the act is really attributable. They and their fellow-servants endeavour, as far as they can, to supplement the charge by details which might render it likely that a fellow-servant would commit the offence. Where you find people coming forward first of all, admitting that they have attempted to commit the murder, when you find that they are prepared to charge everybody else, and that they are now charging the Maharaja, it occurs to me that the whole case is of a kind that certainly does not very much commend itself to any Court in which there is a disposition to come to a conclusion upon anything like credible testimony, and although those are matters thoroughly in the mind of the Members of the Commission, it might nevertheless have seemed neglectful on my part if I had not called attention to them; but I do not desire to dwell upon them at any length, as exhibiting the infamy of these people. I shall do no more than say that I feel the force of it, leaving the Members of the

Commission to apply their minds to the subject to which I have called their attention in anything but strong terms. Having made that remark, as I was entitled to do, I now go to the remainder of Rowjee's evidence, a great portion of which I have disposed of. As to the bottle and the belt, I shall offer the few observations remaining for me to make on that testimony. I think, however, that I might refer, and ought to do so, to the circumstances under which he made his statement, and that again I shall refer to very shortly, for I have already made reference to the conduct of the police in general terms. It is only necessary for me now to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that the plans which they adopted with everybody else they adopted towards Rowjee. He is taken into custody on the 22nd, and then it is said upon the same evening he confessed that he had administered poison to Colonel Phayre. He is promised, it appears, pardon if he will confess all. However, that is only after an interview with Akbar Ali. He is subsequently taken before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, after he has been manipulated by the police, Akbar Ali, and all the others engaged in the business of Mr. Souter, to which I wish to call your attention. It seems to have been the course adopted throughout the whole of this enquiry that Akbar Ali and Gujanund and Abdool Ali are the persons who upon all occasions manipulate the witnesses and the persons charged previously to their examination being taken by Mr. Souter. I know that it is always unpleasant to make observations that are either unfair or unjust, but upon serious reflection that I have given upon the matter, I cannot hold Mr. Souter to be irresponsible in these matters. He must have perfectly known the character of Gujanund; he must have known perfectly well, when he was handing over these persons to them, how unscrupulous they are: and I cannot help thinking—and I have expressed an opinion to that effect, and submitted it to the Court—that Mr. Souter ought himself, in the first instance, to have taken down their evidence before they were threatened and tortured as they appear to have been on every single occasion when the examinations had been taken. I refer now to some two or three other matters in Rowjee's testimony. Rowjee's examination is taken on the 23rd, another examination is taken on the 24th, and another examination on the 25th. He is then taken before Sir Lewis Pelly, where the promise of pardon to him is confirmed. There is a remark that I may take the liberty of making, but I think it does seem excessively strange, that while Damodhur Punt is supposed to be the originator of this infamous plot, and Rowjee, who is supposed to be the person who consummated it—if a pardon is promised to them—that Nursoo, who at all events performed a very subordinate part in the whole matter, and so a very inferior actor in the whole affair, should be the only person to whom the hopes of a pardon are not only not held out, but who alone of all others is told that he never will be pardoned. It is an extraordinary thing to find that the perpetrator, the originator of the crime, should be pardoned, and that a mere subordinate agent in carrying it out is the only person to whom a pardon is refused. I should have thought that Nursoo would have been the only person to whom a pardon would have been extended. I cannot tell by what process of reasoning Sir Lewis Pelly should have arrived at the conclusion that Nursoo should be excluded from the grant of an amnesty, and I cannot but think that Nursoo has some reason to complain that he has been entirely left in the shade while persons worse than himself are to go entirely free—to be pardoned. I however cannot help thinking that if this case goes on all right, that we shall find that Nursoo will not be excluded from the position others have found themselves in. To go, however, now to Rowjee's evidence. It appears that his first interview was in August 1873, and it is said that these interviews took place in consequence of certain proposals of Salim. I want rather to dwell upon this. These are matters that apply, because at this time it is not shown that they were engaged in the matter at all connected with the attempt to poison. It is only suggested that Salim is desirous of getting hold of some of the servants for the purpose of getting information as to what

was going on at the Residency, and it seems that some information was given, if we are to believe Rowjee. It is said that he went upon three different times —sometimes during the Commission, and up to the end of the Commission, and that conversations were had upon the subject of his giving information. It seems that this gentleman has taken to himself a wife, and that under these circumstances he thought it only proper that he should have asked for a present. There seems to have been a comparatively small sum of money given to him at that period, or about that period, and, as far as I recollect, it is a sum of money not applicable in any way whatsoever to poisoning, if applicable to anything; but it has been very elaborately followed out. There has been an endeavour to give form to it by calling a jeweller who has produced a quantity of trash which he made on Rowjee's wedding, and to prove that the cash according to Rowjee came from the Maharaja. I shall have to say a few words—though a very few—upon the subject of this endeavouring to get information of what was going on at the Residency. But I stop here to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that, as far as I know, this is the only money that has really been "ear-marked." There are some small sums of money supposed to have been given to the ayah; but with that exception, these are the only sums of money supposed to have been given, and it becomes a feature of considerable prominence to notice that, after this attempt had been made, there was abundant opportunity both for Rowjee and Nursoo to apply to the Maharaja for money. There do not seem to have been any application of any kind, and no communication whatever made in reference to any money. It is exceedingly strange, to say the least of it, that something was not kept back by these men, and some endeavour to extort money from the Maharaja was not adopted. It seems to me that the absence of all demand is strongly corroborative that the whole of this, as far as the Maharaja is concerned, is the most entire and infamous falsehood. One of these, so far as the Maharaja is concerned, is a most entire and infamous falsehood. I see it is Rupees 500 he is said to have received from Yeshwuntrao. Nursoo, Salim, and Jugga went to the Palace; but although Jugga was the person who had gone there, and was introduced by my learned friend as corroboration of some of the visits when the attempt to poison was suggested, I think that that part of the case must fall to the ground. There is also another person connected, named Khabai, who is introduced by Nursoo, or both Nursoo and Rowjee, as having accompanied them to the Palace. But upon these occasions regarding which my learned friend wanted corroboration Khabai, like Jugga, fixed an earlier period than is consistent with the supposed suggestion of conspiring to poison. He says he went to the Palace last hot season. In point of fact, both of these witnesses entirely fail to give corroborative evidence on the points on which they were wanted to give such evidence, and there is no evidence from any unpolluted source that any visits were made at which the poisons were given. I have to submit that the fair inference, as it stands, of the evidence of Rowjee and Nursoo is, that there may have been visits in the early part of the year during the time the Commission was sitting, and for some time afterwards down to the hot season that Khabai speaks of; that certain sums of money were received by Rowjee and others, but that from that period not one single farthing is ever alleged to have been given to any of these witnesses. Notwithstanding that it is said they were risking their necks in the transactions regarding the alleged attempt at poisoning, these people never appear to have asked for, or as a matter of fact received, one single farthing of money out of the Maharaja's treasury. It is said, and it may be true—and I am not going to dispute it—that Nursoo received Rupees 800 on one occasion. But he says he received it at the time and in consequence of the Maharaja's marriage: and of course this is not in connection with the poisoning, nor does it agree with the period when the poisoning was supposed to be attempted. These are general observations which may have occurred to the Members of this Commission as they have occurred to myself. It is not necessary to dwell upon them further than remarking that a man generally

expects to get rewards according to what he does; and these men are supposed to give information, and one gets Rupees 500 and another Rupees 800 upon an occasion when it was perhaps not unreasonable that they might get presents. But the point to observe is that on the occasion of the attempted poisoning of the Resident they do not get one single farthing. It has been suggested that each of them expected a lakh of rupees; but I do not think any one would take it upon himself to believe that these men expected that they would get such a sum in the event of their success. That would be a sort of promise that a native of this country, unless he were peculiarly simple-minded, would hardly hope to receive in a state of hard cash, and at all events it is a promise of an exceedingly improbable kind. With regard to Nursoo, I don't believe he mentioned from beginning to end of his evidence that he received any consideration to induce him to join in a crime for which he showed so much repentance afterwards. But the pointing out of these improbabilities sinks into comparative insignificance side by side with other improbabilities to which I have drawn the attention of the Commission. The account given by Rowjee of Damodhur Punt is an odd one, considering that they were so deeply implicated in the one concern. He says, "I know a man named Damodhur Punt. I know him by sight. He was at Nowsaree with the Maharaja." That is the account he gives of Damodhur. You will remember that Damodhur Punt says of Rowjee, "One day Rowjee came to my place. He had stolen some documents from the Residency, and he waited there while I copied these documents." I think that these things show that there have been three men at work in getting up this matter—Gujanund Vithul, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali—and as each has worked the matter differently according to his own idea, that accounts for the differences in the story. It may be said variances are a proof of truth; but this is an argument which I think has been pushed too far. In small variations it may be true, but when you find the parties themselves differing pretty well upon every material point from beginning to end of the case, I apprehend that this is a contention which my learned friend can hardly submit, and that the Members of the Commission could scarcely understand. It has been said that Pedro went twice to Goa, but that was one of the discrepancies which I did not think it necessary to refer to. I shall not occupy the time of the Court by repeating the arguments I have already addressed to the Commission on the subject of Pedro. Rowjee describes the packet as containing two powders—one white and one rose-colored—and then he says he divided them into three parcels, taking more of the rose than of the white-colored. The fourth part he put into his belt, and the other powders he put into the tumbler upon alternate days. Upon this subject I shall have to refer to Colonel Phayre's evidence, wherein he describes himself as suffering from confusion of the head, and that incapacity of understanding himself which astonished him so much—all which he attributed to these powders, though, unfortunately for that theory, these powders were administered when Colonel Phayre had become perfectly well. These powders were obtained fifteen or twenty days before the 9th, and the period fixed for the symptoms I have referred to was the time when he was suffering from the boil, which I think was fixed as some time in September. It was very curious to see the way in which there is an endeavour—I won't say a dishonest endeavour, but one of those endeavours that a mind not over-strong might make—to adapt himself and his recollections and thoughts to circumstances he subsequently believed to have taken place. When I read over some parts of Colonel Phayre's evidence, you will see it is quite obvious that he means us to infer that he underwent a process of slow poisoning at a time long preceding anything whatever having been done to him. As to the boil, perhaps Colonel Phayre may have attributed his symptoms to the bottle that had been obtained by Rowjee, although there is this difficulty about doing that—he never used the bottle at all. That suffering which he felt when he took off the plaster, and that confusion of brain which he so seldom seemed to suffer from, could not be applicable to the

bottle, more than the powders. It is said that Nursoo had asked about the bottle, and Rowjee replied that he had used it, but we have got the history of the bottle so completely before us that I need not refer to the falsehood connected with that matter. In referring to the 5th November, or about this time, I want to call the attention of your Highnesses to a comparatively small matter, but which if I were addressing a jury in England I might consider to be a very important point. It is said that when about November 5th Rowjee went with Nursoo to the Palace he was violently reproached by the Maharaja with not having done anything at all, and that the Maharaja gave vent to some very coarse abuse. I believe that the particular expression used was given to some one in Court; but I should desire that expression to be submitted to their Highnesses, for, considering their knowledge of Eastern manners and of the manners of a person occupying the position of a Maharaja, I should ask them to say whether that expression was one that was ever likely to come from his lips. I have been told that the expression is one of extreme filthiness, and wish the Court to know what that expression was.

The Advocate-General remarked that the expression had been brought out in the vernacular during the examination of the witnesses.

Serjeant Ballantine—Then, that is all right, for the expression should be in the recollection of their Highnesses. Then Rowjee says that on the next day Nursoo gave me—this is a matter I have already alluded to before the Commission, but I will venture to allude to it again—"On the next day Nursoo gave me some black or dark-colored substance." This is the substance supposed to be put into Colonel Phayre's glass. I think, Sirs, that this is substantially all I need call the attention of the Commission to in relation to Rowjee's evidence, for having dealt with that evidence upon some particular points at some length yesterday, it is not necessary for me to refer further to the evidence. There is, however, I think, this very remarkable fact—I do not know whether it has occurred to the Commission, but I think I am right—that every transaction emanating from Damodhur Punt first of all goes through either Salim or Yeshwuntrao, and that the next person brought upon the scene is invariably Nursoo, to whom, quite unnecessarily it appears to me, the packets from time to time are supposed to be handed. Nursoo need not have been entrusted with the secret at all. However, he is brought in, and then he hands the packet to Rowjee, and the poison is used, or not used, according as Rowjee's evidence is to be taken. The Commission have therefore clearly before them that, according to Damodhur Punt's own admission, he concerts the schemes and then employs as his agents Salim and Yeshwuntrao—probably both of whom were persons implicated in the frauds committed upon his master—and that then through the hands of Salim and Yeshwuntrao the powders are delivered to Nursoo, by whom again they are given to Rowjee, who is supposed to use them. But all through this the Maharaja is never brought into the matter at all, and he has not been connected with the affair but by bare assertions. Now, supposing this were the case, and that Damodhur Punt were under a charge and had no opportunity such as he has now of saving himself by throwing the blame upon the Maharaja, there would have been the most conclusive case that the design emanated from him and was carried out ultimately by Rowjee. I cannot help thinking—and I put it before you in a clearer way than I have put it hitherto, because I am sure this Commission will not rest with any bare proposition—that the case as propounded against the Maharaja has not been made out. This, it appears to me, is one of the most extraordinary elements in this difficult case, but I can understand that Damodhur Punt, excluded from the Residency, threatened with an enquiry, a man who had been embezzling his master's property, as undoubtedly you will agree he has been if you accept the explanation I gave to you and do not accept the explanation he offered out of all reason to you, that Damodhur Punt, with Yeshwuntrao and Salim, who were his accomplices in these matters, and who had therefore equally good reasons for getting rid of the Resident,

really intended to murder the Resident himself. Considering what Damodhur Punt has admitted, I think that this is neither improbable nor impossible; but I have shown, I think conclusively, that it would have been in no respect whatever for the Maharaja's benefit to murder Colonel Phayre; and I have given you sufficient grounds for supposing that Damodhur Punt may have had a motive for doing so and wanted to carry out his designs. But when we come to the servants of the Residency, it is extremely difficult to see what motive on earth they had to destroy their master. They would lose a man against whom they had no complaint. They would lose a man—Nursoo especially, who had served so long in the Residency—from whom they obtained their position and everything else. There are other men more cunning and cleverer—men who have completely taken in Colonel Phayre and governed his mind and ruled his intelligence; men like Bhow Poonikur, who knew all that was going on, and who were perfectly well aware, for instance, of the khureeta that was in existence, and who must have known that Colonel Phayre was in a considerable peril of being dismissed: but when we come to examine motives, I think we will find that it was much more reasonable for the servants at the Residency to keep him there than seek to take away his life. Now, where every particle of a story is monstrous and improbable, I do not think it is a forced conclusion to arrive at, that it may have easily occurred to Bhow Poonikur that if there was an appearance of an attempt upon the Resident's life, that would save him from being removed. The lesser thing would merge in the greater, and the confusion that would be caused by the rumour of the attempt might distract attention from the intention to remove him. I would not venture to put forward such a proposition if it were not for the evidence given by Rowjee. If Rowjee is to be at all believed, and the story of the bottle has any truth in it, directly he gets what is to be formidable upon the life of the Resident, he throws it away; and again, directly he gets the powders, he takes out all that is dangerous and leaves that which is innocent. At all events, if Rowjee used those powders, it is perfectly clear that no evil effects from their use arose to the Resident. Then comes the dark-brown powder which we must follow, as it is one of the oddest features of this case. Dark but black, Rowjee calls it; dark, Colonel Phayre calls it; while Dr. Seward took away the powder and says it was a light-colored one. Says Dr. Seward, "I cannot account for the powder being dark, because the powder I took away was a light one." Therefore you have to account for this dark sediment or the powder which was sent to be analysed. You have no explanation of it. Colonel Phayre cannot explain it, nor can Dr. Seward. It stands entirely inexplicable. Then there is another circumstance which shows this was not a reality. If arsenic was really used, arsenic is perfectly tasteless. Now Colonel Phayre says that there was a strong coppery taste in what he drank, while there is no suggestion, either by the evidence or by the analyst, of anything whatever having got into that sherbet with a strong metallic taste. There is no accounting for this fact: this also stands perfectly unexplained. Then, my learned friend may say, how do you account for arsenic getting into the possession of Dr. Gray or Dr. Seward? I do not know whether I should answer that, but if it is intended that I should, I take the liberty of saying that there would not be the slightest difficulty of doing so in the world. It is perhaps not to be supposed that either Dr. Seward or Colonel Phayre, who had had their attention directed so much to this matter of poisoning, might have made a change; but what is there from the beginning to the end of this case that is not either probable or improbable? Nothing. The whole is a mass of inconsistencies. Here is at all events something of a solution. You will remember that associated with this matter there was a statement which must have meant something to Colonel Phayre, and did really mean something at the time, that he had received private and confidential communication that the ingredients in his glass were arsenic, copper and diamond dust. I shall refer you presently to his evidence on that point. I think it is only right to do so on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja. This private and confidential communication turned out at last

to be from Bhow Poonikur, although Colonel Phayre did not confess it without some backwardness. Bulwunt Rao or some such person is, according to Bhow Poonikur, the man who first gave this information about the ingredients of the sherbet. My learned friend did not think it necessary to bring forward Bulwunt Rao. But there the information stands, that copper had been used, and that Colonel Phayre affirms there was a copper taste in his mouth. How is that explainable, nothing being used but diamond dust and arsenic? If my learned friend means to show that any other ingredient has been used, then he must knock down the whole of the superstructure that has been so deliberately and carefully raised in order to show that the poison used was diamond dust and arsenic alone. I have already told you that neither of these ingredients possesses any taste whatever, although they possess certain sensations; and I venture to ask again how on earth is this story reconcilable? How do you get rid of that dark residuum? What became of it? Where did it go to? Dr. Gray didn't get it, and Dr. Seward didn't get it. They both get a light grey powder. The only possible way out of the difficulty is that Rowjee mistook the dark for the light, and that Colonel Phayre mistook the dark for the light. Now, in propounding this theory of the possible guilt of Damodhur Punt, or the possible intention on the part of the servants at the Residency, to play a trick upon their employer, but with no view whatever of poisoning him, it must not be understood that I propound it as one of the matters upon which I stand to prove the innocence of His Highness; I put it forward as one of those matters which upon theory may be fairly put forward, and I assert that it is just as possible as many of the other theories which have been propounded here, and is, in point of fact, supported by circumstances that are not nearly so inconsistent in themselves, as those other theories I alluded to. I suggest that an actual intention to poison did exist in the minds of certain people, but that the Residency servants took care that copper should be used and put something into the glass that tasted so strongly that Colonel Phayre's attention is drawn to the matter and the whole thing becomes known in the bazaar. I simply ask the Commission whether or not these are not considerations that you ought to receive with the other circumstances in this case. My Lord, I do not think it is necessary that I should occupy your attention with many observations upon the subject of Nursoo. It is worthy of note, however, that he appears to have been arrested on the 3rd December, and was confronted with Rowjee in the presence of Gujanund and Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali. Mr. Souter was not then present. The same system was pursued by these three men that I have already called attention to. Gujanund Vithul himself admits (see page 164 short-hand writers' notes) that he had questioned Nursoo. This is the account he gives himself upon the subject. The next day after Nursoo was apprehended he was confronted with Rowjee: "I was sitting with Nursoo upon the maidan or plain opposite the Residency, or the open space or plain opposite the Resident's bungalow, and I was questioned about the particulars of this case." Then there is a question put by Mr. Melvill, and the witness says, "Yes, I was sitting with him; and the Khan Sahib was also present, *i.e.*, Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali were also present. I had given instructions to Rowjee (and I call the attention of the Commission to this point). I said, 'You should not say further than this; you have said everything connected with this case.'" The President asks, "Who was this said to?"—and the witness replies "to Rowjee, and that was what Rowjee said when he came there and he said, 'I have said up to this' (pointing to his neck). He did not say anything more than that. I did not say to Rowjee anything of the particulars what Nursoo had stated in order that Nursoo might not hear the particulars in the manner I have mentioned." I cannot make any minute observations upon this matter again. If it does not strike the Commission as being a fabulous account of what really took place, no words of mine would be able to convince you. Gujanund particularly desires that Rowjee should not allow anything to escape that can in any way inform the mind of Nursoo, and all that Rowjee

does is the intimation, quite intelligible, that he has said up to his neck. It is possible that Gujanund may have been actuated with a good desire upon this occasion, but such a thing would be inconsistent with his nature and of his previous history. Moreover, if he did want to be fair, his object was wofully defeated by what took place afterwards. It next appears that Nursoo made a statement and was taken before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, and then is told that no pardon will be given to him—which I think was rather hard upon Nursoo, as he was the least criminal among the persons concerned. It seems that he made an oral confession. I asked Mr. Souter why he did not take it down. He replied (see page 177), "I did not take it down as I had a great deal of work to do." I beg the attention of the Commission to that. It occurs to me, and I think it will occur to you, that if Nursoo did make an oral confession at that time, and if that oral confession was interpreted and was not in any keeping, Mr. Souter's duty to the public was to take it down there and then—it was a confession of murder and of guilt. Why was it not taken down then? "I had no time to do it," says Mr. Souter; "I had other matters to do connected with this enquiry." But what more important than taking down the account of an accomplice to the murder? To this Mr. Souter has no reply. Then we have Sir Lewis Pelly, and he entirely differs from Mr. Souter's account of what took place. It was not because Mr. Souter had not time to take it down, but because, as I understand the matter, as Mr. Souter was about to take it down, Sir Lewis Pelly said, "Oh no! let him have time to think it over," and accordingly he was admitted to the care of the police, and it is not until the following day that he comes forward and makes a statement, which is subsequently reduced into writing. Now I must say that the whole of that transaction is eminently suggestive of an opportunity being given to a man whose statement was not in accord, or might have contained elements somewhat contradictory, with the statements of others to correct that testimony. Another point to which I would draw your attention is that the statement was not taken down until the 26th, although he was put into custody on the 23rd. This fact is vouched for by Sir Lewis Pelly. Then we come to the garden scene or the well incident, which I have already referred to, and in which the question is whether it was the effects of conscience or the effects of a dinner that induced Nursoo to do something which he could not be prevailed upon to say was done purposely. I wonder who it was that told this precious story about the well. Whoever it was, they conveyed what was a palpable and deliberate falsehood, although surrounding it with circumstances that might have been very easily proved. They say that he was in the custody of the police when he broke away from his guard and was standing at the edge of a well and threw himself in. That is a fact stated with so much detail that it should have been proved up to the very hilt. It may be said that when Nursoo comes here he may have told that which was untrue, and the suggestion be that he was tampered with—although your Lordship will remember that the word tampering was defined the other day by one of the witnesses as being the handing of a man over to the soldiers and only allowing him to be seen by the police. But where are those people from whom he broke away? Cannot any of them be found? Are none of those careless guards from whom the prisoner suddenly broke away to be discovered? It is astonishing that the gentleman who instructs my learned friend has put none of those men into the witness-box. I think that the explanation that would have been more satisfactory to the tribunal would have been the evidence of some of these witnesses to show upon what possible pretence the assertion has been put forward that he wanted to jump into the well. I do not propose to refer to his cross-examination. It will be in the recollection of the bench that the fate that overwhelmed him, predestination, and so on, led him to take part in committing this attempted murder, for which he was to get nothing. But having dealt with all the main parts of the case, I do not propose to offer any further observations regarding this man. The case of my learned friend is this, that, without a motive, without an inducement, without anger, without

revenge, with a good master, with good wages, with everything surrounding them to make them comfortable—these servants, without one single word of remonstrance, no resistance, nothing in the way of protest, directly when a proposal is made to murder their master fall into the scheme as readily as if it were a proposition of a most ordinary kind, and consent to go through processes the most cruel to their master. If they had succeeded, nothing but evil could have happened to themselves, because they would have been left in the power of the Maharaja, and they themselves would have been charged with the crime without a possibility of their ever being able to blame others. This is the story that has been told to us. They have connected it with the story of Damodhur Punt and have endeavoured to make a whole of it. I have already dwelt at great length upon all the matters connected with the witnesses and with Damodhur Punt, and out of that this Commission will have to make a consistent whole—and not only this, but you have to say that which you make out of the evidence is founded upon evidence upon which it is impossible for you to place the least reliance. You have, first of all, to come to the conclusion that an attempt at murder did take place. It is possible that you may come to that conclusion, because you cannot believe that any man could be so vile as to charge himself with attempting a murder which in point of fact he did not intend. I have no means of answering that conclusion. I have no evidence to offer against it. In reality, I have no desire to stake that conclusion. But I repeat that, as against the Maharaja, you have nothing but a mass of gross improbabilities put forward by people who must be admitted to be the most infamous of men—brought forward by the police, who have beyond all question tampered with them on every possible occasion, and been urged to do so by motives of the strongest kind. If guilty, a promise of pardon was held forth to them if they succeeded in making you believe that the Gaekwar was the criminal. On the other hand, the knowledge was branded upon their memories and permanent upon their minds, that unless they succeeded in making you believe that the man I call this ill-used Prince has been guilty of this foul attempt at murder, they will go back with a halter round their necks to meet their well-deserved punishment for having in point of fact committed a foul and filthy perjury. I think it is well to get rid of these witnesses and associate them, if necessary, in my comments on Colonel Phayre. In dealing with him at all events I have a pleasanter subject to deal with, and one in which, although my observations will not be altogether laudatory, I shall nevertheless be able to discuss without making observations of great severity. As reflections have been cast upon one of the witnesses here, I think it is not unnatural to call attention to some of the answers given by Colonel Phayre to show you how a man under the excitement of cross-examination is likely to avoid telling what is strictly the truth except after a great deal of pressure. He told us here that he remembered Yeshwuntrao and Salim were in the habit of coming with the Gaekwar to the Residency, and then he says, "I remember particularly that about that time (that would be the middle of September) I was suffering from a bad cold in the head and had a bad boil on the forehead. I did not get rid altogether of the boil for, I should think, nearly three weeks. My medical attendant was Dr. Seward, who used to dress it every morning. He used to put the plaster he used on a dressing-table and there was a side-table on which it remained, and I think I shifted some of it on to a little clock-stand near the dressing-table in my private office." Now this looks as if Colonel Phayre thought something had been done to the plaster, and you will remember in the evidence of Damodhur Punt he says that Rowjee put something in the plaster. It is quite clear that what Colonel Phayre imagined after reflecting upon the thing was that there had been arsenic put upon the plaster, and his head was suffering in consequence. I have already referred to the fact that this idea is altogether repudiated, and that no arsenic had been used in this way. Then Colonel Phayre goes on to say,—"After this boil I had slight fever at one time; my eyes watered a good deal, and I had a feeling of fullness in the head, and I tried to account for this in various ways. I used

to sleep out at night and thought I had caught malarious fever, and thought that perhaps this was the cause. I had puzzled myself about the circumstances and tried to account for it in the way I have mentioned, when I also began to wonder whether the pummelo sherbet was made with proper pummelos. It would be about the end of September or the beginning of October that I began to wonder at this. I remember Govindrao Rouj. On the 6th November I went to an adoption ceremony at his house. I think I arrived at his house about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the morning of that day I did not take the whole of the sherbet; I took a sip or two of it and threw the rest away." Now it is quite clear that Colonel Phayre implies by that that there was some difficulty in the sherbet which induced him to throw the rest away. In point of fact, it was opined by my learned friend that he was poisoned, or attempted to be poisoned, on the 6th or 7th. Now it turns out that nothing was done to him on these two days, so that really Colonel Phayre's imagination must have been the father of these symptoms—*ex concessio* there is not one single *scintilla* of evidence to show that any poison was employed on these days. In his letter to Dr. Seward Colonel Phayre says: "My dear Seward, —With reference to the circumstances which I mentioned to you this morning, together with the symptoms which I described to you and the contents of the tumbler which you took home with you, I should feel much obliged if you would kindly give me a professional opinion as to the nature of the contents of that tumbler, whether poisonous or not. Although I only took two or three sips of the pummelo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half-an-hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of the stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation, such as I have never experienced till within the last few days, and which I attributed partly to a slight attack of fever, which had however quite gone off, and partly to an idea that the pummelos from which the juice daily placed on my table had been extracted were not fresh ones. I now, however, attribute all of these symptoms, especially that of this morning, to entirely different causes. In fact, I now believe that for the last few days small doses of poison have been introduced into the juice, and that had I drunk the whole tumbler off to-day, I should have been very ill indeed. The confused state of my head has often surprised me of late, because for the last six weeks I have abstained *in toto* from wine and beer, &c., except once or twice when friends dined at the Residency, and I have found myself all the better for it. My general health is, as you know, most excellent, and therefore the symptoms which I have described to you are, I feel sure, the result of unnatural causes. I never dreamt of poison, otherwise I should not have thrown away so much of the contents of the tumbler which I gave you this morning. It was only after doing so and when I was replacing the tumbler on the table, and saw the sediment at the bottom, that I for the first time suspected foul play." This only shows what imagination may do with a man. Upon these two days it is not pretended by any one that any poison was used in the pummelo juice. Then comes the morning in which this poisoning is supposed to have taken place. After having drunk the pummelo juice he says: "I wrote for about twenty minutes or half-an-hour, and then felt a sudden squeamishness, as if I was about to be sick. The thought occurred to me all at once it must be the sherbet which has always disagreed with me, and I got up, went to the wash-hand table, took the tumbler in my hand, and tried to throw away the contents in order that I might not be tempted to drink it." This shows a very funny reason for throwing it away and one that can scarcely be satisfactory to this Commission. As I said before, it would have caused me to call my servant and say, "What on earth do you mean by getting me this pummelo juice?"—and it would have been better still if this liquid substance had been kept and analysed, instead of the greater part of it being thrown away. Dr. Seward seems to have acted also with a great deal of haste, as he threw away all the liquid handed to him by Colonel Phayre and only retained

the powder. Then Colonel Phayre goes on to say: "The window through which I pitched the sherbet opens on a chunam verandah, which is rather wide, and then comes the grass of the compound." It was on this verandah that this remarkable discovery of diamond dust and arsenic takes place. It seems to me that the discovery of this was sufficiently odd to excite attention. If there was no trick being played, or if there had been a predisposition to find arsenic, there would have been plenty of means of finding it upon the verandah, and perhaps this Commission will not pay much attention to anything that was found outside of the glass. Colonel Phayre then goes on to say: "As I was replacing the tumbler, I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom." He then proceeds to describe the sensations, which he says were similar to those he suffered upon the two previous days. Now the whole story here seems to be odd; first there is the throwing away the liquid, instead of calling his servant, in order that he might not be tempted to drink it; then there is the description of the coppery taste in it, and the darkness of the powder. All these points I have already commented upon, and I must leave you to consider the value of these comments. I have already referred to his letter in which he speaks of the confidential communication; and this shows how completely a man's mind may be perverted by his prejudices. On that very day he writes to the Government of Bombay telling them that he has been providentially preserved from being poisoned. He displayed the same determination to consider himself poisoned. He then goes on to say: "The Maharaja came at about half-past nine, his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival, I had received no communication from Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came, I went out to receive him as usual, and led him into the drawing-room, and he sat down. I asked after His Highness' health, and he said he had not been at all well, that there was a good deal of fever about, and he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats common at that time (the Dewalee). He also mentioned that he had a headache and a slight pain in his stomach." Now, how unfair that is, and how thoroughly untrue, because in an early part of his evidence he says that the conversation began with his asking upon the subject of His Highness' health, and it was then, and not till then, that His Highness gave a description of his symptoms. This shows you how that man's mind had become so impregnated with an idea that he actually states what is not true until you come to find it out by the facts proved. The Maharaja did not lead the conversation; Colonel Phayre did, and it was he who made the enquiries regarding health; and it was only in reply to this that the Maharaja gave a very natural account of his own feelings and of what really took place about that occasion. There was not the slightest ground for making the allegation that the Maharaja was the first to lead this conversation. In point of fact, my Lord, can you consider this Prince guilty by his own acts? Supposing Colonel Phayre's story was true, there is not the least reason to suppose that the Maharaja knew of the events which took place on the 9th. He was ignorant of what had taken place at the Residency that morning, and that Dr. Seward had got the glass. This was not a gunpowder plot in which the day and the hour had been fully arranged and all the accomplices were waiting to see what became of it. In point of fact, nothing was arranged at all; there was no day mentioned, and nothing whatever had been fixed. Therefore all the insinuations about the peculiarities in the behaviour of Rowjee on that morning fall to the ground, unless it was the case that Rowjee was playing a trick upon Dr. Seward, whose youthful imagination carried away his judgment in the matter. I think there is nothing from beginning to end in this case—and that is a matter I implore your consideration of—there is nothing in the demeanor of the Maharaja which indicates the knowledge or impression of guilt. There is no movement in a muscle of his face; there is not an act done out of the ordinary course of nature. His Highness, in fact, acts as he had always done before, and meets Colonel Phayre as a man and not as a murderer who had made him his intended victim, and the Gaekwar only pays to Colonel Phayre the ordinary

visits which he was in the habit of paying at such times. I do not know how Eastern Princes are constituted, but I should say that at all events they are men like ourselves. They must have some emotions, and they must have some fears, and we look to the conduct of a murderer to exhibit by manner or demeanor something or other to implicate him with his crime. I defy the most ingenious of those who have maligned this unhappy Prince from the time he was arrested to the time he has sat here waiting the decision of this Commission to point out anything in His Highness' conduct which criminates him. I defy those who have called him harsh names and who have communicated to the papers, to their disgrace, terms opprobrious of His Highness, and who have thought fit with a view of influencing the tribunal before whom he is being tried, endeavouring to make that tribunal forget the duty they owe to themselves, by falsely misrepresenting statements and falsely heaping upon His Highness terms which in England would cast upon the editor of that newspaper an obloquy from which he could never escape to the end of his days. I have read the words published in that newspaper about that unhappy man, and my blood has boiled. Living in a country where there is a free press and an honorable press, I know there is not a man, except a man who would be hunted into infamy for it, who would have written one single word against that Prince, much less word upon word, sentence upon sentence, that I find has been written about that unhappy Prince in one of the papers here which, I am told, is one of the most influentially circulated through this country. I say that there has not been one single act exhibited by His Highness the Gaekwar that would lead you to conclude that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge. Now, my Lord, I am not referring to the early parts of the cross-examination of Colonel Phayre; I do not desire to do so. It was with great difficulty that I could get from him any admission about that document, which he called a private document, and which he said he could not recognise, as no private document had ever come to him. I have never used that document in any way except to show that it was known to the Maharaja, and I may here call attention to the letter that Colonel Phayre writes to Dr. Gray, to the effect that "previous to the receipt of your letter under reference, I had received secret and confidential information that the poison administered to me did consist of a mixture of (1) common arsenic, (2) finely powdered diamond dust, (3) copper." Now, Sir, I pressed Colonel Phayre to mention what justified him in saying that the information he received was private and confidential, and he replied: "I can give no information. Amongst the persons who gave me the information it was one or the other amongst them, but which particular person it was I could not say without enquiry. I can give a list of all the persons who used generally to give me information, and it was one or other among them." Was it Bhow Poonikur?—"I cannot say. It was either Bhow Poonikur or the other man." To the best of your belief, was it Bhow Poonikur?—"To the best of my belief, I cannot say." Who is the other man?—"The other man I referred to is named Bulwuntrao, a moonshee. But there is a list of persons." I won't have a list of persons, sir, I shall just have your evidence. Was it Bhow Poonikur or the other man you mentioned?—"I tell you I cannot say." Was it one or other of them?—"So I believe." Ultimately it turned out that the statement was given by Bhow Poonikur, who was called as a witness here and gave an account of the persons from whom he got that information—men who have not been called here by my learned friend. I will leave Colonel Phayre's evidence at this point with a view of pointing out the nature of the statement of his feelings, especially as to the coppery taste. You will take these in relation with the whole matter in this case and say how far it leads you to be satisfied that any attempt to poison had been made. This, I think, leads me to one more matter to which I should address myself, namely, the tampering with the servants at the Residency. Now, my Lord, as a specific charge, I hardly know how it is intended to be used. I understand perfectly well that if it is supposed that servants were being tampered with to do an

injury to their master, that that might be an offence. But I do not think the charge can exist as an offence here. If the Maharaja chose or endeavoured, however little-minded it might be, to obtain information of what was going on at the Residency, and that, not with a view to injure the Resident, but simply for his own information, I hardly know in what manner that could be dealt with by this Commission as an offence. I cannot help making this observation, that it comes very ungraciously in the charges laid against the Gaekwar if it emanates from Colonel Phayre, because it is quite obvious that Colonel Phayre had a lot of people who were in his employment to all intents and purposes, although they were not paid by him. The person who seemed to be thoroughly in the confidence of the Resident will make money in a variety of ways, and I have no doubt that Bhow Poonikur was more or less a spy used by Colonel Phayre for getting information for him. Could it be doubted that he in his own room dealt with these persons day by day, and from them was consequently in the receipt of information of what was going on at the Palace? Colonel Phayre seems to have thought there was no harm in this, but there is no mistake however that it was done. He had learned—and that is a matter well worthy of consideration—some time before that this khureeta was being prepared, and he had learned all that through Bhow Poonikur, who must have bribed or inveigled the servants at the Palace for the purpose of obtaining that information. That is all, as I understand, that is alleged against the Maharaja. As far as I can see, all that the Maharaja obtained was the most trumpery stuff in the world. As far as one can gather from one of the letters to which I shall presently refer, it is something or another about a dinner party, and I do not remember that anything whatever is gained by the Maharaja. Even the evidence of the ayah as to the information, supposing that evidence is taken to be true, is that Mrs. Phayre is "very well disposed towards him," and that she will get her to look kindly upon him, with some other matters of that kind. But as far as I can gather, he gains nothing of importance from beginning to end, and nothing that is worth while to lay himself open to the observations made in the present case. Colonel Phayre undoubtedly in respect of this khureeta did get valuable information. He got information of this khureeta a considerable time before it was delivered, and he must have got that through the instrumentality of some of the servants. Now Colonel Phayre in reality speaks of a number of people who were constantly giving him information, and one of these is Bhow Poonikur, whom he describes as being a man whom he constantly received and constantly communicated with, and constantly got information from. Such being the case, it seems to me rather hard that a charge of this kind should be made against the Maharaja, when it is perfectly clear that Colonel Phayre practised at all events quite as much espionage as it can be pretended was ever practised by the Maharaja. I of course do not admit the statements of the ayah upon the subject. They are denied entirely by the Maharaja; he denies having had any communication with the woman at all, and you are to say whether these communications have been of the kind, and the description of them of a character, that would carry at all conviction to your minds. I submit to you that they are in the highest degree improbable. One does not understand what is to be got out of the ayah. What does she know? What are her communications? What influence has she? What can she get? State papers? She was only an ayah at the Residency, and so she seems, as far as I can see, about the last person in the world he would have been likely to use for such a purpose. It was stated by my learned friend that this is not the only purpose for which she was used, and there is no doubt whatever that a strong endeavour was made to apply her communications to entirely different motives and to get her to say that some suggestions had been made to her upon the subject of poisoning the Resident, and there is no doubt also that originally the intention was to bolster up a case against the Maharaja by the ayah's evidence. My learned friend now is content to put it as being merely one applicable to the obtaining of information, and not in any way whatever as supporting Rowjee and

Nursoo's story; and in fact, as far as I recollect, the ayah is not supposed to have been in communication with or to have seen Nursoo and Rowjee—at all events not to have been in communication with them. I don't deny any of the evidence of the carriage drivers who are supposed to have taken the ayah to the Palace. When I say I do not deny, my learned friend will perfectly understand that what I mean is that I know nothing about it one way or the other. It is a matter perfectly possible, because the ayah may have visited the servants at the Palace, and may have plenty of gossip with them for aught I know, and yet the whole story of having seen the Maharaja may have been utterly untrue. And then one of the dates given by the ayah is a very important one; and in relation to the evidence which she gave to Mr. Souter and to her subsequent statements I think it is extremely important. There is no doubt whatever that pressure was put upon her to make her allege that she had been not a party, but that she had rejected with scorn—rejected with utter disgust—the suggestion that she should assist in the poisoning. Now it is a very odd thing that one of the visits—and this is a thing to be considered throughout the whole case—made by this woman was a visit made at the very time when Nursoo and Rowjee were said to have obtained the last lot of poison; and the suggestion originally made was, while Nursoo and Rowjee were the agents who had undertaken to poison Colonel Phayre, that at that very time, almost upon the identical day, the 5th or 6th of November, this woman also had a suggestion made to her of the same kind—not in any way whatever connected with Nursoo and Rowjee, but an independent poisoning, something apart from them, something that she was to do, and in her own fashion, if she had not been shocked at the proposition and declined to have anything to do with it. That is an observation that I make with reference to that particular meeting. I don't know whether there will be any doubt upon that subject. Shaik Dawood says, "It was before the last Dewalee, about two or four days before." So that he fixes the time to be the 5th, 6th, or 7th November, which is about the very period when the other plot was going on and was in full play, or supposed to have arrived absolutely at the consummation. This woman asserts that she had an interview with the Maharaja, who talks to her on the subject of poisoning, which he, it is alleged, had already arranged to have done by somebody else, and talks, as he is alleged to have talked to this woman, as if she had been Colonel Phayre's prime minister—a person of the greatest power, a person of the greatest dignity and of the greatest importance. This Commission will consider the probabilities of that story, and with the observations that I have already made upon the subject, I don't think that I shall feel it necessary to trouble them further on the subject of these visits. Tampering with servants seems to me to be a matter in which both sides have done exactly the same, so that the one can hardly charge the Gaekwar for doing that of which we had such prominent examples in the case of Colonel Phayre. There is no doubt whatever that there was a time when the establishment of spies as against the enemies of the kingdom was considered absolutely necessary and were a part of the constitution of the State. However, that was done away with in 1830. Before concluding the evidence of the ayah, I must refer to her evidence given before Mr. Souter, and to the circumstances under which that evidence was given, because it shows very prominently how charges of this description may be raked up and upon what miserable gossips they depend, so that the chatterers in the bazaar are listened to, the wretched gossip that takes place here is retailed, and although the Gaekwar, who may not have much experience of the world, might have seen any of these persons, I say it is with great surprise that I learn a man holding the high position of Resident in a kingdom of this description should allow and encourage a parcel of people to be constantly retailing their stories in his ear, especially when one of these is looked upon not only as Colonel Phayre's chief spy, but as a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. In the first statement that the ayah made to Mr. Souter, though I venture to say it was the second—(reads extracts from ayah's statements in which she states that the Maharaja and

Salim talked of *jadoo*, and she said Europeans could not be affected by that means)—you will perceive that in that account there is not a word said about her being unwell, though meanwhile she gets unwell and then she is taken to hospital. Then she goes on to state how she visited the Maharaja on the Ramzan. (Relates conversation.) Don't you remark how puerile this is? Here I may remark that Kazee Shahbudeen seems to have entirely disappeared, although he was in the habit of visiting the Residency, particularly when Mr. Taylor was there. You will observe that in this deposition, taken on 18th December, there is not a pretence that the Maharaja makes any suggestion to her about poison, and we have heard the accounts of all her meetings in which there is no suggestion made except that of using sorcery, which seems to be tolerably absurd. At the time she made this statement she was unwell, I presume from her being in hospital, although she was well enough to make such a long statement. We have circumstances deposed to by Dr. Seward which are somewhat sacred. He says he took a great interest in the ayah. Why he should do so passes my comprehension. No doubt there may have been something very attractive and fascinating in the ayah, but when she was here the other day I do not think that that fascination interested anybody who had a good opportunity of seeing her. He knew she had been in the habit of going to the Palace, but that would not interest him. What was the mystery? She was under good medical treatment, but he went to see her, never communicating with the gentleman who was the medical attendant at that hospital, simply because he says he knew that gentleman. At all events, he went to see the ayah, and then, you know, upon her striking and eloquent countenance, he discovered those marks that indicated that she was moved; and Dr. Seward's medical experience led him to discover in those emotions not physical pain, but the agony of her conscience; and so, to solace her, he induced her to unburden her mind to him, probably assuring her that if she would only relieve her mind, she would at the same time relieve her stomach. There was one period at which a more efficient remedy was applied in the shape of a blister, but on this occasion she relieved her conscience as a kind of emetic. In consequence of what she said the relief seemed to be thoroughly sufficient both for mind and body. Dr. Souter—Mr. Souter I mean, although one might call him doctor upon this occasion—was sent for by Dr. Seward to administer to her, and while Dr. Seward looked after the body, probably the other was engaged to look after her soul. I can well understand Dr. Seward saying to his colleague, "She is under my care, and taking the interest in her that I do and wishing to see her well, I think it is right you should have this interview with her while her soul is troubled. That interview is held, and the result of her unburdening her conscience is this. (Serjeant Ballantine reads as follows from the ayah's statement: "On the occasion of my being taken before the Maharaja the third time during the Ramzan, the Maharaja asked me, after other questions, whether it would not be possible to administer something by which the Resident could be brought round to his (the Maharaja's) will. The Gaekwar spoke in cautious and hidden language, but I understood him to be throwing out a feeler to ascertain whether I would consent to administer poison to my master, Colonel Phayre.") Now I ask my Lord Chief Justice, whether ever in the course of his experience or his reading he ever found such a sentence. This common woman, this ayah, is made to say, "I understood him to be throwing out a feeler." Now did that ever come out of the mouth of an ayah? Then she says, alluding to the administering of poison to her master Colonel Phayre, "he spoke in cautious and hidden language." Really the ayahs of this country beat the nursery maids in ours. Then she says she indignantly refused and objected. (Just fancy the ayah refusing) and told the Maharaja that if he attempted anything of the sort he would get into trouble. Now, I really do ask the Members of this Commission whether so grotesque a falsehood was ever attempted to be bolstered upon reasonable men. Then this moral and highly educated ayah says, "I said it would be better that lakhs of

people should die than that the supporter of lakhs should come by his death." And to this wretched stupid old woman, (who had no power on earth to administer poison, and no chance of doing anything else but chattering everything said to her as soon as she got into the bazaar,) it is supposed that the Maharaja, who must have an amount of decent intellect, is supposed to have spoken to her in this way and made her an accomplice when it would appear he had made other arrangements with other people. I hope that when the Commission comes to consider some of her answers, they will remember that she admitted at last her statement had no foundation, and that never from the beginning to the end was any suggestion whatever made to her except that she should use a charm on the Resident in favour of the Maharaja, and that nothing whatever justified her in supposing that the Maharaja had contemplated poison. There is another passage which it is my duty to call your attention. The ayah was asked, "Did Mr. Souter ask you if you knew anything about the poisoning?" Now just fancy beginning with a woman like that, and suggesting poisoning and what she was wanted to say. Now, look at the answer this woman gives upon the spur of the moment. "Yes, they threatened me and said that if anything of the kind was said I should say it." "I told all I knew." So here you have in the first instance Mr. Souter putting directly in her mind the notion, and then you have Akbar Ali threatening her about the poison. In fact, her story is one mass of absurdities from beginning to end. I have examined those statements, and I have also considered whether it was possible there was any means to answer the case, and I have found that there is not a single instance in which there is not a single witness worthy of any attention as being present at any of the proceedings. My learned friend asked a witness—and unless he had done so I would never have made any allusion to the subject, whether or not there had been any access on the part of my client to Salim and Yeshwuntrao. I presume that the object of that question was to suggest that Salim and Yeshwuntrao were witnesses to be called on the part of the Maharaja, but in the first place the Maharaja in no respect whatever recognises any of these proceedings. He cannot tell, and his advisers are unable to suggest to any certainty whether these men are or are not accomplices with Damodhur Punt, they may be so or they may not be; they are people connected intimately with Damodhur Punt according to Punt's own statement. They are persons who have gained a livelihood like Damodhur Punt by embezzling their employer. But moreover from the time of this enquiry down to the present moment they have been in the hands of, and are now in the hands of the Police. My learned friend has not hesitated to call tainted witnesses here; they have called no other. Why should they not have presented Salim? He is not a greater scoundrel than Damodhur Punt. Why should they have not brought forward Yeshwuntrao? He is not a greater villain than Rowjee. They might have called all these, which would lead me to suppose and there is nothing in the conduct of this case that they might have been called if they could have been found to confirm a single question. But I say unfeignedly I could never have learnt what I have done, as to the Police in the present case, even if these men had been men of a better cast than I believe them to be, and even if these had been anything whatever that the Maharaja was called upon by evidence from respectable sources to give an answer to, I should have felt the utmost unwillingness and the utmost doubt upon the subject regarding the calling of Yeshwuntrao and Salim. They would have come out of a custody from which nothing could be safe, and unless they could have proved some facts of which the Gaekwar was cognizant, I should have felt the deepest hesitation in putting these men into the witness-box. It is not for me to make out a case on behalf of the Gaekwar. I believe now that these men have lent themselves to proceedings utterly unjustifiable if the story of the different witnesses be true, but these proceedings the Gaekwar knows nothing about. No independent nor honest witness has implicated the Gaekwar in any way, and I will not put into the witness-box men who have been in the hands of the Police up to this time,

and who may probably have been implicated in that what may have been an attempt by one set of persons, although not carried out by another. My Lord, whether I am right in that course or not, I need not say my judgment has been left perfectly free and unbiassed, and it is upon my judgment that I act upon this occasion. I decline absolutely to put forward these people. I refer back to the evidence given, and submit to this Court that the evidence is utterly unsatisfactory, and that the charge made against the Gaekwar entirely falls to the ground. My Lord, it is really with a deep sense of gratitude that I thank you for the attention that has been paid to the arguments I have humbly and probably insufficiently pressed before you—arguments that may be fallacious, but which I have earnestly and in the belief they are worthy of consideration pressed upon your attention. My Lord, you have given, I am sure, and will give, the fullest effect to them. I have felt the weight of this case and the deep responsibility cast upon me. No case probably has ever excited more general attention—that will be watched with more jealous care—that will be canvassed by more critical minds. It is, probably, the very first example that I know of, in which a man in the position of the Gaekwar charged with an offence of this character, or indeed with any offence at all, has been put upon his trial. We know well the history of India furnishes many examples of it, how the Viceroy has frequently with a high hand taken upon himself the supposed necessary correction of those who have acted contrary to that which is just, or the view which the Viceroy has taken on himself to think is correct. But on the present occasion His Excellency the Viceroy has felt it right when there is a grave accusation against a great Prince in the kingdom that that accusation should be sifted. He has seen upon paper probably sufficient grounds for an enquiry, and he has instituted that enquiry—the first I say that has ever existed in this country and by which English law and English justice are called upon to assist in an enquiry connected with a charge against an Indian Prince. My Lord, to me, at all events, that is a profound satisfaction, for whilst admitting and feeling deeply my own incompetency—and in that I am not talking from any false feeling of modesty, because I believe there is hardly a Counsel in the land who would not have the same sense upon this matter, and probably justly so, for it requires indeed a great grasp of mind, great power, and one would have been glad if one could have brought to bear upon the subject great eloquence. I have only been able to bring to the subject calm reasoning and such as I wished and calculated would have an effect upon the judgment and minds of the Commission. Again, my Lord, I thank you for the attention you have paid me—I implore you not to consider that what I have said is all that can or might be said upon the part of this unhappy Prince. I implore you to look into the minutes of the evidence. I believe in that minute will be found matters upon which I have not relied, but which have strong bearing to show that the Gaekwar is entirely innocent of this charge. Cast from his throne, exhibited to his people under circumstances of degradation, not one man scarcely daring, while the investigation is going on, to come forward and say a word in his favor—he has solemnly declared his own innocence, and I as his Counsel have referred to the evidence given here, and solemnly ask the tribunal which has to try him by equal judgment and justice of English laws, to say that the veriest pickpocket ever charged with an offence could not have been found guilty upon the evidence by which it is sought to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his throne.

Enclosure No. 32.

Eighteenth day, Tuesday, March 16.—(Continued.)

The Advocate-General's Speech :—

(*Extracted from the "Bombay Gazette," Newspaper.*)

The Advocate-General then proceeded to sum up, which he did as follows :—

My Lord Chief Justice, Your Highnesses, and Gentlemen,—It now becomes my duty to offer such observations as have suggested themselves to me upon the evidence which has been recorded in this matter, and upon the able and eloquent speech which we have heard from my learned friend Serjeant Ballantine in defence of His Highness the Gaekwar; and I feel that the task which now devolves upon me would be one almost beyond my strength were not I satisfied that the evidence which I have been able to adduce before this Commission has established every one of the material propositions which I stated to you in opening this case. My Lord, it has been a satisfaction to me to find that my learned friend has recognised, not once only, in the course of his address, the satisfaction with which he and his client viewed the course which has been adopted by the Government of India upon this occasion. My learned friend has recognised in the fullest degree that the Commission which has been appointed to investigate this case is a Commission to which no exception can be taken. My learned friend has said that the decision at which the Commission shall arrive will be one to which, though he may not agree with it, he can offer no valid or substantial objection. Of my learned friend's part in the case it is not for me to speak. My learned friend has brought to this country a reputation which is not merely English, but European. My learned friend has before this Commission exhibited these rare qualities which have raised him to the foremost place in the ranks of the British Bar, and he has here equally sustained the fame which has accompanied and preceded him. It cannot therefore be said that if the Commission should arrive at an adverse decision to His Highness the Gaekwar upon any of these points, it has not been for want of ability or zeal on the part of his advocate. If indeed my learned friend has introduced into this case sympathy for his client, which is not unnatural under the circumstances, and which has found expression continually in the course of his arguments, that sympathy which my learned friend has expressed and felt has not detracted in the slightest degree from the force of his argument. I have, I confess, been somewhat surprised to hear that my learned friend has dwelt so much upon a persecuted Prince—upon the circumstance of His Highness having been placed in what Sir Lewis Pelly very properly called honorable confinement, and upon the fact that the public property of the State, pending the decision of the Government, has been placed under what is popularly called in this part of the country attachment. Indeed, it would have been impossible for any other course to be pursued, and my learned friend must be satisfied that in subjecting His Highness to suspension from power, in so assuming the temporary administration of the State, and in providing for the protection of the State property, the Government of India would have failed in its duty if it had not adopted the course that it has adopted. It should be felt as no hardship by His Highness the Gaekwar that this course has been taken. I am sure that my learned friend will bear in mind that in his conduct of the case he has met with the assistance of the officers of the Government—an assistance which he has himself so handsomely acknowledged. The defence which has been presented to the Commission on behalf of His Highness is not merely contained in the argument of my learned friend, but in the statement put in by His Highness—a carefully prepared and well-weighed statement, which is before the Commission. That statement really amounts to nothing more than this—that it is, in elaborate phraseology, a plea of not guilty. It is a statement not vouched by an oath or solemn affirmation—it is a statement, as we must take it, I presume, made by His Highness upon his honor, and weight must accordingly be attached to a document presented under such circumstances. For my own part, I have no desire to cavil at the course that has been thus adopted. I had no desire to ask the Commission any of those questions which His Highness stated at the close of his statement he was willing to answer. There seems to me to be no necessity for harassing His Highness upon any plea that he has put in, or with any cross-examination whatever. My learned friend, following the general statements in that plea, has dissected, with the ability for which he is so remarkable, the evidence which has been offered in this matter, and

we find that the defence which he puts forward comes really to this—that instead of the circumstances which your tribunal has to investigate being a conspiracy on the part of the Gaekwar and his servants to procure the death by poison of the British Resident at this Court, this is really a conspiracy on the part of the police, who bring false accusations against His Highness. For that defence I was prepared, though I was not prepared to hear it put forward in the way in which my learned friend found himself, on instructions, justified in adopting. The case really, as presented by my learned friend, comes to this—that all the evidence literally as to the graver charges imputed against His Highness has been manufactured, notably by Akbar Ali, Abdul Ali, and Gujanund Vithul, the three detective officers employed under Mr. Souter; and, strange to say, my learned friend has not hesitated to aver that Mr. Souter was a party to the base and vile conspiracy so brought to pass. Now, before I go into the consideration of the case proper, allow me to say a word or two on the general question, that this has been a case made up by the police. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that Sir Lewis Pelly stated that among the matters that he was deputed to enquire into when he came to supersede Colonel Phayre was this very question of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Mr. Souter's services were applied for by Sir Lewis Pelly shortly after his arrival here, and Mr. Souter came to Baroda on the 9th December—just one month after the alleged attempt had taken place—and was then accompanied, or immediately followed, by the three police officers whose names I have mentioned. Of these three men it may be permitted to me to speak here one or two words. Akbar Ali is an officer of forty-four years' service. He joined the service in 1831. He has received in recognition of his services the honorable distinction of Khan Bahadoor—a distinction conferred by the Government of India, and a distinction not conferred lightly or without due consideration. During the whole forty-four years that he has been in the public service, there was not one event upon which my learned friend could cross-examine him. There is not one single instance in his career to which the research or the ingenuity of those who instruct my learned friend could point as attributing to him the slightest disgrace. He comes before the Commission as a man of unspotted character whose services have been recognised by the State, and nothing whatever discreditable to him is on record. And the junior Khan Bahadoor, Abdul Ali—he of course has been for a less period of time in the service of the State than his father; but he has also gained from the Government of India the honorable title of Khan Bahadoor; and when he was put in the witness-box for cross-examination, not a single question was asked of him. If there had been anything in his career upon which he could have been cross-examined, no doubt my learned friend would have questioned him as to the character which my learned friend has attributed to him. No such question was put to him, and we must therefore presume that he, like his father, has a character untarnished, notwithstanding the difficulty and delicacy of the services he has had to perform. And the third man, Gujanund Vithul, he also has been for a long time in the service of the State, and has earned the corresponding distinction given to Hindoos in the British service of Rao Sahib, Khan Bahadoor being a title conferred upon Mussulman officers. And the only point as to which my learned friend could cross-examine him was as to his previous character with regard to the phases of a case which was brought, in the first instance, in the District Court of Ahmedabad, and afterwards tried in the High Court of Bombay, and is what is popularly known as the Koth succession case. In regard to the first branch of it—I mean the first investigation before Mr. Coghlan—Gujanund was not concerned in it further than as a witness, and in the later branch he was not in it at all. My learned friend was instructed to read a passage from the judgment of the High Court, which in no way referred to the police. Those are the three men—old, zealous servants of the State—whom my learned friend has been instructed to describe to this Commission as utterly unscrupulous persons, and as persons engaged in the inception and prosecution of a vile conspiracy. I think the Commission will be of opinion that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge which my learned friend was instructed to make against them, and that in the proceedings in this matter they have done nothing which should cause them to lose the good character which they have so justly earned. My Lord, my learned friend has frequently in the course of his address to the Commission

said that he has been told this and that by various persons whom he has not named. I have no doubt that my learned friend has been told a great deal since he came to this country that he would not have repeated had he been better acquainted with this country and the people of this country, and with the particular individuals who are concerned in this case. There are no doubt here, as everywhere, a large number of people who have a bad opinion of the police, and that opinion I have generally found to be entertained by persons who have at one time or another been in the hands of the police in connection with a charge made against those persons. The criminal classes all over the world have a great objection to the police; and no doubt some of the information which has been conveyed to my learned friend may have been derived from people who have no reason to speak with pleasant recollections of the days when they had to pass through the hands of the police. But when my learned friend, not satisfied with ascribing to the three native officers whom I have mentioned an active part in the conspiracy which he has been instructed to suggest in this case, went on to say that Mr. Souter deliberately left the room at the time that Rowjee's belt was about to be examined, knowing that he left the examination of that belt in the hands of an utterly unscrupulous person, notwithstanding the expectation that something would come of that enquiry—which something did come, as my learned friend said—and that Mr. Souter was called in afterwards as a comparatively respectable witness to testify to something having been found in the belt, I think my learned friend was misled by those who gave him the information to misjudge not only the audience of this court and all who heard him, but to misjudge also the Commission themselves. Mr. Souter is a man well-known throughout this side of India. He has been an officer in the service of the Government for many years, and his services have been recognised by Government by conferring upon him the Star of India. My Lord, he wears, though in a lesser rank, the same decoration that is so worthily worn by three of the members of your Commission; and even if it were not the case that Mr. Souter is personally known to the members of the Commission, surely the fact that he is an English gentleman ought to have preserved him from the imputation which my learned friend was instructed to cast upon him. But Mr. Souter has a reputation as dear to him as mine is to me, and as my learned friend's is to him; and I have no doubt that if my learned friend knew Mr. Souter better, he would find him to be a gentleman of honor and of honor as untarnished as Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne's himself, and it does not recommend the case put forward by the defence to have it suggested here in open court that a gentleman of Mr. Souter's position and character—I will not say a puppet in the hands of Government, but one of their servants now engaged in a vile conspiracy for the purpose of ruining His Highness the Gaekwar. Had Mr. Souter's character been capable of being attacked, there is no doubt that it would have been attacked in the course of his cross-examination, but it was not so attacked, and it was with a feeling of great pain that I heard my learned friend attack it yesterday. The character then of the police officers specially deputed by Government to enquire into this case—for it will be remembered that these three native officers were men whom Mr. Souter well knew—one of them, the Rao Sahib, had served under him many years ago in the mofussil, and the other two are at the head of the detective branch of the police force of Bombay—the character of these men ought to have saved them from the imputation cast upon them. Another consideration also which I think, if fully and fairly weighed, would have saved it is this—what interest could three or four police officers of the Bombay police have in accusing the Gaekwar? My learned friend has not come down here to say that it was a part of the policy of the Government of India to drive His Highness Mulhar Rao from the guddee and to get rid of him from Baroda. If those who instructed could have ventured to suggest that such was the policy of the Government of India, there might have been found in that an explanation of a desire on the part of the Bombay police to carry out the behests of the Supreme Government. But no such suggestion is or can be made, and I doubt

if the suggestion that my learned friend threw out, and which he deemed well worthy the attention of the Commission, is a good one—one which is warranted by the circumstances of the case. Surely, if it were necessary to find some culprit to whom the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre could have been traced, it would have been much easier to have fixed upon Damodhur Punt, as my learned friend appears to have done, as the person by whom the plot was initiated and by whose instrumentality it was carried out. But those who instructed my learned friend must have felt that the accusation was justly and truly made. I think, therefore, I may ask the Commission to dismiss from their minds, so far as the character of the police evidence, and so far as the probabilities of the case are concerned, the wild theory of my learned friend that this is a case which has been got up by the officers of Government. Had it been got up by the police, after the compliments which my learned friend has paid to the ingenuity of that body of men, after the enormous praise which he paid to them of supposing that they could have invented and carried out a conspiracy of this kind—surely, we might have expected that the evidence would have hung together more completely than it has done; that if tutored at all, the witnesses would have been so tutored as to agree exactly in the statements they had to make; that there would have been none of those discrepancies in the evidence to which my learned friend has also adverted, and certainly none of those hitches in regard to documents which my learned friend has endeavoured to make out—we might in fact have expected a perfect case had the ingenuity of the police, and the ingenuity of the police alone, been expended upon it. But, my Lord, I think it must be perfectly clear, from the history of the investigation of this case at Baroda, that the police have done nothing more than their simple duty in endeavouring to trace out, from slight indications at first to more important indications, the authors of the attempt made to poison Colonel Phayre. I think if the Commission refer to the dates to trace the sequence of the evidence from the time that the cart-driver took the ayah to the Palace up to the time that Damodhur Punt supplemented all the evidence previously recorded,—I think this Commission will be able to come to no conclusion but that what the police has been doing has been to record carefully from day to day what has been done with regard to the progress of the discovery of this attempted crime. But not only in the sequence in which the witnesses were examined and brought one by one before the police charged with this enquiry, but in the circumstances under which this enquiry was conducted, will the Commission, I think, find irrefragable proof that my learned friend's theory cannot be supported. We have been informed that there is another kind of torture beside that of the thumb-rack and the screw, and that torture has been applied in this case by the police. It is strange, if this was so, that one of the rooms at the Residency should have been selected as the scene of these operations of the Police. I apprehend it would never enter into the minds of those who have instructed my learned friend to suggest that Sir Lewis Pelly was a party to this conspiracy, and yet, unless it is intended to be so suggested, it is difficult to know why it was so much insisted upon by my learned friend, when this torture was committed in the very dining-room which forms an ante-room between the reception room of the Residency and the office, and between which there must have been the freest access. But having regard to these circumstances, I do not think the theory put forward by my learned friend will be accepted by this Commission; and if that is so, I fail to see what answer there can be to the charges which have been brought against His Highness. Before I leave this part of the case, I may refer to one other point. Sir Lewis Pelly stated that he was on the point of going to Bombay for the Christmas holidays, and he asked Mr. Souter to accompany him, and this was before Rowjee's statement was given. This shows that they did not know of that statement, and it may be that if they had left for Bombay Rowjee's statement might never have come to light. I think this circumstance should show that there could have been no desire to make a police case of it. That statement was made only in the most natural

way, and it was in consequence of that statement that the proposed visit to Bombay was deferred. My Lord, another point which I may mention, as it was very much dwelt upon by my learned friend in the opening of his speech, was this: that the material witnesses who were called in this case to prove the guilt of His Highness were accomplices, and my learned friend asked that upon that ground their evidence, if not rejected by you, should be utterly discredited. Of course, every one familiar in the slightest degree with the proceedings of courts of justice in this country, and every man of common sense, must know that there is a grave degree of suspicion always attaching to the evidence of accomplices, but I am not aware that I introduced these material witnesses to the attention of the Commission otherwise than as coming here with the disadvantage that their evidence ought to be regarded with a certain amount of care. I am not aware, at the same time, that there is any law existing in India or England which renders the evidence of an accomplice inadmissible. In India it is customary for judges to tell juries in their summing up, in cases in which the evidence of accomplices has been taken, that it is not safe for them to act upon the evidence of accomplices unless that evidence is corroborated in some circumstance that affects the identity of the persons accused; but at the same time it is by no means necessary for judges to offer that advice. As your Lordship is probably aware, there is a rule stating that it is no misdirection on the part of a judge trying the case to omit to give that caution to juries. By the Evidence Act it is stated that an accomplice shall be a competent witness against the accused person, and a conclusion is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. That is a point in Indian law which is, I am sure, familiar to at least three of the gentlemen sitting on this Commission, but I have deemed it desirable to mention it, because I thought the impression might be conveyed to the public from the address of my learned friend that unless an accomplice is corroborated it is impossible to find an accused person guilty against whom he has given his evidence. I think, however, I shall satisfy this Commission that in this case there is no particular necessity for bearing upon this rule of Indian law, because the corroboration exists in vast quantities upon the very points which English lawyers have held such corroboration ought to be directed. The identity of the Maharaja is a fact beyond all possibility of doubt. Perhaps, also, I may be permitted to advert to another of the points dwelt upon by my learned friend in the early part of his address, and which is a point of much importance, namely, to the conduct of His Highness the Gaekwar after he was informed that his name had been mentioned in connection with this attempt to murder Colonel Phayre. The Commission will remember that after the evidence of Rowjee was taken, and before the statement of Nursoo had been made, His Highness paid one of his ceremonial visits to Sir Lewis Pelly. On that occasion Sir Lewis Pelly requested Mr. Souter to communicate to His Highness the purport of the evidence given by Rowjee, and the Gaekwar, being advised thereto by Sir Lewis Pelly, stated he would willingly give every assistance in his power towards the detection of the criminals. My learned friend has said that from that time forward His Highness did so, and that by his demeanour and his readiness in giving up Salim and Yeshwuntrao he was proved to be an innocent man. But I am not disposed to attach much importance to the surrender of Yeshwuntrao and Salim. I do not see how their surrender could have been refused. Moreover, whether it was an act of the Gaekwar personally to surrender these prisoners, is not apparent. An application for their surrender was made to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and the communications on the subject, in which the Gaekwar may have concurred, were through Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. No doubt Mr. Dadabhoy would at once have advised the surrender of the man, and I have no doubt also it would occur to His Highness that the surrender of the two men was a thing which it would be, not only wise not to do, but which could not be helped. If His Highness had disregarded the advice of his Minister, and refused to surrender the prisoners, what would have been the consequence?

He would have placed himself in open hostility with the British Government, and he would either have had to yield or fight. So, my Lord, there cannot be the slightest doubt that there was nothing extraordinary in His Highness' conduct in the matter of sending the men, and I do not see that any powerful argument can be put forward in favor of His Highness because he did not refuse to give up the men. Moreover, as to the rest of the conduct of His Highness from the time he was informed through Sir Lewis Pelly that he was said to be implicated in the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre until the time he was suspended from power by the orders of the Government of India, I fail to see what there was in the demeanour of His Highness from which a conclusion can be drawn either one way or another. No doubt it might have been possible for His Highness to raise the standard of revolt, but that would practically have been an admission of his guilt. I think that the course he adopted was a course that would have suggested itself to any man, namely, to stand by and abide the consequences of his own act. He could not have taken any active measures which might not have amounted to proof positive of his guilt. He therefore remained passive, and if we read his conduct by the light of Damodhur Punt's evidence, we can understand why he did remain passive. Not only did he know beforehand that an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was to be made, but on the morning of the 9th November before he saw Colonel Phayre he knew that the attempt had been made and failed. He had followed day by day the progress of the enquiry which was instituted by Colonel Phayre, and he was kept informed of the progress of that enquiry. Damodhur Punt has described to us the alternations of fear and hope that filled the breast of His Highness. He has told us how he praised the sagacity of Rowjee, and rejoiced over that witness' liberation; he has told us how again when the Bombay police came to Baroda he enjoyed a moment of elation because Yeshwuntrao and Salim had been permitted to return to the Haveli from the Residency, whither they had been sent; and again how he did not permit Salim and Yeshwuntrao to be sent back in the evening to the Residency without having previously cautioned them to say nothing. That the confidence reposed on these men was not misplaced and was justified is proved by the fact that they have said nothing, notwithstanding that my learned friend on behalf of the defence has given them up as scapegoats. My learned friend says they have said nothing, though in the care of the police, and we may accept that as true, but I say that there is nothing to show, nor can you find any proof, that this is a police case, nor can you find anything to exonerate His Highness from the charges imputed to him. These charges may be conveniently referred to, because they group themselves into two heads—in regard to one of which my learned friend has not made much contention. He has expressed himself unable to understand the meaning of the charges, and he has not set himself to disprove them. The first is, "That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar did, by his agents and in person, hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency:" the second, "That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given." The third and fourth charges relate to the attempt to poison, and, as you will see, the other charges relate merely to the bribing of servants at the Residency by the Gaekwar or his agents for the purpose of obtaining information which it was not proper he should obtain. Let me read to you what His Highness the Gaekwar himself says upon this matter: "I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident or report to me what was going on at the Residency, nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for the same purpose." He does not say "he has never personally or by my agents," as he has said in the previous paragraphs. He limits his denial to his own personal acts. He proceeds: "I say nothing as to the presents that may perhaps have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions, such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both

at the Residency or at my own Palace may have been mutually communicated; but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose, nor am I personally cognisant of any payments for the same having been made; nor did I authorise any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me." This, I think, contains a very material admission. It simply comes to this—that the Maharaja denies that he personally had any communication with the Residency servants for improper purposes, but that money was given to Residency servants which, I think, may be considered as bribes. He also tacitly admits that such communications may have been made by his agents with these Residency servants, and that such payments were made by his agents to these servants for the purposes mentioned in the charges. My Lord, it is not for me to discuss whether or not there is any difference between the information which Colonel Phayre received and the information the Gaekwar received. It appears to me that there is a wide difference between a British Resident at a Native Court receiving voluntary information from persons who go to visit him and a Native Sovereign lending himself to bribing the servants at the Residency in order that they might convey information to him of what was going on there. I think that the difference need only be stated to be appreciated. But that the Maharaja did establish communications with the Residency servants for improper purposes, and did pay those servants for the communications they give him, is, I think, established beyond all doubt, not only by the admissions in his own plea to the Viceroy, but by the evidence given in this case. I don't think it will strike the Commission as improbable that persons in the position of the Residency servants should have been introduced into the presence of His Highness the Gaekwar. I don't think the Commission will be of opinion that there is anything in itself improbable in that which the Residency servants have told. I am tolerably sure that the Members of this Commission who have visited His Highness' Palace, the old Haveli in the city, will be satisfied that the accounts these servants have given of the way they were introduced into the Palace by a door abutting on the Nuzzer Bagh, and then going up a series of stairs to the room where the Maharaja sat, and who remember that the room had mirrors in it and that there was a bench on which His Highness used to sit,—I cannot think that the Members of this Commission will be of opinion that the story, so far as relates to the Maharaja's room, is an invention. It is not suggested by my learned friend that these servants have been taken to the Haveli since they made their statements to the police. On the contrary, that they have not been taken to the Haveli since they made their statements appears clear from the evidence recorded. That the rooms at the top of the house at that particular corner of the Palace were the rooms occupied by the Maharaja is admitted by Damodhur Punt; that the Maharaja would be likely to be found there results as a natural consequence from the fact that these were the rooms which he usually occupied. Although my learned friend has given up Yeshwuntrao and Salim, it is positively certain that these were two of His Highness' attendants, and were most frequently in the habit of accompanying him on his ceremonial visits to the Residency, and therefore these would be the men who would be most useful to him in his communication with the Residency servants. My learned friend admits that he is not in a position to quarrel with the account given by the gharry-drivers who accompanied the ayah when she went to the Haveli. It was from the statement of one of these gharry-drivers that a clue to this whole story was obtained. It cannot be doubted that the ayah went to the Haveli upon the occasions she has deposed to, and although my learned friend has suggested that she may have gone to see some of the servants of the Palace, I think that that is a suggestion based rather on my learned friend's idea of what would be a likely state of circumstances in a European Court than from what we know are matters of frequent, nay, almost daily, occurrence in the Native Courts of India. The servants in a Native Court stand on an entirely different footing from those in a European Court, and as Damodhur Punt himself has said, he did not live

in the Palace. There was nothing to show that there was any friendship existing between the ayah and any of the Palace servants except Salim and Yeshwuntrao, and as these she had constant opportunities of seeing at the Residency, there could be no occasion for her going to the Palace for the purpose of seeing them. Moreover, unless it were to see some one of greater importance than the servants at the Palace, is it likely that the servants at the Residency would have made the journey from the Residency to the city at the dead of night? You will remember that even Rowjee said that he felt so much alarmed at going into the town at night, that he induced people—at one time Jugga, and at another time Kabhai—to accompany him there. My learned friend does not suggest that the Maharaja was personated on the occasions when at these late hours the Residency servants visited the Palace. Such a suggestion it would have been impossible to make. There could be no mistake about His Highness with any one who had seen him. His appearance is sufficiently remarkable to render him recognisable by any one who has seen him even once, while those Residency servants having an opportunity of seeing him often could make no mistake about his identity. The suggestion therefore that any one could have personated the Maharaja upon these occasions would have been but a wild suggestion. I take it that it must be held to be established beyond all question that the ayah did on these three occasions go to the Palace in the city for the purpose of having a personal interview with the Maharaja. No doubt the evidence as to the personal interview rests upon the statement of the ayah and of those who accompanied her on those occasions into His Highness' presence—Faizoo on one occasion, and Kurrim on another. But there is important corroboration of their story upon these points to be found in the letters of the ayah, which were admittedly genuine. These were discovered in the house of the ayah, and passed between her and her husband at the time when one was at Mahableshwar and the other was in Bombay or Baroda. This is a branch of the case to which I don't think my learned friend will extend his argument that the whole of this is a fabrication by the police—not even the ingenuity of a policeman could account for the presence of post-marks upon some of these letters which were exhibited. Exhibits A, B, C and D show beyond a doubt that the ayah was in communication with Yeshwuntrao and Salim in regard to the matters affecting the Maharaja that passed at the Residency; and that she was even in direct communication with the Maharaja himself has been proved by the evidence of Syed Abdool. The letter which was written to the Maharaja does not appear to have been forwarded, because the husband of the ayah found no opportunity of delivering it to the person for whom it was intended. But it shows, does it not, that this ayah was in communication with His Highness upon matters of political importance? She mentions—and this is just one of the things that might be expected in the case—that her master and mistress had been dining at Government House, and she affects to give an account of conversations that took place there, and no doubt these were the kind of communications that the Maharaja would be desirous of receiving. That that letter was transmitted appears not only from the evidence of Syed Abdool, but also in the reference made in that letter D: "I do not know whether or not you have delivered the note (*chitti*) enclosed in my last letter to the person for whom it was intended. That person was, the ayah says in her evidence, His Highness the Gaekwar. I take it therefore as established upon the evidence, and established clearly, that these communications did exist between the Residency servants and His Highness; that these communications were held in secret, and for improper purposes. I do not suppose it could be contended that it would be a proper thing for a Prince to set household servants to repeat to him anything that passed at a British Resident's house; and when it is remembered that these communications were established about the time that General Meade's Commission was assembled at Baroda, and continued during the time that that Commission sat, and were continued afterwards, I apprehend

there can be no doubt in the minds of this Commission that what the Maharaja desired was to pick up from what might fall at the Resident's table or from the mouth of some of the Members of the Commission some private information that might be useful to him in shaping his course in reference to that investigation. Then, let us look at the nature of these communications. One of these news-letters is in evidence, and another is referred to in a statement by Wasuntrao Bhow—not a willing witness against his master, and a man who had been director of the State banks or shroffs' shops which had been established here and elsewhere by the Gaekwar, and a man who jumped at the suggestion put to him by my learned friend, Mr. Branson, that he was kept in jail for merely reading these letters, although the fact is that he is kept in custody by Sir Lewis Pelly upon charges of a serious nature. This man says that he was once called upon to read one of those letters that Damodhur Punt has told us about. Damodhur Punt tells us that these letters were passing day after day between the Residency and the Haveli, and that as soon as they were received they were destroyed. These payments were not merely for the repeating of conversations that might take place at the Residency table, but they extended to other matters; for we have it on the evidence of Damodhur Punt that Rowjee, at Nowsaree, brought an important document to the Maharaja—no less a document than a petition addressed by Jumnabaee, the widow of Khunderao Maharaja, to the Government of Bombay—and that document was copied by Damodhur Punt by the orders of the Gaekwar, and then restored to Rowjee, who took it back again to the house of his master. Can it be said, my Lord, that these communications were for the mere reporting of idle gossip? Can it be said that these punkawallas, havildars, and other servants, the inferiority of whose position protected them from suspicion, were engaged by the Maharaja for the mere purpose of gathering idle chatter? In the short experience that I have had in this country, it strikes me as not at all unnatural that His Highness should endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the ladies of the Residency on his behalf, and for that purpose should seek to get the ayah to communicate with those ladies. This may appear unnatural to the Commission, but I don't think it will. Nor does it appear unnatural that His Highness should wish to enlist on his side Pedro, who had been a long time with the Resident, and from his position as waiter at the Resident's table would be perfectly cognizant of what was going on and able to repeat it to the Maharaja. It does occur to me also that the very men whom he would be anxious to get over to his side would be the headmen of the Resident's office establishment—the jemadars and havildars—men who could have access to the private office at all hours of the day; men who would be left in charge of that office during their master's absence, and might select any papers they might fancy would be of use to their employers. If you consider as to the sums paid to these men for the services they rendered, can you say that these sums are not bribes? My learned friend says that five hundred rupees is a small sum. In some points of view it is a small sum; it might be a small sum to the Maharaja, but it is a large sum to pay to men whose monthly pay is about ten or fourteen rupees—it is more than four years' pay to them. The payment of that sum to the witness Rowjee has not been disputed. He got it from Yeshwuntrao, through his clerk, who proved the payment in the witness-box, and that clerk, I may say, was not cross-examined by my learned friend; so that that payment must be taken to be proved beyond a doubt. Let me ask what inducement could there be for Yeshwuntrao to pay this sum of money? My learned friend says that Yeshwuntrao is an inferior creature, and might be in the service of Damodhur Punt. Then what inducement was there for Damodhur Punt to get this information for which so much money was paid? My learned friend's theory only goes so far as to say that it might have been worth while for Damodhur Punt to poison Colonel Phayre, but not to get information. My learned friend can only say so far that it might have been worth Damodhur Punt's while to poison Colonel Phayre, but he cannot go so far as to say that

he had any interest in obtaining information. Yet these five hundred rupees were given, and, as my learned friend says, long before, and not after, the poisoning was attempted. We have it in evidence that Yeshwuntrao was a confidential servant of the Gaekwar, and knew the Residency servants. Does it not seem beyond all possibility of doubt that that payment was not made by Damodhur Punt, but by the Gaekwar himself, through the hands of Yeshwuntrao? But, my Lord, that payment was not the only payment which Rowjee received for giving this information. He divided eight hundred rupees with Nursoo immediately after their return from Nowsaree, and immediately after Jumnabaee's petition to the Government of Bombay had been given to the Maharaja. You have here two large payments to these men in less than six months. I say that these payments were small as compared with the Maharaja's revenues, but they were enormous indeed compared with the regular salary of the persons employed. Then there is Pedro. Pedro is a witness upon whom my learned friend relied very much. Pedro admits a payment of sixty babashai rupees made to him when he was about to go to Goa, but it does not appear why that money should be given. Is it not likely that it should have been given for some services rendered? Then we have Shaik Kurrim, the chobdar, whom we find admitting the receipt of a hundred rupees at the same time that a hundred rupees were paid to the ayah. Again, we have another payment of fifty rupees to the ayah. Now, on referring to the entries put in by Damodhur Punt, you will find that payments corresponding, or nearly so, in amount to those bribes were made through the Khangee Department at the very time that the servants say that they received those bribes. [The Advocate-General here refers to Exhibit E.] This Exhibit shows that on the 19th of June 1874 six hundred rupees were paid to Yeshwuntrao, and were received by the hand of Salim. That would be about the time on which five hundred rupees were paid by Yeshwuntrao by the hands of his servant, Dhulput, to Rowjee, and as for the balance it would be consistent with what one would expect to find in a case of this kind, that some money should remain in the hands of Yeshwuntrao: so the Maharaja pays six hundred rupees, and Rowjee receives five hundred rupees. Then again as to the eight hundred rupees paid to Nursoo Jemadar, and which he divided with Rowjee after their return from Nowsaree, your Lordship will find that A 1 is a second payment made out of the treasury to the extent of one thousand rupees on the 8th of June 1874, and that would be very shortly after the return of His Highness the Gaekwar and of the Resident from Nowsaree. Your Lordship will remember that that took place some time in the end of May. Again, M 1 is a payment of two hundred rupees on the 15th of May 1874, which corresponds very nearly to the payment of the two hundred rupees to Kurrim and the ayah; and in following up these documents further, I think I may state that we find shown on the records of the Khangee Department payments out of that Department to Salim or Yeshwuntrao nearly corresponding to the sums of money received by the Residency servants at or about the time that the servants profess to have received those payments. Now, my Lord, I do not think it can be reasonably suggested that all these payments were made by Damodhur Punt to serve his own purposes. I do not think it can be suggested with any show of reason that Yeshwuntrao and Salim were merely agents of Damodhur Punt in this matter. No doubt the money was passed out of the treasury by Damodhur Punt, but the disbursements were made, I apprehend it is clear beyond a doubt, by the direction of the Maharaja. Of course there could be no reason for Damodhur Punt wishing to obtain information, and paying for it in this way, for himself; but there was a strong reason why he should wish to do so in the service of his master. That Rowjee had money is tolerably clear, because it was one of the matters that first directed the attention of the police to him. They had found out he had been making large purchases of jewellery in the bazaar at the time these monies were paid. Exhibit Y is the list of ornaments put in, and you will remember at what time these ornaments were made. The first set of ornaments was made in October,

February, and March (golden bracelets and rings, and so forth); and in the month of June, when the payment of eight hundred rupees was made, and divided between Nursoo and Rowjee, a silver anklet was purchased of the weight of over seventy rupees, and subsequently to that, and apparently about the same time, a necklace of gold venetians appears to have been bought. I think there can be no doubt that the money was supplied to Rowjee by the Maharaja the Gaekwar's directions out of the Gaekwar's treasury for the purpose of obtaining information of the character to which the witness has deposed. Couple that fact with the statement you find in His Highness' plea to the Viceroy, wherein he says that he never *personally* had had communications with the Residency servants—he does not deny that they made these communications through his agents—and I think the Commission will have no doubt whatever that the first two charges against His Highness are satisfactorily established. My Lord, my learned friend has suggested that an oriental Prince is likely to be surrounded by evil counsellors, and to have things attributed to him for which he cannot justly be held responsible. There can be no doubt that His Highness the Gaekwar was to some extent so surrounded by evil counsellors. I am not here to defend the character of Damodhur Punt. Nothing that my learned friend might say about that man would excite my indignation. He is not a man whom I would put forward as one whose uncorroborated evidence should be worthy of your great consideration. There is no doubt, from what he has admitted he has done, that he is a very bad man; but when we find that a man of that character is retained by His Highness the Gaekwar as his private secretary, as his most intimate confidant, as his most trusted servant, and when we find him, even after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made and bruited abroad and under investigation, introducing that man to Sir Lewis Pelly at the Residency as his private secretary,—I must say that I do not think His Highness can come before this tribunal with any serious expectation of being held entirely irresponsible for anything that that person might do or say on his behalf. My learned friend has referred to Yeshwuntrao and Salim as likely to obey the behests of Damodhur Punt, but they would, my Lord, be more likely to obey the behests of the Maharaja than that of the Maharaja's private secretary. Therefore, if you find a series of witnesses coming forward here, and if you find one of these servants testifying that he issued orders by the directions of his master the Maharaja, though we may look upon that man with suspicion, and though we may desire not to believe him, yet nevertheless, looking at the probabilities, I apprehend it is difficult not to give him credence for telling a certain amount of what was true, especially as to his merely obeying his master in the matters to which he refers. My learned friend has admitted that Damodhur Punt, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim are the three persons likely to take part in any such attempt as is alluded to here in the Viceroy's notification in the third and fourth charges against His Highness. I think that is going a great way. These charges are, "that his purposes in holding such communications and giving such bribes were to use the said servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre, or to remove him by means of poison; that, in fact, an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulharrao Gaekwar." We have therefore this—that in regard to this most serious charge, my learned friend admits if that His Highness was so concerned, he could scarcely have found three better instruments than his private secretary and his two confidential attendants. Now, my Lord, before I go into the investigation of the evidence which connects the Gaekwar with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, let me briefly refer to one or two matters on which my learned friend has also dwelt at considerable length. I think my learned friend suggested rather than argued that this Commission could come to no other conclusion than this attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was not in point of fact made by some one on the 9th of November when he asked if the Commission were satisfied that such an attempt had been made. I don't think

that he himself could dispute that such an attempt was made by some one or another. Nor do I think that my learned friend could have seriously contended that that attempt was not made by arsenic and diamond dust. A good deal was said by my learned friend upon the color of the sediment which Colonel Phayre noticed in the glass, and which was also shown to Dr. Seward; but I think that the Commission, looking carefully to the evidence upon that point, can only come to this conclusion, that, although a good deal was said upon this branch of the case, there really is not much in it. Colonel Phayre no doubt describes the sediment that he noticed as being dark, and undoubtedly to him it may have appeared to be such. Some of it was at the bottom of the glass, and the rest was trickling down the side of it. That glass had previously been filled with a preparation of pummelo juice, which is of a reddish or pinkish color. Colonel Phayre at the time he noticed the sediment at the bottom of the glass was under the influence of poison, if poison was there at all; and one of the effects produced upon him by the poison he imbibed was, as you will remember he stated himself, that his head was dizzy and swimming round. I will give your Lordship the exact words, because they are of considerable importance: "I felt a sort of dizziness in my head, and as if my head were going round slightly." It may be that Colonel Phayre, seeing the light through the colored fluid, would be very likely to attribute to the sediment a darker color than the more practised eye and less excited observation of Dr. Seward would attribute to it. Again, the liquid in which the sediment was contained was dark or darkish, and even a white powder put into a dark liquid would probably look dark until separated from the fluid; and supposing the liquid to have been dark, it may be quite natural that Colonel Phayre should see that dark which Dr. Seward, after separating it from the liquid, would consider to be a tawny or fawn color. My learned friend has made a suggestion which is a perfectly fair one, and which I accept as a possible explanation of this affair. He says that some people have not that sharp perception of colors which others have, and it may be quite possible that Colonel Phayre has not that perception of color which Dr. Seward has. Another thing is, that if Colonel Phayre held the tumbler against a dark table or something dark, the darkness might appear to be communicated in some degree to the contents of the glass. But whatever the impression produced upon Colonel Phayre's eyes may have been under the circumstances I have detailed, I apprehend there can be no doubt as to the impression produced upon Dr. Seward. He had not imbibed poison. He came over at once to the Residency on being called, and he could calmly examine the contents of the glass. He says he held the glass against the light and then detected this fawn-colored powder, which may have been what would naturally follow a calm investigation. Rowjee described the powder he received as of a dark color. We all know how natives in this country in speaking of color do not express the gradations that Europeans are accustomed to. Anything in the slightest degree dark would be *kala* to a native. While Rowjee used this word *kala*, he qualified it by pointing to a sun-topee upon the table and said it was like that. The topee pointed out was of a bluish grey color. Rowjee qualified that again by saying that, although it was like the hat, it was perhaps of a still lighter hue.

Serjeant Ballantine—Oh, no. He said it was darker.

The Advocate-General (after referring to the notes)—My learned friend is right. I remember that some emery powder was shown to Rowjee by Mr. Jardine. But at all events the darkness he meant was only a little darker than the hat he pointed out. As to Dr. Seward's evidence upon the point, I think there can be no doubt whatever about its correctness. He examined the powder with the care of a man of science who would afterwards have to experimentalise upon it, and if the glass were found by him to contain any deleterious matter, its presence there would of course be a subject

of close examination. In fact, I think Dr. Seward's evidence should be accepted as perfectly conclusive. That that sediment was found to contain the two ingredients—arsenic and diamond dust—I apprehend there can be no doubt. Dr. Seward by his own experiments detected arsenic by means of the reduction test and the diamond dust by means of microscopic investigation. The reduction test, though one of the simplest tests, is at the same time one of the surest tests for the discovery of arsenic; and though the metallic ring he saw was not reduced into crystals of arsenic, there can be no doubt whatever that that metallic ring by itself established, unless disproved, an almost conclusive proof of the presence of arsenic in the substance from which that ring had been evolved. Dr. Gray subjected the sediment sent to him to the most rigorous investigation. He was not satisfied with the reduction test, although on applying it he found precisely the same sort of metallic ring that had been found by Dr. Seward; but he adopted a number of other tests, which I shall not weary you by describing. But having by these tests reduced the sediment to various chemical substances, he from these substances evolved the pure arsenic again. There can be no doubt as to that.

The President (referring to his notes) said he was not sure whether Dr. Gray said he had done that.

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord; you will find it at page 68 of the short-hand writer's notes. Dr. Gray was asked whether he had extracted the arsenic bodily from parts of the powder, though not by the reduction process, and he replied that he had done so by the test called the sublimation test. In regard to Dr. Seward, I may mention that although he did not reduce the metallic ring into the form of arsenic, yet by another test he discovered octahedral crystals, which is one of the surest indications of the presence of arsenic. [Page 55 of the short-hand writer's notes referred to.] There can be no doubt whatever therefore regarding this scientific evidence, which has not been contradicted in any way, that in the sediment extracted by Dr. Seward on the morning of the 9th from the contents of Colonel Phayre's tumbler arsenic was extracted to the extent of about a grain, though Dr. Seward's appliances did not enable him to determine the exact amount. If these tests were not conclusive, there is also the other circumstance which Dr. Seward noticed—namely, the powdery film that was created by gently shaking the fluid in the bottom of the tumbler. This film was noticed before the addition of any water to Dr. Seward's glass, and it is regarded as a very sure sign of the presence of arsenic. Upon the medical testimony recorded here, I do not think the Commission can come to any other conclusion than that arsenic had been introduced into Colonel Phayre's glass in very considerable quantities. I hardly think that my learned friend would ask your Lordship to hold that in the water poured into the sediment by Dr. Seward the arsenic was contained. Govind, a witness called here, said that on that morning he had filled the *koojah* from which Dr. Seward took the water from a *mutka* which was kept for the general use of the house. Although my learned friend asked several questions upon this subject, I do not think the Commission will conclude that in that tumbler there was not arsenic or some deleterious substance on the morning of the 9th. There is no question whatever that Dr. Seward took every precaution he could in sending the packet to Bombay, and that the examinations conducted by Dr. Gray and himself corroborated each other. Though diamond dust does not offer the same ready means of detection as arsenic, yet there are some processes by which a clear conclusion may be arrived at to show its presence. First of all, there are the particles themselves, which, Dr. Seward has told us, are distinguished by their lustrousness and their hardness, and here they are known by the way they withstood the severest test under the spirit-lamp and several powerful chemical agents. Notwithstanding their exiguity, he was able, by rubbing one small piece of glass with another, one of which had a small portion of the diamond upon it, to produce a scratch upon the glass. Dr. Seward said that besides diamonds he knows only one other substance that will scratch glass in this way—namely, collodion. My

learned friend was referred to Dr. Gray for information on the subject of collodion, but in the cross-examination of Dr. Gray not a single question was asked about it. The microscopic test which was offered to the Commission is still available, but I think that the statements of Dr. Seward and Dr. Gray, both men of science and perfectly independent, will be accepted as conclusive evidence upon the point. Without having had any communication with each other, both of these gentlemen came to the conclusion that the other substance found in the sediment besides arsenic was diamond dust. Dr. Gray's attention to it was not called until he himself had written to enquire whether or not the substance was diamond dust. This conclusion occurred to him independently of any information from Baroda. Colonel Phayre's communication from Baroda, in which he mentioned the probable presence of diamond dust, crossed Dr. Gray's letter of enquiry on the way here; so that, as I have said, it was his independent observations that led him to conclude that he had diamond dust before him. [Dr. Gray's letter, Exhibit U, referred to.] I think that the further investigations of Dr. Gray support most conclusively the result of his examination of the sediment sent to him by Dr. Seward from Baroda. You will remember that Dr. Gray, being puzzled in his mind, writes to Colonel Phayre and reminds him that he had said he threw some of the contents of the tumbler out upon the chunam verandah outside of his office. Colonel Phayre proceeds there at once, and in his presence traces are found of the marks of the sherbet which he had thrown out of the window on the morning of the 9th. He scrapes up a portion of the chunam, puts it into a paper, seals it, and sends it to Dr. Gray, by whom the same substances as before were discovered. Unless it is contended that Dr. Gray deliberately put diamond dust and arsenic into the scrapings sent to him from Baroda, it must be admitted that they formed part of the contents of the tumbler. In fact, I have no doubt whatever that diamond dust and arsenic were introduced into Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the morning of the 9th November. [Refers to Exhibit I.] That is a letter to which I have referred in the course of my remarks.

Nineteenth day, Wednesday, March 17.

The Advocate-General resumed his address as follows:—My Lord, in the observations which I addressed to the Commission yesterday, I endeavoured to show, and I think I did establish, that the first two charges contained in the Notification of His Excellency the Viceroy had been made out—namely, that the Gaekwar had communicated for improper purposes with certain of the Residency servants, and had given them bribes through his confidential attendants Yeshwuntrao and Salim. My learned friend has already admitted that Damodhur Punt, Yeshwuntrao and Salim were persons proper to be entrusted with such a crime as is here charged under the third and fourth heads of charge; and I have shown, I think, that on the 9th of November, in point of fact, an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made; that deleterious ingredients were placed in his tumbler of sherbet. One of these has been proved to be arsenic, which is certainly a poison, and the other is diamond dust, which, my learned friend was fain to admit, is by some persons, or a certain class of persons out here, believed to be a poison. I may in connection with this, I think, usefully refer to one point in the case which has always appeared to me to be rather a small point, but on which my learned friend having dealt, I must deal with as briefly as may be—and it is this. It appears to me very clearly on the evidence that no other deleterious ingredients than arsenic and diamond dust were introduced into Colonel Phayre's sherbet. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that the suggestion was thrown out as having been conveyed in an intimation to Colonel Phayre by Bhow Pooniker, who had himself received it from one Bulwuntrao, that another ingredient, namely copper, had been introduced along with the diamond dust and arsenic. But the scientific

investigation of the sediment discovered in the tumbler has shown conclusively that no trace of copper could be found in it by analysis. My learned friend dwelt upon the fact that among the symptoms described by Colonel Phayre as proceeding from the administration of poison to him, was the experiencing of a metallic taste in the mouth. My learned friend also established, by the evidence of Dr Gray, that if copper, or a preparation of copper, is taken into the mouth, the taste is experienced at once. Colonel Phayre's evidence is perfectly clear that the metallic taste did not at once present itself. It was not until some twenty minutes or half an hour after he had taken the sherbet that he among other symptoms perceived the metallic taste in his mouth. Had there been copper or a preparation of copper, Dr. Gray's evidence shows that Colonel Phayre would at once have experienced a metallic taste, but it is very clear that he did not experience this immediately, and it was not until about half an hour afterwards that he had a feeling of nausea and the other symptoms that he described. The evidence upon that point is very clearly given by Colonel Phayre at pages 48 and 59 of the short-hand writer's notes. At page 48, my learned friend asks Colonel Phayre—"You said previously, didn't you, that there was a coppery taste in the liquid that you had?" And Colonel Phayre replies—"No, I said to Dr. Seward that there was a copper taste in my mouth after drinking it." And again he says—"I did not taste it in the liquid, but in my mouth afterwards." It is perfectly clear from this that there was not such a metallic taste produced by Colonel Phayre drinking this sherbet as would have been produced had there been any preparation of copper put in with the other poison; but, as I say, it was not till afterwards that Colonel Phayre experienced this coppery taste when he felt the symptoms produced by taking the sherbet. That a metallic taste in the mouth is frequently experienced, or sometimes, at all events, by persons suffering from arsenical poisoning, is shown by Dr. Gray's evidence at page 68 of the short-hand writer's notes, where, after being asked whether a metallic taste was produced by taking arsenic, he replied—"In the course of my experience as Chemical Analyser, regarding arsenical poisoning, a metallic taste is often experienced." That answer is not very correctly taken down; but what Dr. Gray meant was that he had known persons suffering from arsenical poison complain of a metallic taste as one of their symptoms. I think the whole of the evidence disproves the suggestion that there was any copper introduced into Colonel Phayre's sherbet, or that anything in point of fact was introduced but diamond dust and arsenic. I may now refer to the quantity of arsenic found. Dr. Gray states that in the two packets submitted to him—one from the tumbler itself, and the other scraped from the verandah—he found 2¼ grains of arsenic. Dr. Seward, in the portion examined by him, says he found between one and two grains. (Page 61 of notes referred to). We have here therefore between three and four grains of arsenic discovered by the chemical analysts in so much of the sediment as was recovered; and how much more there may have been in the sherbet before Colonel Phayre threw some of it away, it is impossible to say. The quantity discovered, however, was more than enough to constitute a fatal dose—a fatal dose, as Dr. Gray told us, being about 2½ grains of arsenic. Another small point to which I may refer in regard to this part of the case is, that it is shown perfectly clear by Colonel Phayre's evidence that from the time he put down the glass after taking one or two sips of sherbet, until the time when he handed over the remains of the sherbet together with the sediment to Dr. Seward no one had any opportunity of tampering with that glass, of approaching it, or putting anything into it. Colonel Phayre's evidence on that point is at page 52 of the notes, and is in these terms:—"From the time that you first noticed this black sediment at the bottom of the tumbler until the time when you handed the tumbler to Dr. Seward, had any one access to that tumbler?—No one came into the room. There was only myself in the room until I gave it to Dr. Seward. No one had access to the tumbler." It is therefore clear, if Colonel Phayre is to be believed, that from the time he first took a sip of the sherbet until he handed the

remains of it to Dr. Seward, no one had access to the tumbler, and it is equally clear that the poison must have been put in before Colonel Phayre had returned from his walk, and before he took a sip or two from the sherbet he found prepared for him. The next point to which I would invite the attention of the Commission is this. Taking it to be established that arsenic and diamond dust were deposited by some one or other in Colonel Phayre's sherbet on the 9th November, what is the evidence as to the source from which these two articles were obtained? A vulgar poisoner, or one who had not the command of considerable means, would not be likely to resort to diamond dust, albeit he might be likely to resort to arsenic; and the possession of diamond dust would therefore argue the possession of considerable wealth, as well as of an intention to employ, no matter at what cost, such means as he believed would be capable of effecting his object. Now, upon the theories that have been put forward by my learned friend, either that Bhow Poonikur or those who were acting with him, or Damodhur Punt, and those acting with him were the persons by whom this dose of poison was sought to be administered, I think it is unlikely that such an expensive article as diamond dust would be resorted to by these persons. These suggestions are sufficiently improbable for other reasons to which I shall afterwards call the attention of the Commission. But there would be no improbability in a person in the position of the Gaekwar employing such an expensive ingredient as diamond dust, supposing him to have entertained the belief in its poisonous qualities which Dr. Chevers asserts to be prevalent among the natives of India. From his position he would be perfectly well able to procure either of these articles. He could easily procure arsenic, as indeed most people can in this country. I do not see myself that there is much difficulty in getting almost any quantity of arsenic that is required. We have heard recently of a man, without any apparent reason for it, buying in a shop 8lbs of arsenic, and I suppose it may be taken for granted that if a man wants to get arsenic in the bazaars of India he can get any quantity. In Baroda, however, there is a greater difficulty. My learned friend brought out the fact that in Baroda arsenic could only be obtained from the Fouzdaree, upon the special order of the Maharaja himself; and Damodhur Punt has produced an order, not from the Maharaja indeed, nor as my learned friend somewhat inaccurately said, bearing any endorsement of the Maharaja, though it does bear an endorsement in which the Maharaja's name appears, by which the Fouzdar was directed to give arsenic for the purpose of making medicine for a horse. That order is exhibit Z, and is at page 112 of the short-hand writer's notes; and the date of it is the 4th October 1874. Now Damodhur Trimbuck says that that order was written by him at the direction of the Maharaja. In the endorsement which was made by the Fouzdaree officer upon that document we find that the name of the Maharaja is introduced. The signature is, I think, Gunputrao Bulwunt, and the order is addressed to Datatria, who says that no arsenic was in point of fact issued from the Fouzdaree on that order. He says also that there would have been no difficulty in furnishing arsenic upon that document, had the person in whose favor it was drawn out come and applied for it. But Damodhur Trimbuck shows clearly why it was the arsenic was not supplied on that order. He says that Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, who was then Fouzdar, refused to issue arsenic upon it till he had communicated with the Maharaja. Mr. Hormusjee is a gentleman of high position and reputation. He arrived in Baroda at the end of last week; he is now sitting at this table; and he has not been called on by the defence in regard to his reasons for not supplying the arsenic. I apprehend that if it had been possible to disprove Damodhur Punt's statements upon that point, Mr. Hormusjee Wadia would have been put into the witness-box. I think, therefore, that Damodhur Punt may be taken to be most materially corroborated by the document to which I have referred. I would call the attention of the Commission to this—that the endorsement, which is not the endorsement of the Maharaja, but simply the endorsement of one of the officers of the Fouzdaree department, is in these terms:

"Shrimunt Sirkar." No doubt by learned friend was somewhat misled when he stated that the Gaekwar had endorsed this order. It is not so. There is merely an endorsement in which the Gaekwar's name is mentioned. But when my learned friend says that the obvious answer the Gaekwar would make to any objection on the part of Hormusjee to deliver out arsenic upon the order in question would be, "Why, all the arsenic in the Fouzdaree is mine. Go and get it!" When my learned friend puts that argument, it would be a perfectly good one if it could be shown that the arsenic was for the purpose specified in the order—namely, medicine for a horse. But it does not apply here, as the arsenic seems to have been wanted for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre. I can understand the Maharaja having no objection whatever to putting his name to a paper which was merely to warrant an order for arsenic for medicine for a horse, but he might well hesitate to put his name to an order for arsenic for a human being, and might well, as Damodhur Punt says, be anxious to get the arsenic elsewhere. My learned friend uses the argument:—"If the Gaekwar had been desirous to use poison, the last thing on earth that he would have done would have been to put his name upon the order." But he has never used that order, and I use my learned friend's argument against himself. Then again, as to the obtaining of diamond dust, my learned friend, feeling no doubt that diamond dust would be an article at the command of His Highness, sought to show that had diamond dust been required for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre, nothing could have been easier than for him to have supplied some diamonds out of his stores for that purpose. Now it is no doubt true, as stated by Nanajee Vithul, that diamonds are kept in the jewel department at the Palace in considerable quantities, that jewellers' work is always going on, and that at the period to which these transactions refer a scabbard and the hilt of a sword were being encrusted with diamonds. But I think it will occur to the Native Members of the Commission, and probably to all the Members of the Commission, that when in the jewel department of a Native Court diamonds are being used for the purpose of ornamentation, a very strict account is required of the manner in which the stones are applied. For their own protection the workmen requiring these stones would be desirous that such an account should be kept; and if a stone was taken away, they would desire, as a safeguard to themselves, to see that it should be entered in some document or other. Moreover, it does not follow that because a scabbard and hilt were being encrusted, diamond chips of the small size and comparatively inexpensive quality that are alleged to have been used on this occasion would not be turned to account. It may be very well to take small chips and pound them up by some means or other; but it would be a different thing to take stones of value and pound them up and reduce them to powder for the purpose of using it for nefarious purposes. And I do not think that the mere fact of diamonds being used about this time for the purpose of ornamentation can countervail the evidence in this case, having consideration to the fact I have just suggested that a strict account of all jewels is kept in Native Courts, and that workmen employed among them would, if any were withdrawn, require an account of it. Even according to the evidence of Hemchund Futteychund, whom my learned friend put forward as a thoroughly trustworthy and credible witness, as a witness whose mistakes and errors were on the same footing as the mistakes and errors of Colonel Phayre, though what errors are alluded to on the part of Colonel Phayre I do not know—at all events, this Hemchund Futteychund, whom my learned friend put on the same level of presumable veracity as an officer in Colonel Phayre's position says he was asked about the time of the Dusserah to bring small diamonds to the Palace; and that he and other jewellers did so bring small diamonds to the Palace, albeit he says these diamonds were returned to him. We have it, therefore, perfectly clear, according to the evidence of this unimpeachable witness, that diamonds were required for some purpose or another at the Palace. That they were purchased, that they were retained, is proved not only by Damodhur Punt himself, but also by Nanajee Vithul, the head-

man in the jewel department, and by Atmaram Raghoonath, one of the principal clerks employed there. It is also perfectly certain that whatever Damodhur Punt may say in other matters, he is perfectly correct, according to Hemchund, in this statement, that small diamond chips ("bookkie") were required at the time of the Dusserah, that is at or about the 20th October. The only way the diamond chips so required at the Palace can be disposed of on the part of the defence is by the evidence of Hemchund, who swears they were returned to him. As to the value of that evidence, I shall have something to say hereafter Here, however, we may rest assured that the diamonds likely to be employed for a purpose of this kind were sent for inspection, and (as we say) purchased at the time to which these transactions relate. We, therefore, have at all events the possession of the two ingredients found in the sherbet by persons in the service of the Maharaja during the time that Rowjee and Nursoo say the packets were delivered to them. This is shown by incontrovertible evidence. And as I am upon this point, I may, as conveniently here as at any other part of my argument, refer to the case of the Borah Nooroodeen, from whom Damodhur Punt says the arsenic was obtained, and who, my learned friend says, has not been called. My learned friend is quite entitled to the benefit of any inference he may draw from that circumstance. But there was nothing to prevent his being called by my learned friend himself if he wished to contradict Damodhur Punt's evidence on this point. In a certain view of the cross-examination by my learned friend, I might have been placed under the necessity of putting Nooroodeen into the box. If there had been a challenge whether Nooroodeen did supply this arsenic, there would not have been the slightest difficulty in getting him to give evidence. But there was no such necessity. I hear my learned friend, Mr. Branson, making a suggestion on the point, and I will meet it. He says Nooroodeen was an enemy of the Gaekwar. I do not know how that is proved. It is proved that a Borah named Nooroodeen was a complainant before the last Commission; but it is not shown that his complaint was not then redressed: and, that being so, thereisno reason to show that his hostile feelings had not disappeared. But at all events, enemy or no enemy, this much is certain that the propriety of calling Nooroodeen here as a witness had not suggested itself to my learned friend, and Damodhur Trimbuck's statement on this point remains entirely uncontradicted. The attornies for the defence have had full access to Nooroodeen and everybody else whom they wished to see in regard to this case, and no doubt they satisfied themselves as to whether it was desirable to call Nooroodeen and others. The result of their discretion is, however, that no witnesses have been called; and the Commission will, of course, draw such conclusions as it thinks just from that fact. Now, my Lord, the next point to which I would refer, having shown that there was in point of fact an administration of arsenic to Colonel Phayre on the day in question, and having shown that at all events the evidence points to the possession by servants of His Highness, under His Highness' directions, of these two articles at the time we say they were obtained by order of His Highness. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that the evidence shows that Rowjee was the person who received certain packets from Salim, and deposited the contents of one of these packets in Colonel Phayre's glass on the 9th November. It is not suggested that any one else but Rowjee put these packets into the tumbler. My learned friend, fertile in suggestions though he has shown himself to be in the course of this case, did not suggest that any other hand than that of Rowjee's was employed for the purpose of putting the arsenic and diamond dust into Colonel Phayre's tumbler; and so therefore we may take it as a fact, undisputed in the case, that Rowjee's was the hand by which this was placed in Colonel Phayre's sherbet. Now, my Lord, comes a very important class of considerations to which I beg to draw the attention of the Commission. Whose object could it be to make this attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life? Who could be interested in administering poison to him? Four classes of witnesses have been suggested as being likely or possibly concerned in the attempt, and the first class is the Residency

servants. Now my learned friend made that suggestion only to answer it. He said with perfect truth that they could have no object in administering poison to a man who was a good master, from whom they received wages, and against whom it is not shown they had any cause of complaint. I may take it, therefore, upon my learned friend's own admission, that the Residency servants were not the concoctors of this attempt for any personal reasons of their own. Then the next class of persons who it is suggested would be likely to engage in a conspiracy of this kind were Bhow Poonikur and those who were acting with him. Now, my learned friend was very hard upon Bhow Poonikur. He called him—on what grounds I fail to discover after a careful perusal of the evidence—the Gaekwar's bitterest enemy. He said he was the man who had Colonel Phayre entirely under his control; that he was a spy; and that, in all human probability, he controlled all the actions of Colonel Phayre. My Lord, the evidence shows that Bhow Poonikur was examined in this case as well as Colonel Phayre in regard to this point; and that Bhow Poonikur is, at all events in Colonel Phayre's opinion—and no evidence to the contrary has been produced—a perfectly honourable and trustworthy man. He has lived in Baroda the greater part of his life, having come here when a child; he has held various appointments, to not one of which anything discreditable could be attached. At present he is employed as agent to Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, in regard to a ward of the British Government named Meer Zulfukkar Ali, the son of a gentleman whom your Lordship will very well remember, the Nawab of Surat. This young gentleman has considerable estates in the Baroda territory, and Bhow Poonikur, it appears, had such confidence reposed in him that he has been employed by Mr. Hope to look after those estates. He came with a letter of introduction to Colonel Phayre from Mr. Hope; and I do not think Mr. Hope is a man who would give letters of introduction to persons he did not consider perfectly worthy of them. Bhow Poonikur has not only to look after these Baroda estates of the young ward, but he is also trusted with business by many of the sirdars and sowcars in the Baroda territory. He has the management of their affairs as well as of those of the son of Mir Jaffir Ali. He lives in Baroda; his life has been open to inspection, and not one single thing has been alleged against him, except that in representing the various interests I have enumerated he found it necessary to bring forward at Colonel Meade's Commission four cases on behalf of his employers. I cannot see anything in that to warrant the conclusion that my learned friend has drawn, that he is the Gaekwar's bitterest enemy. Surely something more than has been adduced here should have been brought forward to warrant what has been said against him. As to his influence over Colonel Phayre, that entirely exists in the imagination of my learned friend. He put the question to Colonel Phayre: "Was he not in the habit of seeing you daily?"—and Colonel Phayre admitted that he did use to come to him almost daily upon business of one kind or another. But because one man comes to see another daily, it is rather a *non sequitur* to argue that therefore he controls the actions of the person he visits. It has been alleged also that he it was who gave information to Colonel Phayre about the preparation of the khureeta of November; but there is nothing extraordinary in that, Bhow Poonikur says that he heard of it from two or three people connected with the Durbar and then mentioned it to Colonel Phayre, and it must be remembered that those sirdars and sowcars by whom he was employed would naturally know what was going on at the Gaekwar's durbars, and certainly these persons, going or coming from the Durbar, would know of any matter of importance that was being discussed. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should inform Colonel Phayre that a khureeta was in course of preparation, although his information did not enable him to go so far as to say, because he did not know, what the nature of it was. I cannot see that there could be any impropriety in telling Colonel Phayre about that khureeta, because any khureeta either to the Government of Bombay or the Government of India would have to pass through the hands of the Resident before it could be forwarded. Colonel Phayre

has already told the Commission that khureetas were to be sent to the British Resident, accompanied by an English translation, and it was his duty to forward it to the Government to which it was addressed, together with such observations of his own as he deemed it desirable to make. At page 50 of the short-hand writer's notes the Commission will find, in the cross-examination, the statement to which I have just referred. Now, surely these circumstances, which are all that can be urged against Bhow Poonikur, are a very slight foundation indeed upon which my friend would be entitled to build his sweeping assertion that Bhow Poonikur was the Gackwar's bitterest enemy, that he controlled Colonel Phayre's actions, and that he was Colonel Phayre's spy. Hard words these, no doubt; but I do not think they will produce much effect, and I think the Commission will prefer to form their own opinion about Bhow Poonikur without accepting my learned friend's harsh and entirely unwarranted account of him. But having regard to the relations between Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonikur, as described by the evidence, does it not occur to the Commission as ludicrously improbable that Bhow Poonikur or those acting with him—the very men who, he says, had Colonel Phayre in their hands—a puppet, the wires of which they could pull at any time—does it not seem improbable that these men should desire to see him either removed or killed? It would be to the interest of Bhow Poonikur, whether or not he was an honourable and trustworthy man, engaged in the performance of respectable duties, or whether he really was a wirepuller of the puppet, Colonel Phayre—it would be his interest, I say, and that of those associated with him, to keep him alive in Baroda rather than conspire to lay him in his grave. As for the utterly wild suggestion that Bhow Poonikur only wished a sham attempt to be made upon Colonel Phayre's life, and then step in and appear as the *Deus ex machinâ* who was to save him from the danger he appeared to be in—how does that consist with the facts proved regarding the enormous quantity of arsenic, more than enough to kill him, that was introduced into Colonel Phayre's glass? And how does it consist with the fact that Bhow Poonikur instead of rushing on to the scene in the nick of time, snatching the poisoned goblet from Colonel Phayre's uplifted hands, and dashing it to the ground, does not appear until several hours afterwards, when the sediment had been given to Dr. Seward, and then does not say a word about the affair until Colonel Phayre mentions it himself? I think the suggestion that Bhow Poonikur had anything to do with this crime is one which the Commission will dismiss from their minds. Then we come to a suggestion which my learned friend, though not putting it forward as a matter he undertook to prove, nevertheless put forward, not once but several times, to the effect that Damodhur Punt was the person whose interest it was to get rid of Colonel Phayre, and who therefore might have made the attempt to poison him. My learned friend's argument upon this point rested entirely upon an illusory basis. Damodhur Punt, says my learned friend, had been guilty of gross frauds and embezzlement of the property of his master. He, according to my learned friend, knew that Colonel Phayre was sifting everything in regard to everything about the Palace affairs, and in order to prevent Colonel Phayre from overhauling his accounts he determined to try and poison him! Now, I cannot imagine upon what information my learned friend was proceeding when he suggested that Colonel Phayre was likely to do any such thing as overhaul Damodhur Punt's accounts. It certainly does not appear from the evidence that Colonel Phayre entertained any such idea. On the contrary, as must be perfectly well known to at least four of the Members of the Commission from their own personal experience, and probably also to your Lordship and Mr. Melvill, to overhaul the Maharaja's khangee or private accounts would be entirely beyond the power of Colonel Phayre. There could be nothing in the duties devolved upon Colonel Phayre by the British Government that would entitle him to interfere with the Maharaja's private accounts, regarding which Damodhur Punt's accounts entirely related. Damodhur Punt had therefore nothing to fear from Colonel Phayre's investigations. The only investigations which

Colonel Phayre could make would relate not to private accounts, but rather to the political relations existing between the ruler of Baroda and the British Government. Nor is there anything in the whole course of the evidence laid before this Commission to show that Colonel Phayre had even anything to do with the examination of the Gaekwar's state accounts at the time when these transactions occurred. Moreover, it is an entire assumption on the part of my learned friend to say that Damodhur Punt had been guilty either of fraud or embezzlement. No frauds or embezzlement have yet been traced to him. No doubt there is in Damodhur Punt's character ground for supposing that a man supposed to be guilty of attempting a murder would lend himself to fraud on his own behalf. But no such fraud has been pointed out. There is not the slightest evidence that anything of the kind occurred. And though my learned friend made a great point when he asked Damodhur Punt, "Have you a single piece of paper to show that you had the Maharaja's authority to expend money." And Damodhur Punt said he had not, I do not think that Damodhur Punt could be expected to have any such writing. He told us that the Maharaja was not in the habit of signing accounts, and it will be consistent with the knowledge of the Commission that the Maharaja would not be likely to sign these accounts. Damodhur Punt told us that accounts were kept in five different places, and he explains how this was. My learned friend, no doubt following English ideas on the subject, and supposing a Native Court to be the same as an English banking house, had good grounds for the suggestion he made; but according to the principles of book-keeping that prevailed in the Haveli, Damodhur Punt was perfectly right in saying that he had every means of clearing himself in the event of enquiry. He had the accounts; he produced them here, and you would see that he produced the fullest vouchers. Your Lordship and the other Members of the Commission will doubtless remember the form of the 'yads' that Damodhur Punt showed us. There was on them, first of all, a statement or memorandum by a clerk stating the particulars for which the sum of money is to be expended. Following that memorandum you have the endorsement of the Khangeewalla himself, stating that the permission of the Gaekwar has been obtained for the expenditure. Then you have the receipt of the person to whom the payment was made. You will see therefore that Damodhur Punt had in these yads the best voucher he could have had for the expenditure made through him, when he possessed the receipt of the person into whose hands the money had passed. When he spoke of five places he had doubtless this in his mind, that although it would be easy to forget a memorandum and get a receipt put upon it, yet as the payment of all these accounts passed through several hands and was recorded in several books, it would be easy to see whether the money had been expended as the *yad* professed. There was not only this yad, but an account of the yads was prepared in the treasury daily; then a monthly account or *thalibund* was prepared from the daily accounts; and again an annual statement was compiled from the monthly accounts. Any payment made would therefore have to be traced through five places, and according to the native system of book-keeping that would afford ample means, from one point of view, of discovering whether fraud or embezzlement had been practised, for in order to do so the whole of these books would have had to be falsified, and the whole establishment made parties to the attempted fraud in order to prevent it from being detected. It may be that the servants of the Gaekwar were not of so high and honorable a character as men in their position ought to be; but it seems to be rather hard, upon my learned friend's suggestion, that the whole establishment should be tainted with vice, so that amongst them all not one honest man could be found. I think therefore that the notion that fraud and embezzlement had been committed by Damodhur Punt is one that must have emanated from my learned friend's imagination. If I am right in the contention that there was no danger whatever of the private accounts of the Maharaja being overhauled by Colonel Phayre, my learned friend's theory about Damodhur Punt falls to the ground.

Damodhur Punt could only have been anxious to get rid of Colonel Phayre, because Colonel Phayre was obnoxious to his master. The evidence is that he had no acquaintance with Colonel Phayre, for although he accompanied the Maharaja on His Highness' visit to the Residency, he used to get out of the carriage at the Shriwak's Dhurumsala, and get into it again when the Maharaja returned. Although the Maharaja introduced him on one occasion to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly shortly after his arrival here, he had no acquaintance with Colonel Phayre. He could not therefore have wished to get rid of the Resident on his own account, and my learned friend's theory upon that subject will no more hold water than his theory about Bhow Poonikur can. Now, my Lord, we come to the last person mentioned in connection with this matter whose interest it might have been to get rid of Colonel Phayre,—I mean the Maharaja himself. My learned friend has told us that in opening this case to the Commission I did not say anything in regard to the motive which His Highness might have had for wishing to poison Colonel Phayre, and my learned friend expressed the opinion, which was perfectly right, that that omission was not inadvertent. I did not certainly go into the question of motive. I was not here to conduct a prosecution. I was here to conduct an enquiry and to lay before this Commission certain evidence by which the Members of it might be able to judge whether or not there was any truth in the motives imputed to His Highness. If the evidence which I was instructed to lay before this Commission were true, that evidence would disclose in the case of the Maharaja material from which you could form a clear opinion as to the motives by which His Highness had been animated; and I think that the evidence has conclusively shown, and more particularly the evidence adduced by my learned friend, what strong motives existed in the mind of the Maharaja for desiring to get rid of Colonel Phayre. Apart from the witnesses concerned in these transactions, my learned friend has referred to documents which, I think, establish in the clearest manner how eager in his desire to get rid of Colonel Phayre His Highness was, and upon this matter I need scarcely do more than refer to the khureeta of the 2nd November 1874, put in by my learned friend, and which is marked No. 1. In that khureeta His Highness describes Colonel Phayre as his persecutor—his persecutor with a determined and strong will and purpose—and says "that he should now be made to sit in judgment upon me is, I must submit, simply unfair." In the same khureeta His Highness is made to say that "his efforts to carry on the administration according to the advice of the Viceroy would be hopeless if Colonel Phayre were to continue here as representative of the paramount power with his uncompromising bias against me and my officials." He complains also of the harassing and obnoxious treatment he was receiving at the Resident's hands. It is pretty clear therefore that although His Highness does not in this document say he has any personal enmity to Colonel Phayre, yet he had the greatest objection to his remaining here as Resident, and considered it was unfair to him that he should be retained in his position. It is difficult in a case of this kind to distinguish between a political and a personal objection. In the plea which has been put in on behalf of His Highness he states the matter in these words: "I never had, nor I have now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my ministers were convinced that owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his Residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted, and was endeavouring to complete in deference to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the khureeta of the 25th July 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of 1873." When Colonel Phayre was in the witness-box not a single question was put to him—and indeed no question could be put to him—as to whether he had hampered or interfered with His Highness after the khureeta passed at the conclusion of Colonel Meade's Commission. Although I see now in this Court the three gentlemen mentioned in the khureeta, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, and Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, I have not seen one of these gentlemen placed in the witness-box to corroborate the statement that Colonel Phayre was interfering with their efforts to reform

the State. I can only assume, what I apprehend to be the fact, that there was no foundation whatever for such statement on the part of His Highness. His Highness goes on to say: "This conviction was shared by all my ministers, and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th November 1874 shows that our judgment was not erroneous." His Highness does not condescend to state what that severe censure is, but I presume he alludes to that mutilated Resolution of the Bombay Government passed in May 1872 which had come into his hands, nor does he say from what source he had obtained it, or how it was that his attention had been directed to it. Colonel Phayre has told us—and his statement will be believed—that a document of this kind would not be communicated to the Gaekwar in the ordinary course of business. His Highness could have nothing to do with the administration of Upper Sind; and this document would not be one that would be communicated to him, especially as it reflected upon the character of the officer who had been appointed by the very Government by which this Resolution was passed to represent British interests. It cannot be supposed that the Bombay Government would communicate to the Gaekwar a Resolution so injurious to the character of its own representative at this Court. Not being told when or how this document passed into the possession of His Highness, it is impossible to say—and in point of fact it has not been said by His Highness—whether this document was in his possession at the time the khureeta of the 2nd November was despatched, or whether it has come into his possession since the commencement of these proceedings. Certainly, if it had been communicated by the Government of Bombay to His Highness, it would not have been sent to him in the mutilated and garbled form in which it was placed in the hands of my learned friend. In a question put to Colonel Phayre by my learned friend he was asked whether this document had not been shown by Mr. Dadabhoy to Colonel Pelly. But Sir Lewis Pelly was not examined upon the point, nor has Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee been put in the witness-box for examination regarding this matter. It may be that this excerpt from the true Resolution may have come into the hands of His Highness through Mr. Dadabhoy; still we are not told whether at the time of the khureeta of 2nd November it was in the possession either of His Highness or Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee; and therefore it is impossible to say whether it could have had any effect in influencing His Highness in forming that khureeta. If it was obtained before the khureeta was passed, it certainly does afford some confirmation of the charges to which I referred yesterday, not so much in regard to having improper communications with the Residency servants, as to having improper communications with Government servants other than Residency servants; and in that way it certainly affords strong color to the truth of the statements made by the ayah, the havildar, and others, that they were retailing not merely gossip at the table, but also conveying State papers of importance. But however this may be, it is idle to suppose that either the Gaekwar or the framer of the khureeta, which my learned friend has justly described as a document admirably well composed for the purpose it was intended to serve, must have been acquainted with the existence of the Resolution before the penning of the khureeta. We are, however, thrown back upon this consideration that, whatever the opinion of the Bombay Government might have been about Colonel Phayre in May 1872, the Gaekwar and his advisers, had they possessed the sagacity with which they ought to be credited, should have known that although, in Indian *parlance*, a "wigging" had been administered to Colonel Phayre, yet the confidence in him of Government had not been shaken, because he was afterwards appointed by the same Government to a post of greater responsibility and emolument than that which he held in Upper Sind. It must occasionally happen to many men who are officials to receive censure more or less strong and expressed in merciless terms, but in this particular case we have the history of the circumstances under which this censure was passed, and it may be worth

while to allude to them. The Resolution was passed when Colonel Phayre was absent from India, and when he had had no opportunity of making an explanation. On his return to India, some six months later, having in the meanwhile heard that this Resolution against him was in existence, he asked for a copy and obtained it, and thereupon made such explanations regarding it as, I feel compelled to say, would, had they been known before, have prevented that Resolution from ever being passed. The result was that he obtained from that same Government a most complete exoneration from the censure which had been passed upon him in the Resolution of the previous May. The best proof that the exoneration was complete is, that although upon a question of policy—in regard to the justification of which your Lordship probably read in the newspapers the other day—it was not considered desirable that he should return to Sind, yet he was posted to Pahlunpore upon the same pay and emolument as he had in Sind, and was promoted thence to the distinguished post he held in Baroda.

Now, my Lord, to a sagacious mind, not fully cognisant of the whole of the circumstances of the case, the appointment of Colonel Phayre to Baroda would of itself have been proof positive that the censure was withdrawn, and if any proof were necessary that Colonel Phayre at the time of his employment at Baroda possessed in the fullest degree the confidence of the Government, it is supplied by what my learned friend elicited for us regarding the circumstances which took place at Nowsaree. There we had the marriage of His Highness to Luxmibaee. Acting under the orders of Government, Colonel Phayre was not present on this occasion, and than this circumstance nothing could have occurred more likely to excite the anger of the Gaekwar. He complained of it in a khureeta addressed to the Government of India on the 9th May 1874 as a mark of want of respect and insult to himself. Then would have been the time at which the Government could have expressed their want of confidence in Colonel Phayre. But what was the result? In spite of this bitter complaint about Colonel Phayre's conduct at the time of the marriage, the Government of India fully approved of Colonel Phayre and informed the Gaekwar he had been acting strictly in conformity with his instructions. Whatever effect therefore might seem to have been created at the first blush by the fact that there was on the records of Government the Resolution of May 1872, even if Colonel Phayre's position here had not been sufficient proof that that censure was practically withdrawn, you have the fact that in the Resolution of the Government of India I have just referred to it was intimated that Colonel Phayre had done perfectly right. The Maharaja had therefore the full assurance of Government that Colonel Phayre had done right and would be upheld in his proceedings at Baroda. Now let me in this connection direct the attention of the Commission to an important date. It was in the month of May the Maharaja was married; and on the 16th October a son was born to that marriage. It follows that the mother not having been recognised by the British Government, the son, as a matter of necessary consequence, would not be recognised; and this fact occurring on the 16th October, at a time when we find according to the evidence that the Maharaja was complaining to the Residency servants that the Sahib was practising great *zoolum*, shows pretty clearly how the mind of His Highness was working. He attributed it to Colonel Phayre that his marriage was not recognised; and he would also attribute it to him that his no doubt much-hoped-for son would not be recognised either. He had therefore the strongest impulse that could have moved an Asiatic Prince to desire the removal of a Resident who had recognised neither son nor mother. That date—the 16th October—may be regarded as very much furnishing a key to the whole of the conduct of His Highness. Now, my Lord, with this idea in his mind, I think the conduct of the Gaekwar would be comprehensible. It is tolerably clear that, whatever the desire of His Highness for reforms might be, Damodhur Punt would not be the person to whom he would apply for assistance in that respect; for he would rely in such a matter upon Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, while in other matters, apart from public affairs, he would turn to his private secretary: and it is by no means

an improbable thing that, while, on the one hand, he should be, with the assistance of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, writing well-penned khureetas, he should at the same time be adopting a very different, and what to his mind would represent itself as much more safe and reliable, course together with Damodhur Punt. There is nothing improbable in that. I think that the evidence points to it clearly that, while His Highness was walking in one direction with his minister, he was walking in an entirely different direction, led, it may be, by the hand of his private secretary. In point of fact, we find that at the very time he was complaining of the Sahib's practising *zoolum* he was instructing Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to prepare the khureeta of the 2nd November. Probably, to judge by the May khureeta, he did not expect to meet with any great success in his complaints in this subsequent khureeta, and that this was so appears to be tolerably clear from a passage in Colonel Phayre's evidence, to which I shall presently refer. In regard to the khureeta of the 2nd November, beside the general complaint of Colonel Phayre to which I have already referred, two particular instances are given in which his interferences are represented as entirely objectionable and unnecessary. The instances are in regard to a Sirdar named Chunderao and some Sindee cultivators. Colonel Phayre was asked by me whether the statements in regard to these two charges were true, and he said (see page 52 of the notes) that these matters were entirely untrue as they were stated in the khureeta. It might have been easy to disprove that statement, if it were possible to disprove it at all. We have Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee here, who had the means of justifying the statements made in that khureeta; but he has not been called, and we have had no opportunity of gaining any further information upon that statement beyond Colonel Phayre's assertion that it was unfounded. Now, my Lord, that the Gaekwar had not much belief in the effect of this khureeta is clear from the conversation between him and Colonel Phayre after it had been despatched. The conversation is at page 62 of the notes. Colonel Phayre is asked :—" Had you at any time any conversation with His Highness the Gaekwar with regard to that khureeta of the 2nd of November?—Yes, I had. Let me ask you this. All these khureetas are translated and sent to you ?—All are sent through me, and copies are given for my information. When did you have your conversation with His Highness in regard to this khureeta?—The first day that he came after I received it. It was on Monday the 5th November—no, it was Thursday the 5th November. Will you tell us what the conversation was, or the substance of it?—I merely mentioned to His Highness about the khureeta, and I expressed my extreme regret to think that such a khureeta had been sent, and the conversation was to the purport that the allegations were not correct. What did the Gaekwar say in regard to that?—The Gaekwar said that it was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, his minister, who had written it, and he was responsible for it. I then explained to His Highness that the object of allowing him to select his own minister was that he himself was to be responsible for all communications made to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Government of Bombay." We thus find that within three days after the khureeta was written the Gaekwar, so far as he possibly could, disavowed all responsibility for it. It is pretty clear therefore that he did not attach much importance to it, and did not expect much fruit to come of it. That he was right is shown by the khureeta of the 25th November 1874, in which it is shown that, though Government practically complied with his request by removing Colonel Phayre, they deemed it unnecessary to discuss with His Highness their reasons for desiring a change in the Baroda Residency. I say therefore, my Lord, that the suggestion that the Maharaja was relying upon the effect of those khureetas to obtain the removal of Colonel Phayre is entirely unsupported by evidence in the case, and is inconsistent with the inference to be drawn from that evidence. No doubt His Highness may have considered it desirable to have two strings to his bow—that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee should be working for him in a straightforward and honest way, while Damodhur Punt should be working in an entirely opposite direction. But to

say that the Gaekwar was relying upon Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's exertions alone, the evidence does not support. I do not think then that we need look far for motive in this case. The only person to whom motive can be ascribed is His Highness. He knew that at the time this khureeta was being sent that a progress report was being sent by Colonel Phayre, in which the steps taken in the progress of reform would be explained; and it strikes me that the khureeta was much more intended to do away with this progress report than seriously to expect the removal of Colonel Phayre. This progress report appears to bear the same date as the khureeta to which I have just referred. I say therefore that if motive is to be sought otherwise than in the acts proved, we have from the evidence supplied by the defence themselves ample proof of a motive for His Highness desiring to remove Colonel Phayre. I desire here, as in future, to refer to the conduct of His Highness as connected with the considerations I have just put before this Commission. Monday the 9th November was one of the days on which His Highness usually visited Colonel Phayre. Whether His Highness knew before reaching the Residency that an attempt had been made and failed does not conclusively appear on the evidence. It is certain, however, he knew of it as he was driving back from the Residency; and when we take into consideration, too, the hurried ride of Salim towards the city immediately after the note had been despatched to Dr. Seward, it strikes me as highly probable that Salim went, not merely to Rowjee's quarters in the camp in order to secure the destruction of any trace of the powders, but that his ride to the city was not altogether without a purpose. That he went to Rowjee's quarters is shown by the evidence of Damodhur Punt; and that he went in the direction of the city and came back is shown by the evidence of the conservancy peon and the peon Mahomed Buksh, who had been entrusted with the letter to Dr. Seward. Salim knew perfectly well that Dr. Seward had had a letter sent to him by Colonel Phayre, for the Commission will remember that when Colonel Phayre felt this taste, he, unsuspicious of poison, thought it must be the pummelo juice, and got up and tried to throw the remainder away lest he should be tempted to drink the remainder of it. It was not until he had thrown most of it away that he noticed this dark sediment and the dark fluid trickling down the glass. He thereupon wrote to Dr. Seward, giving the note to Rowjee, who was waiting outside the office as usual, and would therefore have had an opportunity of seeing what Colonel Phayre was doing inside the office. Doubtless he had seen what had taken place inside. Rowjee gave the note to Mahomed, who was intercepted on the way by Salim, who gave him a rupee to get some biscuits. That Salim took this ride is beyond dispute, not only from the evidence of the conservancy peon, who saw him going off in the direction of Rowjee's house, and also galloping to the city, and again coming back. Salim took this ride somewhere about 8 o'clock, or between 8 and 9. Colonel Phayre came in at about 7 o'clock, and it would perhaps be about half-past 7 and 8 o'clock when, after throwing the sherbet away, he sent the note to Dr. Seward. This fixes the time at which Salim took this ride in the direction of the city. Where he went to in the city it is impossible to say; what he went for it is not difficult to divine. He was at the Residency very early in the morning, early enough to be informed of what was going on. He had spoken to Rowjee; he knew that the Doctor had been sent for, and then he galloped off to the city. He had ample time to communicate to the Maharaja that something was wrong, and to tell His Highness at all events that Dr. Seward had been sent for. This he could tell him before he paid his visit to the Residency, although as a matter of fact it is difficult to say positively from the evidence whether His Highness knew or did not know before he paid his visit that the attempt had been made and failed. I at all events have not been able to find any passage that places the question beyond dispute. I do not put it upon higher grounds than this, that it is highly probable that information had been conveyed to the Maharaja before he made that visit on the morning of Monday the 9th. If this is so, we can see nothing at all wonderful in the circumstances that he preserved his equanimity on that occasion. My learned

friend has said that he did not move a muscle of his face. But when His Highness was talking to Colonel Phayre he had had ample time to compose his features and determine upon the course he should adopt. I do not know that His Highness could have taken surer means of ascertaining whether or not the poison, which at all events he may have had reason to believe had been administered to Colonel Phayre, had produced any injurious effects than the conversation he entered into with Colonel Phayre. It is quite true that Colonel Phayre in his evidence before the Commission said that he thought he had asked His Highness about his health, and thereupon a certain conversation in regard to health occurred. You will find this at page 34 of the short-hand writer's notes. Colonel Phayre says: "The Maharaja came about half-past 9, I think—his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the remains of the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward. I had not mentioned my suspicions of poisoning to any one but Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came I went out to receive him as usual, and led him into the drawing-room, and he sat down. I asked after His Highness' health, and he said he had not been very well, that there was a good deal of fever about, and that he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats usual at that time (the Dewalee). He also mentioned that he had had a slight headache and pain in his stomach, but that he was better now. The interview was not a long one." Now no doubt Colonel Phayre there points out that the conversation regarding health was commenced by himself, but in the statement made by him on the 16th November, at a time when the matter was much more fresh in his memory than it was when he gave evidence here, he said (page 38 of short-hand writer's notes) that "at about twenty minutes or half-past 9 A. M. the Maharaja paid me his usual visit. After some common-place remarks His Highness observed that the weather was not healthy, that there was a good deal of fever in the city, and that he himself had been suffering from purging and headache and fever from eating the usual Dewalee sweetmeats, but that he had recovered. I made no remarks, but it occurred to me that His Highness had led the conversation to the subject in order to elicit some remarks from me." Now it seems to me that when Colonel Phayre wrote upon the 16th November, very shortly after the facts occurred, he was more likely to be accurate as to who first broached the subject than he was when he gave his evidence here, and no doubt if Colonel Phayre's attention had been called to what he had said in his statement, he would have modified what he said originally upon the subject. But however that may be, this fact certainly remains, that a conversation turned upon Colonel Phayre's health this morning which was well calculated to elicit from him some description of his state of health. And this is certain, that on his drive home the Maharaja in a conversation with Damodhur Punt, whom he had picked up at the Dhurumsala as usual (see page 113 of short-hand writer's notes), showed that he knew of the matter then. Damodhur Punt says: "As we were driving back, the Maharaja said, 'There is a noise or a report at the Residency.' I asked, 'What for?' The Maharaja thereupon replied, 'Nursoo was in the habit of coming every day. He did not come to-day, and Rowjee made haste and put it.' I said, 'What was the cause of the haste?' The Maharaja said that 'Nursoo was in the habit of sitting outside every day, and if he saw anybody coming he used to whistle; Nursoo was not outside on guard for the purpose of whistling. That is the cause of the noise.'" It is perfectly clear that if Damodhur Punt is speaking the truth, His Highness knew on his way home that the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life had been made and failed. On the same day, later on, we find the Maharaja conversing on the subject with Nana Khanvelkar and the others at the Palace. I do not think the conversation I have just read is one that Damodhur Punt would have been very likely to have invented. It certainly is not the sort of conversation that the police, intelligent as my friend has admitted them to be, would put into his mouth. I think there is strong internal evidence that it was a conversation which actually did take place, and has been faithfully repeated to the

Commission. It is a conversation he would have noticed for his own sake as well as his master's. Doubtless the other conversation, in which Nana Khanvelkar was concerned, also took place. Were it not true, Nana Khanvelkar might have been called by my friend on the other side to disprove it, and so far as the conversation is concerned at present it stands proved by the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Taking it that the Gaekwar knew the attempt had been made on that day—and we have also this important circumstance to consider that it was notorious over the camp and city on the afternoon of the 9th that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident—then it occurs to me that, supposing His Highness knew nothing of the circumstance before the 9th November, the natural thing for him to have done would have been to get into his carriage and hasten to the Residency and congratulate Colonel Phayre upon his escape. It does not seem to me possible that if the Maharaja was entirely innocent of all knowledge of this attempt he would have acted as he did. He does nothing till Thursday, the day of his usual visit, and then speaks to Colonel Phayre about it amongst other things of little importance. He does not make any official communication to Colonel Phayre upon the subject until two days after his interview, and then he says in that communication that he had heard of the attempt from Colonel Phayre, although he does not say that he had heard for the first time from Colonel Phayre that the attempt had been made; and under all the circumstances I think it must be true, as Damodhur Punt says, that His Highness was kept informed of everything that took place. In fact, it is incredible that, being bruited abroad over camp and city as the attempt was, the news should not have reached the ears of His Highness. Even supposing that Damodhur Punt, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao were implicated in the matter, they would have communicated the discovery of this attempt to His Highness, as it was no ordinary occurrence. In this conduct of His Highness in postponing all official notice of the attempt until Saturday I find matter which, I submit to the Commission, is well worthy of consideration by the Commission in connection with the circumstances to which I have already referred as strong testimony indicative of His Highness' guilt. Well then, my Lord, let us consider what was done afterwards. Damodhur Punt, whose evidence I shall not particularly refer to because no doubt the Commission will weigh it carefully for themselves, describes how it was that the Maharaja was kept informed of what was going on at the Residency; how Rowjee was arrested and afterwards released, and arrested again, and all the rest of it. Nothing transpired to cause His Highness any anxiety until some time after Mr. Souter arrived. Then his alarms commenced. We find him going through the same revulsions of feeling in regard to Salim and Yeshwuntrao as he had done in the case of Rowjee, and on the 23rd December we find him cautioning them on no account to betray him. Now, my Lord, during the whole of the time from the 9th November till the 23rd December no doubt His Highness had the fullest opportunity of making himself acquainted with the proceedings which had been taken to discover the authors of this attempt. On the 23rd December he was informed that he himself was implicated. From then until the middle of January he remained upon the *gadee* able to control his own actions. It is then we find him giving instructions to Damodhur Punt during that interval to cause all entries. all records likely to throw light on these transactions, to disappear from his archives. It is during that time we find the clumsy attempt made to erase the name of Salim from the *roz-ki-yads*, and it is at that time we find one of the karkoons tearing up a yad in regard to the purchase of diamonds. That such instructions should be given was only natural under the circumstances, and that such instructions could not be carried out fully was rendered natural by the nature of the accounts kept. My learned friend asked Damodhur Punt why he did not destroy the entries altogether; but Damodhur Punt's answer was a natural one. He said he did not do so because the particulars were kept in five places, and because he would have had to destroy the whole record—not merely the yads, but the whole system of accounts, from the yads to the annual accounts. If a yad

disappeared from the duftur the *roz-ki-yad* would remain, and if that was destroyed the *thalibund* would have remained, and beyond that there would have been the annual account. No doubt the pouring of ink over the entries might have obliterated them, but it was done in such a clumsy way that I do not think it could have been the work of the police. It seems to me to be much more like the work of a clerk in the office who, fearing that he was giving the entries too much prominence, stopped his work of obliteration after he had obliterated only a few of them. Even clumsy as it was, however, the plan might have been successful, for but for the statements of Damodhur Punt it would have been impossible to follow up the entries. Unless he had given the clue, these accounts would have been a sealed book to those investigating them. I therefore say we have here in the evidence before the Commission ample motive to connect the Gaekwar with these charges, and ample reason to infer from his conduct that he was a party to the attempt upon the life of Colonel Phayre. This brings me to a consideration of the events on which my learned friend had so carefully and so ably commented. My learned friend says that the witnesses who have been called before the Commission ought not to be believed, and regarding each one he has given special reasons why he should not be believed. I propose to take those witnesses one after the other, and to point out the fallacy of my friend's reasoning. Minute criticism, I am sure, of the evidence of the ordinary run of natives in this country might no doubt be carried so far as to destroy their evidence altogether. I think your Lordship will bear me out when I say that no ordinary native witness would probably be found to give his evidence in such a way as to withstand the tests applied by my learned friend, although he might in the main be perfectly truthful. They have a loose way of talking, particularly in regard to dates, and in regard to details generally, and it is one of the most difficult as it is one of the most important functions performed by tribunals in this country to separate the wheat from the chaff, and learn from a general consideration of their evidence rather than a minute consideration of it whether or not they are speaking the truth. Now, I apprehend that these witnesses who speak to transactions with the Maharaja can none of them, with the exception of Damodhur Punt, be considered educated persons. You have the ayah, a couple of puttawallas, and others, all occupying a low rank in the social scale, who deposed to these circumstances, and I apprehend it is not surprising to find that they did not agree in details, although they agreed substantially. These people are not so accurate as English witnesses. Take one specimen of their evidence. My learned friend referred to it yesterday, and I will accept it as a fair sample of the looseness with which native witnesses speak as to dates. It will be familiar to the Commission how difficult it is to find a witness who can fix a date after an occurrence. They may remember the day of the week and so fix it, or it may be at the time of some native festival and then it is fixed, or they may fix it by some event in their own lives; but when they come to speak of a transaction, they generally say it is two or four days after, or five or seven days or fifteen or twenty days. They always allow themselves some sort of margin. It is unfortunate they do so. Still, want of accuracy does not I think, in general, weigh with Judges in this country as showing witnesses to be altogether unworthy of credit. Now this third visit of the ayah before the 9th November, which was referred to by my learned friend, is an instance of what I have been arguing. She says it was about twenty days or a month before she heard about the poison being given, which would make it about the 20th October. Her husband, Shaik Abdoola, fixes it by the month, and says it was about the 10th or 18th of the month Ramzan, which began on the 12th October, which would carry us to the 28th or 30th October; and Shaik Dawood fixes it at three or four days before the Dewalee, which would carry us into November. Here we have an instance of what I have just mentioned, but I hardly think that these discrepancies would be considered sufficient to justify the rejection of the evidence of these three witnesses. You have there a slight divergence, but not necessarily an untruth; on the contrary, that very divergence appears to me

to be a test of truth in this way, that it disproves the idea of the witnesses having been tutored by the police. The police must have had more than human ingenuity if they tutored these three persons to mention dates so entirely different. Another observation I may make in regard to the general character of some of these witnesses, and particularly those witnesses who were attached to the service of the Residency. I quite agree with my learned friend that it was not probable that the Residency servants wanted to take away Colonel Phayre's life. That is the opinion I have always entertained since I first read the statements of the witnesses in this case. It is very natural that they should not be desirous of putting to death the master they served, when they no doubt considered that they could render the service required by the Maharaja in a less dangerous and equally effectual way. This accounts for what Rowjee stated to the Maharaja when the matter of poison was first mentioned. He asked if this poison would take immediate effect, and was assured that it would not, but would be effective after some months. This is also a perfect explanation of what Rowjee did when he got the powders and was told to mix them together. He having an idea very likely that the white powder was arsenic, puts only a pinch of it into a third part of the diamond dust which he put into Colonel Phayre's glass. It would very likely occur to him that if Colonel Phayre were murdered at once, there would be an immediate enquiry. There would be a great disturbance; the murder would out; and then he would come to grief. It would then strike him that if he could give him only enough of this poison to make him ill so that he would have to go home, he would have done what the Maharaja wanted, and would get his guerdon all the same, while at the same time this procedure might be a slave to his conscience. Of course on this point, I am referring not merely to his not putting the whole of the arsenic in, but also to the contents of the bottle which was given to him, and which contained the physician's stuff as my learned friend termed it. Finding that a few drops exuding from the bottle produced those unpleasant blisters on his stomach, he probably thought, "dear me, if a little of this causes so much pain, it will not be safe for me to put the whole of it into Colonel Phayre's bath," and accordingly he threw away the contents of the bottle. But not only may this consideration well be borne in mind by the Members of the Commission in determining from the evidence whether these servants would not desire at once and suddenly to take away Colonel Phayre's life, but it must be remembered in regard to their readiness, which was much commented upon at the time, to accede to the Maharaja's desire that they should act as his instruments in poisoning Colonel Phayre when the proposition was made to them in the first instance. It was not until they were completely in the Maharaja's power, until he had got them under his control and had made them furnish him with information and paid them bribes, that he spoke to them of administering poison, or that they entertained the proposition. We see it in the case of all of them. It is first of all: "Give me information, take money from me"—two proceedings to which a color might easily be given on the part of the Maharaja which would be quite sufficient to ruin the men. It would have been easy for the Maharaja just to send down to Colonel Phayre when Rowjee or Nursoo brought him a paper, saying, "Look here, here is one of your servants come to me with this paper which he has taken out of your office." It would have been easy for the Maharaja to say, "These men have been apylying to me for money for the purpose of communicating information, and I have paid it to them, and I now send them to you to show that these men have in point of fact the money." Deeming the Maharaja to be an unscrupulous man, they, bearing these things in mind, must have felt they were completely in his power: and it is to be borne in mind that if they speak the truth, the method of their employment was singularly judicious. The ayah and those working with her do not appear to have known directly anything of the fact that Rowjee and Nursoo were working in their own direction on the part of the Maharaja. There is no complicity between the parties. Any one of the informants might therefore have been sacrificed without the necessity of exposing

the others. In the same way, as I have already suggested, His Highness appears to have been working through Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee for the public view of these transactions, so we find him working not merely through Damodhur Punt in regard to the secret conspiracy, but we find him working in regard to Rowjee and Nursoo as one class, the ayah and others in regard to another class, and Damodhur Punt, though strange to say, the head of the whole thing, is not brought into contact with any one of the servants. The strings of this conspiracy, when the machinery is worked, all operate in the same direction, yet the motive power is kept hidden in the first instance. In fact there are several hands by which the machine can be put in motion, and that I think explains many of the peculiarities of this case. I think it may be taken to account for what otherwise is a somewhat unaccountable circumstance. Colonel Phayre says on the 6th and 7th of November he suffered from the same symptoms as on the 9th. Rowjee says that on the 6th and 7th he put nothing into the sherbet. It may perfectly well be that though Rowjee had not put anything into the sherbet on these dates, some other of the Residency servants in the pay of the Maharaja had done so, and produced the effects described by Colonel Phayre. My learned friend was fain to suggest that Colonel Phayre's imagination was stimulated by his having heard or read Rowjee's statements. But that is not so. Rowjee's statement is perfectly inconsistent with Colonel Phayre having formed any idea in regard to the transactions of the 6th and 7th, for in his statement to Mr. Souter he distinctly says that after the two powders had been given to him, and he had mixed them together and put them into the sherbet two or three times, when no one was about to see him, that as a few days elapsed without anything happening, the Maharaja evidently became impatient and sent for him and the jemadar again. It is therefore clear that nothing Rowjee had said before Mr. Souter or before this Commission could have suggested to Colonel Phayre that his sherbet had been drugged on the 6th or 7th. It may be that considering the wholesale system of bribery that seems to have been adopted with the Residency servants, some other of the servants had drugged the sherbet on these two particular days. Now, my Lord, my learned friend, taking the witnesses *seriatim*, asked the Court not to believe them; and first of all, I will refer to what he said about the ayah Ameena. With regard to her, it is perfectly clear from Mr. Souter's evidence at page 175 of the short-hand writer's notes, that Mr. Souter saw the ayah before any of the police had had an interview with her. The ayah, it will be remembered, was seriously ill at the time, and her recollection of what took place when she was first examined cannot be expected to be as accurate as the recollection of Mr. Souter. In answer to the question "Do you remember examining the ayah Ameena in reference to this matter?" Mr. Souter says—"Perfectly. I first saw her on the 16th December between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. I saw her in her own room in Mr. Boevey's compound. On that first occasion she did not make a detailed statement to me, and I did not take it down on that day, because she was very ill and unfit to give a detailed statement on that occasion. She stated that she had been at the Maharaja Mulhar Rao's Palace, and also that she had received certain sums of money from him. She had high fever on at the time, and begged me to come and see her at some other time when she would give me all the details. Before I saw the ayah on this evening, to the best of my belief none of my police had seen her." Therefore it would appear to be perfectly clear from Mr. Souter's evidence that when attention was first directed to the fact of the ayah being driven by the cartman to the Havelee on some day in the month of Ramzan, and Mr. Souter proceeded to the ayah's quarters, he found her in a state of health that did not admit of her being particularly examined; and he was obliged to remain satisfied with the statement that she had been to the Maharaja's Palace and received money from His Highness. Two days after this her illness having increased, so that she had to be removed to the hospital, Mr. Souter went and took her statement marked D 2. Now, it is tolerably clear that the police supposing them to have invented what the ayah said on

the 18th, must have had almost superhuman powers. They had got to deal with a woman who was suffering from high fever, who could not be in a position to profit by their instructions, and they would have, moreover, to make her understand the details of a tale about which they themselves knew nothing, because at that time the only information the police had was that which was supplied by Dawood the cartman. Then the ayah's evidence gave a clue to much that was subsequently discovered. She was able to point to the persons who had accompanied her to or into the Palace on the occasion to which she referred, and these witnesses being examined, were found to corroborate her on every point. It has not been contended that these witnesses were not substantially speaking the truth, and they do confirm the ayah in regard to these portions of her statement. But, says my learned friend, the ayah's reference to poison was an after-thought, and he would have the Commission suppose that that after-thought was suggested by the police. Now, to consider the value of that suggestion, we have to consider the state the ayah was in. She was still very ill in hospital in a separate room; at the door of which a policeman was stationed. This policeman was not one of the heads of police but an ordinary sepoy, who must have been a person incapable of instructing the ayah on a point of this magnitude. Dr. Seward goes to see the ayah, and my learned friend makes a point regarding that visit which I was surprised to hear him make. It seems to me perfectly natural that Dr. Seward should go to see the ayah, not merely because she had been under his care before, but because she was the ayah of a friend of his, and it was natural also, considering the evidence she had given, that he should desire to see her well treated. I cannot see anything unnatural or improper in his paying that visit, and he knew that his friend Dr. Lewis would not object. When he gets there he sees the ayah, and does no more than any other physician of experience would do. He notices her condition; he does not think her physical condition is sufficient to account for her state; and it occurs to him as it would occur to any medical man, that she had something on her mind. Then, again, I find nothing at all improbable or unnatural in the woman, on being spoken to, desiring to complete her statement to Mr. Souter. That there was no connivance between Mr. Souter and Dr. Seward is clear from this, that when Mr. Souter went he knew so little of what she was going to say that he did not expect any further deposition, and took no writing materials with him. When he comes, the woman makes the statement, which was recorded by Mr. Souter on the following day, the 18th, in which she speaks of the Maharaja speaking in a guarded way about the poison. Now, my learned friend asked the Commission to compare what Mr. Souter took down from her statement on this occasion with what she had said before the Commission. I ask the Commission to do the same, and I think they will come to the conclusion that the two statements substantially agree. The words in the statement must be taken to be rather the words of Mr. Souter than those of the ayah. Mr. Souter does not profess to have literally translated them, but has simply given in his own language what he understood her to say. My learned friend says that he did not think it at all likely an ayah would use such expressions as some of those contained in the statement. No doubt "threw out a feeler" is not an exact translation of the vernacular expression used by the ayah, but it is an expression that is perfectly comprehensible and conveys the idea it is intended to convey. When the ayah is examined before the Commission she said substantially the same thing. She speaks about *choochas* or *muntras*, and you find the Maharaja speaking to her, as I have suggested he would be likely to speak, upon such a matter. Now, asking a native, at all events in the class of life to which this woman belongs, about *muntras*, charms, and so on, would be perfectly well understood, I apprehend, by every one of the Commission to be something very like "throwing out a feeler" regarding more than charming. Before this Commission she was of course examined at much greater length and much more particularly than she was examined before Mr. Souter; but she told the same story, and her state-

ment was amply corroborated. Another point with regard to her evidence my learned friend dwelt upon was her statement that she had been threatened by the police. Now, I have no doubt, though it is some time ago that the circumstances under which that expression was used by her, they will be clearly in the recollection of the Members of the Commission. The evidence is at page 9 of the notes. My learned friend asked her—"Did either Abdool Ali or Akbar Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something about it?" and she answered "Yes, they threatened me and said, if anything of the kind was said, do you state it, and then I said I have stated all that I know." Now, what she said with regard to the answer translated threatened was *dham kurra*, but she went on at once to say what sort of threat it was that had been used, and I think that the true rendering of the expression should have been "they threatened me *by* saying." Whenever her attention was called to the "threatening" by the question whether Mr. Souter threatened her, she said at once "No one threatened me," and then afterwards, when asked what made her say she was threatened, she says, "I did not say so." The short-hand writer's notes were read to her, and she said, "I don't think I said so; I did not mean it." In fact, she used the expression not in the sense we would use it, but in a very much milder sense. I think, therefore, that in the circumstances of the taking of the ayah's evidence there is everything to support its substantial accuracy and nothing whatever to detract from its value in the minds of the Commission. As to the threats, they appear to have been of the mildest character. The question is put to her as to whether the Maharaja had spoken on a certain topic; but as to ill-usage or harsh treatment, nothing of the kind is mentioned by her, nor does she complain of it. Now the next witness, and one who is of course a much more important one than the ayah, to whose evidence I propose to direct my observations is Rowjee, whom the ayah mentioned in the course of her statements, so that the police had their attention directed towards him, and found out that though a peon employed at the Residency on small wages, he had been spending large sums of money in the bazaar. The police made enquiries and found there was foundation, at all events, for the story that he had been spending money in this way; and accordingly, on the 22nd of December, he was arrested. His account will be found at page 80 of the short-hand writer's notes, in which he speaks of making a statement before Mr. Souter, and the circumstances under which he made it. The correctness of that statement was confirmed by Mr. Souter. Your Lordship will remember what Sir Lewis Pelly said about Rowjee's statement. He was examined as to that, and he tells us how he and Mr. Souter, considering that there was no prospect of really discovering any clue as to who made the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, were going to Bombay on the 23rd and were arranging to spend their Christmas holidays there. That is very good proof that so far as Ameena's statement was concerned very much importance was not attached to it in itself. But at this time Rowjee makes his statement; the proposed journey to Bombay is put off; and Sir Lewis Pelly says he would like to see the man and judge for himself. He sees the man on that day, and hears his statement, and he says the statement was substantially the same as had been given before the Commission. We have here Rowjee's statement—a statement perfectly voluntarily made and under the most natural circumstances in the world. Mr. Souter is obliged to have him arrested, as it is known he spent money in the bazaar. He says nothing to Mr. Souter upon the morning of his arrest, but he is kept under surveillance. He is in the Residency compound along with the other servants, and they say to him "We have told all about it. You had better save yourself"—a perfectly good reason to operate on the mind of a man like Rowjee. He therefore sends for a police havildar and asks to be taken to the Khan Sahib, who immediately takes him to Mr. Souter; and ultimately he makes a statement before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, who accordingly remain in Baroda to pursue further investigations. The statement is reduced to writing, not on the day it was apparently made but on the following day when Mr. Souter found opportunity. I may here mention that Rowjee's

statement, made to Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, gravely implicated Nursoo his superior officer, and the jemadar was arrested the next morning as soon as he came to the Residency. That was the 23rd. I shall by and by speak of the opportunities of communication which Rowjee and Nursoo had with each other. Nursoo being apprehended on the 23rd, makes his statement, and makes it at a time when it was perfectly impossible that he could have been coached up as to what Rowjee had said, because Rowjee's statement had not then been taken in writing. Not only then was there no intercommunication between Nursoo and Rowjee, except that short interview at which Rowjee said "*Dikko baba*, I have said everything *yantuk*—everything up to my neck," but there was no one in a position to state the details of Rowjee's confession to Nursoo, inasmuch as Rowjee's confession had not then been reduced to writing. Mr. Souter, Sir Lewis Pelly, and the native policeman who had heard Rowjee's statement, on the previous day, might have had some general idea as to what the statement amounted to, but could scarcely have carried all the details in their minds. Nevertheless, as the Commission will perceive—and I shall ask the Commission to compare the statements of the two witnesses—it was perfectly impossible that the police, from the information they themselves had, could have communicated to the one what the other had said in the detail in which they must have communicated it in order to render it practicable for the one to repeat substantially what the other had stated. Nursoo does not look like a clever man, and supposing the police to have had the villainy to repeat and the cleverness to remember, point by point, the details of what Rowjee said—is it to be supposed for a moment that a man with Nursoo's dullness of intellect could so aptly learn what it is said the others had taught him? The only explanation is, I think, that both men are speaking substantially the truth. Now, there were three main points in which my learned friend impeached Rowjee's story, and the first of these points to which I would refer—for it appears to me to be one of the most important—is his story with regard to Pedro. Rowjee boldly charges Pedro with having accompanied him to the Havelee to see the Maharaja. Pedro as stoutly denies that he did so. My learned friend says Pedro is introduced as a truthful witness, and must be believed. Well, I do not know that my learned friend is entitled to say he was introduced as a truthful witness. He is introduced pretty much on the same footing as all the witnesses were introduced by me—not as being specially truthful or trustworthy. I do not think I used a single such expression in regard to him. I simply said he would prove the receipt of money from His Highness. These witnesses were not introduced by me as being special witnesses of truth, but rather as persons who had made certain statements into which the Government of India had considered it desirable an enquiry should be held. I could not vouch for their truth, and it is this Commission that must decide as to their credibility. However, Pedro has, no doubt, the advantage of coming before the Commission as an old servant of Colonel Phayre's, and so far must be taken to be a respectable man. He denies point blank that there was any truth in Rowjee's story about him. He denied that he had ever been to the Maharaja, but it is to be observed that his denial begins as soon as admission would be dangerous to himself. I do not think there is anything to be made from the fact of his being examined before Mr. Edginton in Bombay. Mr. Edginton, no doubt, fully deserves the commendation bestowed upon him. He is Mr. Souter's representative, his deputy, and he is now acting for him in Bombay, and he is, as we all know, a very capable and excellent officer. But I don't think that there is any reason to suggest that Pedro gives his evidence before Mr. Edginton under any greater advantage than he would have enjoyed if he had given his evidence before Mr. Souter. He was taken before Mr. Edginton by the direction of Mr. Souter, and by Mr. Souter's officers. He was taken before Mr. Edginton I may mention by the Khan Saheb. His denial of knowledge of these transactions, however, as I have stated, begins as soon as his admission would be fatal to him; as soon as his admission would have involved him in connection with the offence he ceases

to admit. There is therefore this to be said, that by a denial of this kind he not only saves his character with his master, which may be dear to him, but also saves himself, for the moment, from being charged with being an accomplice in these transactions. But I must say that it occurs to me as a curious thing that, long before the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre was discovered, Pedro should have been in everybody's mouth as being in high favour with the Maharaja, and as the person who at the instigation of the Maharaja had undertaken to administer poison to Colonel Phayre. His evidence is not conclusive, but it is something when you find a man's name associated not exactly with bazaar gup but talked about by the Residency servants as being in the pay of the Maharaja; and when you see this very witness mentioned by the Residency servants in their conversations one with another and with persons of their own condition and creed, who were in the habit of frequenting the Residency, as being in the pay of the Maharaja and being in such favour because he consented to poison Colonel Phayre—when you find that Pedro is associated with Rowjee—the very man who admitted that he himself had attempted to poison Colonel Phayre on the morning of the 9th of November—I think these are circumstances that merit consideration on the part of the Commission. Pedro himself shows that Rowjee was cognizant of his dealings with the Maharaja, for he says in cross-examination by my learned friend that he told Rowjee of the present which he had received from the Maharaja. Why should he have done that unless there was some link between them? At page 30 of the short-hand writer's notes we find this:—"Did you yourself ask Rowjee to go with you to the Maharaja? Answer—I did not say anything to Rowjee except as to the payment of rupees sixty?" Why should he have told Rowjee about the receipt of those sixty rupees unless there was some link binding them both together in the service of the Maharaja? It seems to me to be a very reasonable inference from that answer that Pedro knew a good deal more than, being in fear for his life, he was ready to admit. Moreover, I do not think the Commission can fail to observe that Pedro did not give his evidence without considerable reluctance. His evidence begins at page 29. He admits that Salim used to ask him to go to the Maharaja's, and that it would be well for him if he did. He says "I declined to go," and being asked as to the receipt of the rupees sixty, he says "I asked Salim to give it."

The President—Excuse me, Mr. Advocate-General. Except the ayah's statement before Mr. Souter and the examination here, is there anything on the subject of the conversations?

The Advocate-General—Nothing. It only occurs in the ayah's statement, and in her evidence given before the Commission. It was brought out in the cross-examination by my learned friend. Of course I could not ask him anything about this conversation. Your Lordship will find that they are referred to in page 7.

Mr. Branson—She first said it was Pedro and Rowjee who had told her, and then she turned round and said it was Kurrim and the other man. Then Kurrim was called and was not asked a question on the subject.

The Advocate-General—As to what my learned friend has referred to, the mistake in the ayah's remark was so palpable that I am astonished he has referred to it. But the evidence is clear here that what she was told by these people was that Pedro and Rowjee were the men who were in high favour with the Maharaja, and that when she heard that of Pedro and Rowjee, and connected it with the proposal to apply a charm to Colonel Phayre, she became alarmed and entertained suspicions that really serious attempts were being meant to take Colonel Phayre's life. As to whether Kurrim knew anything about it, of course it would have been impossible for me to put the question in examination-in-chief, and the point was not followed up in cross-examination by my learned friend, and I had therefore no opportunity of putting it in the re-examination. The principal thing is the ayah's

statement to Mr. Souter, and the examination points to this very connection of Pedro with Rowjee. We find from Rowjee that Pedro had propositions made to him by Salim which he was to carry out, and you have also to note the manner in which he gave his evidence. Instead of stating, as one would expect a man to do who had done nothing more than receive a casual present, we find Pedro saying, "I said to Salim I was going to Goa, and he brought me sixty rupees. I have deposed to the particulars in my deposition," obviously wanting to just limit himself to that deposition, and say nothing more. Now, my Lord, I submit that as far as his statement goes, I don't wish to say anything about Pedro more than is necessary. He is not here on his trial, but I submit that upon these circumstances the Commission may well doubt, and very gravely doubt, whether Pedro was telling the whole truth before them; and of that there is not much improbability, but that, as Rowjee remarks, Pedro was a person acting with him in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. If Pedro was to do nothing—not to be concerned in any way and to be of no use for the Maharaja—it is difficult to understand why he should have got a present of money from the Maharaja. Certainly, something would be expected of him in return for what he had received, and though the evidence is not direct in the case, there is, I think, quite enough on record before this Commission to induce this Commission to say that they are not satisfied with Pedro's evidence, and that the account he gives of himself is not sufficient. Rowjee could have had no motive to accuse Pedro; it is not suggested that they had had any quarrel; but Rowjee, having to tell his story, mentioned the name of Pedro as a circumstance just as connecting him and Nursoo and others with the same transactions.

I have discussed, my Lord, the effect which the episode in regard to Pedro may be taken to have had upon the evidence of Rowjee.

The President—Before you proceed further, there seems to be some considerable doubt from the notes whether Nursoo's statement was made on the 23rd December. Sir Lewis Pelly says that it was made on the 24th, but I have taken it down from you that Nursoo made his statement on the 23rd.

Mr. Advocate-General—It was, in point of fact, made on the 24th.

The President—Mr. Souter seems to have left it a little uncertain.

Mr. Advocate-General—It will be found at page 176, that Mr. Souter says "Nursoo was apprehended on the 23rd. I think he was apprehended on the 23rd—it may be on the 24th." The 24th would be Thursday, and that was the day on which the Maharaja paid his usual visit to the Residency. Probably Mr. Souter may be wrong in saying it was the 23rd, and Sir Lewis Pelly would be right. But Mr. Souter, as your Lordship sees, does not speak positively as to the date. He says "I *think* Nursoo was apprehended on the 23rd," and that before taking his statement he mentioned it to Sir Lewis Pelly.

The President—Sir Lewis Pelly fixes it as the 24th.

Mr. Advocate-General—Taking it to be the 24th, that will not in the slightest degree interfere with the argument I was presenting to the Commission before the adjournment, because it was not until the 24th that Rowjee's statement was reduced into writing. Whether it would be the 23rd or the 24th, there would still be the same observation, that no one would be so familiar with the details of Rowjee's statement as to be able to communicate it to Nursoo. Now, my Lord, the next episode in the evidence of Rowjee, upon which my learned friend dwelt, was the episode of the bottle, and there I venture to think that my learned friend fell into an entire error. The evidence of Damodhur Punt in regard to this bottle was that after having received from Goojaba, Nafia Khanvelker's man, a large bottle containing the physician's stuff, he poured a portion of the contents of that larger bottle into a smaller bottle of his own, and the bottle into which he so poured it was not, as my learned friend assumed, an otto-de-rose bottle, but a bottle in which uttar was kept—that is the expression that Damodhur Punt used, that is, at page 113—"This bottle

was this length (showing about a finger and a half). This bottle contained some medicine. The Maharaja had asked me to pour the medicine into another bottle—which I did. The bottle I poured the medicine into was a bottle which belonged to me and used to contain otto of roses." Now my learned friend from that jumped to the conclusion that this was one of those bottles which we all of us have seen, and which come from Turkey or Persia, which are generally ornamented with gold leaf, and which have a very slight perforation running down the centre of a solid mass of glass, into which one or two drops of the precious uttar is poured—a bottle which could not be used for the purpose for which this bottle was professedly used by the witness. Of course, it could not have been such an ornamented bottle, decorated with gold leaf and containing only a very narrow line into which one could put in but two drops; but it was a bottle simply which had contained, and which the man had used for keeping uttar in. In calling it an otto-de-rose bottle the Interpreter used rather a loose translation. The passage of which I was thinking just now is at page 129. He says: "It was a small bottle of this length (shows finger), and that I poured it into a bottle which had contained otto of roses. The word uttar was translated otto-de-rose. We know perfectly well that the uttar used in this country is not the pure otto-de-rose, not the delicate decoction, or whatever it may be, that is contained in the small bottles which my learned friend obviously had in his mind's eye at the time. In the statement he made to Mr. Richey he merely mentions uttar, which is an essential extract from the rose, and a preparation not at all as agreeable to the smell. It is perfectly certain that my learned friend's theory about this being an otto-de-rose bottle, such as is to be found in the bazaars of Constantinople or Teheran, will not hold water, because the uttar bottle that was used by Rowjee is described not only by himself, but also by Damodhur Punt in a manner which is perfectly inconsistent with my learned friend's theory. In the first place, an otto-de-rose bottle proper is a bottle which will contain only one or two drops of any liquid whatsoever, whilst this bottle was used by Rowjee to shake up one of the powders which he had prepared from the packets given to him, in water, previous to pouring it in Colonel Phayre's sherbet, an operation which could not by any possibility have been performed in an otto-de-rose bottle such as my learned friend was thinking of. I think it is at the foot of page 87 that Rowjee gives a description of the bottle. "How large was the bottle?"—he was asked—and he answers—"About the length of my finger, and about a quarter of an inch in width; it was a round bottle." Then Damodhur Punt described the bottles—the two bottles that were received by him, or at least that were in his possession—the one that he received from Goojaba, and the other which was his own—and he says that the one he received from Goojaba was about as long as that (pointing to about an inch below the forefinger), and that the other bottle, which had contained the uttar, and which used to contain a portion of the physician's stuff, was about the length of his finger.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Pardon me, he said about the length of half his finger.

The Advocate-General—I think my learned friend will find that he said that the larger bottle was longer than his finger and going down to the middle of his hand, and that the smaller bottle was a little less than his finger. But whatever the size of the bottle may be—whether as long only as two or three joints of his finger—it certainly was a bottle larger than what would contain but two or three drops; otherwise the operation referred to could not have been performed with it. I will read the other report:—"It was about this length (showing from the top of his finger to the bottom of his hand). The Maharaja asked me to pour the contents of his vial into another bottle—a bottle which had contained otto-de-rose. It is a small bottle of this size (pointing to about two joints of his forefinger). I kept the bottle in my place." I am perfectly willing to take it that it was only the length of the two first joints of his forefinger; but it is perfectly certain that this small vial which the man spoke of, could not have been such a

bottle as my learned friend had in his contemplation when he was speaking about it; it was not a bottle which contained merely a small perforation in the glass into which but a drop or two could be poured, but one into which it was possible to pour not an inconsiderable portion of the medicine which the physician had prepared, and which was in the larger bottle sent to him by the hands of Goojaba. But as to what was the length of the bottle, is not a very material point. There is no doubt whatever that it was a small bottle, and there is also no doubt that it was not a bottle of the description that my learned friend suggested. It was not an otto-de-rose bottle proper such as my learned friend purchased during his passage through Egypt.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I can assure you that I did not buy an otto-de-rose bottle during my passage through Egypt (laughter).

Mr. Advocate-General—Which had contained otto-de-rose, and which he had by him. It was a bottle large enough for the purpose stated by the witness; it was a round bottle, and not constructed in the way my learned friend suggested, and it was capable of containing some considerable quantity of the medicine contained in the larger bottle, handed to him by Goojaba. No purpose could have been served by pouring two drops of the physician's stuff into the bottle, nor after the exudation from that bottle would there have been anything to throw away. I take it that it was an ordinary vial—an ordinary glass bottle—a round bottle which used to contain not two fresh drops of the precious liquid, but which could be used, if evidence is true, for the purpose, as Rowjee says it was used, namely, of making the powder become dissolved in water. From a bottle of that kind, not sealed with sealing-wax, not fastened with any cork, but simply confined by a wisp of cotton, covered with a little bees-wax, there cannot be any difficulty in assuming that something would exude from it when placed where the witness says he placed it. He tied it to the string of his drawers. We saw when he was in court, the sort of way in which that garment was worn by him, and the string would be in immediate contact with his skin; and that some scar or wound existed upon the portion of his stomach which comes in immediate contact with the string of his drawers in front, was proved by Dr. Gray. Rowjee says that having tied the bottle, fastened it, in the way I have described, to the string of his pyjamas, he takes his way homewards. Now the natural effect of his walking would make this bottle sway about with his body—and, being imperfectly fastened, as it was, with bees' wax and cotton, nothing would be more likely than that some of its contents should exude on to his skin. Dr. Gray has told us, and, although my learned friend appeared to entertain some doubt,—the proposition may have been novel to him—there can be no doubt whatever that arsenic is a caustic; all the works of authority upon that subject agree in the statement, that arsenic does produce such an effect as was spoken to by Dr. Gray and the witness Rowjee, and that arsenic in suspension, as Dr. Gray has stated, would, if it escaped from a bottle of this kind and found a lodgment on the skin, be calculated to produce the blister which Rowjee spoke of. A good deal was said about this being a boil that was produced and not a blister, and that was owing to an infirmity of expression on the part of the Interpreter, of which amongst others we have had occasionally to complain. His better judgment induced him to call it a blister. There is no doubt whatever from the explanation that the witness himself gave that what he meant was a "blister," but the Interpreter followed rather the language used by my learned friend in the course of the cross-examination in putting his questions when he spoke of this as a boil. The witness spoke of it as a "blister," and if the word "blister" had been used throughout by the Interpreter, as it was used in the first instance, I think my learned friend's argument on that point would have been a good deal disposed of. Rowjee is examined in regard to this point. It will be found at page 78 he says,—"I took the bottle with me. I tucked the bottle up in my drawers, and it produced a wound or sort of swelling. Mr. Melvill—He said he put it between his strings. The Interpreter—His meaning is that he put it between the strings of his drawers and the drawers. Examination continued—

The injury was like a boil. Interpreter—I think he means a blister. Witness (asked for explanation)—It was a boil. When a man gets a burn it produces that kind of thing. The wound was here. (Showing his stomach)." Now, my Lord, if there is one thing perfectly in the knowledge of every one in this Court more than another, it is that if a man gets a burn it does not produce a boil, but a blister; and if the Interpreter had used the word *poodi*, and stuck to it throughout, it would have saved some trouble, for "boil" apparently there was none. The word "boil" was adopted by the Interpreter somewhat unfortunately, but the description given by the witness, who sustained it, was that it produced an infirmity not called by the name of "boil," but rather an injury that is really commonly known by the name of "blister."

Sir Richard Meade—"Blister" was what he said.

The Advocate General—And as to the fact that a blister may be produced by a kind of caustic Dr. Gray gave a clear opinion; he examined the man, he found the marks, and he gave his opinion on the subject to the Commission. There can be no doubt whatever, therefore, that so far as this question of the boil is concerned, Rowjee's statement is thoroughly corroborated. Now, my Lord, at the time that Dr. Gray examined the person of Rowjee, and found upon him these signs, Damodhur Punt had not been examined, and he gave a description of the contents of the bottle, of the stuff which the physician had made, and which my learned friend read from the statement made by Damodhur Punt, before Mr. Richey, on the 29th January 1875; and if that statement be true it proves this —that not only was there arsenic in the composition which the physician had nade, and which was contained in the bottle brought by Goojaba.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There was no arsenic in the bottle.

Mr. Advocate-General—I beg my learned friend's pardon, there was. I will read the statement made by Damodhur Punt:—"At the same time, namely, when the Resident had the open wound, the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies." Those are the same insects which were described by the Interpreter here as large ants. Whether it is a blister fly or large ant I cannot say; but the same word, *Muckaria*, has been used by the witness both before Mr. Richey and before the Commission:— "To send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree and have the Wagrees sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narrayen Rao Wakusker, who is in the Fouzdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snake-man came to me two or three days after saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narrayen Rao brought the blister flies then taken by the Wagrees and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse, and I gave orders to Bapoojee, the Kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother. At the same time some arsenic was given from the Fouzdaree, but not through me. I don't know how much was given. Had I known of its being given I would not have got some more from the Borah. Some days after the supply *of these articles* the physician's brother brought the bottle, as above stated, not getting what he wanted for it. The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded, so suggested to Nana Khanvelkur to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and

that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salim." That is the portion of Damodhur Punt's evidence taken before Mr. Richey, to which my learned friend referred as showing what the ingredients of the physician's stuff were. And according to Damodhur Punt—and here he most distinctly says so—that in addition to the blister flies, and the snakes, and the rest of the things of which this stuff was prepared, arsenic brought from the Fouzdaree is included. I think, therefore, that upon that statement—a statement referred to by my learned friend—I have a right to say that the evidence is that arsenic was one of the component parts of this horrible stuff which the physician is alleged to have made. And taking it, as Dr. Gray has told us, that arsenic itself is a caustic, and that arsenic in suspension in water would, if the water in which it was suspended found a lodgment upon the skin, cause a blister to follow—especially when we find that arsenic is connected, as it is in this instance, with other articles of an irritant character—blister flies, large ants or whatever they may be—and the venom of snakes—to say nothing of the other articles, with the qualities of which I have not the slightest acquaintance—that would certainly appear to be sufficient to produce the effects which Rowjee says were caused by the exudation of the contents of the bottle on the skin of his stomach. What these *makharyas* are I cannot profess to say. The translation is twofold—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee translated them as large ants: they were translated before Mr. Richey as blister flies. I suppose it can be taken that they are articles which bear some resemblance to that article popularly named Spanish fly, or cantharidis, and that they would be likely to produce the ascertained effect on the stomach of Rowjee which he has described. I have already referred to the fact of Rowjee, probably as my learned friend suggested, not desiring to give anything to Colonel Phayre that should produce an immediate effect, and this is a strong confirmation of that theory of my learned friend which I entirely adopt. He found that the slight exudation from this bottle produced the effect upon his stomach which he has described, causing a considerably large blister, and he said to himself, "Dear me, if I put the whole of this, as am directed, in Colonel Phayre's bathing water, the effect upon him may be expected to be corresponding to the additional quantity to which he may be subjected, and there will at once be an enquiry, and I may get into trouble." And consequently, instead of pouring the contents of the bottle into the bathing water, he threw them away. No doubt he told Nursoo, as he says, that he poured it into the bathing water. It is not surprising that he should have done that, as Nursoo would have reported him to the Maharaja on the next visit, for not paying attention to the orders he had received. There cannot be the slightest doubt, I think, upon the evidence, that Rowjee and Nursoo took advantage of the accidental application of the collodion plaster to Colonel Phayre's boil to make up the story they did, that the arsenic had been put in it, which, having been applied, burnt Colonel Phayre and caused him to take it off. They seem to have taken advantage of what Colonel Phayre told us was the effect of this application of collodion, causing him to remove the plaster, which he did with considerable difficulty, and causing the boil to present an appearance of considerable irritation. No doubt that would be a circumstance that would be noticed, and which would be reported, and it would be seized upon by these men in order to satisfy the Maharaja that they had been obeying his orders, and done, in point of fact, something to Colonel Phayre which by reason of the strength of the medicine applied, at once attracted his attention and caused him to remove the plaster. I think, taking what Colonel Phayre said about removing the collodion which he had applied to his head, in connection with the instructions given to Rowjee to administer to him through the medium of his bathing water, or otherwise, this physician's stuff, the stories made up will read well together and the one will very well explain the other. Damodhur Punt, as the Commission will remember, mentions Rowjee's having told the Maharaja about this, and, in the statement made to Mr. Richey, Damodhur Punt says that at the time Colonel Phayre had this sore, as he calls it, on his fore-

head, I heard "Salim talking to the Maharaja in the picture room, and say that Colonel Phayre had felt it burning, and torn it off, and that that was because Rowjee had doctored the plaster." Now, it is very difficult indeed to conceive how Damodhur Punt could have invented this story as to Colonel Phayre's having felt the plaster burn, unless he had had the information from the persons from whom he professed to have had it. He could not have heard anything about Dr. Seward's having prescribed collodion, or that Colonel Phayre had rashly used it himself, instead of waiting for Dr. Seward to come and dress the boil; and unless it is true that this representation was made by Rowjee to Salim as to what he had done in regard to the boil and in Damodhur Punt's presence, it is very difficult indeed to understand how Damodhur Punt could have got hold of this story. The passage to which I have referred will be found at page 171 of the short-hand writer's report. As regards the bottle and the boil, therefore, I think that Rowjee's evidence, instead of being in the slightest degree invalidated by the argument of my learned friend, comes out of the ordeal perfectly satisfactory. The date of the giving of the bottle appears to be fixed by the time at which the boil existed. The purpose for which the bottle was given is illustrated by what Damodhur Punt says of the report made by Rowjee through Salim to the Maharaja as to what he had done with regard to the boil, and unless it is to be supposed that the police were in the confidence of Dr. Seward and of Colonel Phayre with regard to the treatment of the boil, it is difficult to understand how they could have suggested to Damodhur Punt the story which he told not only before Mr. Richey in the passage to which I have referred, but also before the Commission, as will be found at pages 128 and 129 of the short-hand writer's notes. Then, my Lord, another episode in regard to Rowjee upon which my learned friend dwelt strongly, was the episode of the belt. Now, no doubt, that was a subject in regard to which there was an opening for my learned friend, and an opening of which he availed himself; but it was an opening of which he could take full advantage only by introducing into the conspiracy, as an active agent, Mr. Souter. I have already referred to that part of my learned friend's argument, and shown what reasons there are, *a priori*, for believing it to be perfectly impossible that Mr. Souter should have taken that part in the transaction which my learned friend suggests. And when we look at the history of the transactions as recorded in the evidence, it appears to me so utterly unnecessary for my learned friend to have framed that theory, that I cannot forbear expressing my surprise that he should have done so. What is the transaction? Akbar Ali, an experienced officer, knowing that Rowjee had kept the powders which he had put from time to time in Colonel Phayre's sherbet in his belt—having heard that from Rowjee—wishes to examine it. He says to Rowjee—"What has become of your belt?" He naturally would wish to look at the belt, either for the purpose of seeing in what part of it the powders had been kept, and for the purpose of seeing also whether from the packets of powder anything had escaped of which a trace could be found in the belt. To suppose that on receiving this information from Rowjee as to the receptacle in which the powders were placed, he all at once formed the idea of introducing a packet of arsenic into the belt, is to suppose him guilty of an act of the most shameless infamy—a supposition for which the previous character of Akbar Ali affords no justification, and a supposition also, which, from the circumstances under which the examination of the belt occurred, is entirely inadmissible. What was there to make Akbar Ali believe that Mr. Souter would go away into the dressing-room to dress for breakfast at the time the belt was brought back? The Commission will remember how it all happened. Raojee said "I used to keep it in my belt." Akbar Ali says, "What has become of your belt?" Rowjee replies that it has been given to Bhooder. Akbar Ali does not accompany any one to get the belt, but sends a by-standing policeman to go and call Bhooder Nursey. He fetches him, and Bhooder comes with the belt on him. It cannot be supposed that the police messenger who is sent to call Bhooder could have put this packet into the belt, for it is

suggested to be the work of Akbar Ali. The order is given to get the belt while Mr. Souter is in the room, and he probably supposes naturally, that nothing much would come of it, that the powders had been made away with, and that there was very little chance of finding any stray arsenic powder in the belt, and as it was between eight and nine o'clock, he goes into the adjoining room to dress for breakfast. Mr. Souter told my learned friend, just before he began his address, that there was no reason for his not remaining in the room, but that it was near breakfast time, and he went to dress. His dressing-room was immediately adjoining the present dining-room of the Residency, where he and his officers were then carrying on their enquiries, a chick only separating one room from the other. He went to dress; and while he was dressing there, and about ten or fifteen minutes after the belt had been sent for, the belt was brought and the examination began. Akbar Ali examined the belt. He finds what has been called the slide in it through which a sword or a truncheon, as the case might be, could be passed, but finds no packet immediately apparent in this belt, and he asks Rowjee where the packet was in which these powders used to be kept; Rowjee immediately points to the secret pocket which was shown to the Commission the other day. Akbar Ali introduces his fingers, until he comes in contact with a substance; that substance proves to be paper. Naturally the idea strikes him that possibly one of these packets still remains in the belt, but of this he at that time knows nothing; so he breaks open the threads at the bottom, when the packet of paper is disclosed. He summons Mr. Souter, who comes and find that portions of the threads have been torn by the police, takes out the paper in that pocket, a paper which contained not only arsenic, but arsenic possessing precisely the same physical characteristics as the arsenic introduced into Colonel Phayre's tumbler. I cannot conceive anything more simple than that story. Mr. Souter attached no importance apparently to the examination of the belt, not expecting that anything would come of it—not supposing that at that distance of time anything would be found in it,—supposing naturally enough that Rowjee would have taken good pains on the 9th to have got rid of all suspicious articles he might have had about him. Now, surely, if there was nothing in the character of the police to protect them against the supposition that they would put the packet there, as they are suggested to have done here, and if it were not denied by Abkar Ali on oath that he had anything to do with it, it is really giving the police credit for an amount of sagacity almost superhuman, not only that they should have conceived the idea of putting the arsenic in the belt, but that they should have been so careful as to the arsenic that they procured, that it should have presented under chemical analysis exactly the same characteristics as the arsenic found in Colonel Phayre's tumbler. A policeman, supposing him to be the abandoned villain my learned friend would suppose him to be, might perhaps think of putting some arsenic in a place of this kind, but would he think that the microscope would detect him if he did not produce arsenic precisely of the same character as that used in the perpetration of the offence under investigation? That I do not suppose my learned friend would admit would be a likely thing for him to do. In fact, it is a thing so improbable as to render it perfectly incredible. It is much more probable—it is supported by the evidence and by the character of the witnesses—that instead of this being a nefarious conspiracy, as my learned friend suggested, that it was a most simple discovery arising out of the carelessness of one of the principal parties concerned, in having left this packet of arsenic which had remained over from the quantity originally supplied to him, in the belt. The belt was taken from him on the 9th November; the belt does not go into his possession again; from the 9th it is handed over to Bhooder Nursey, who certainly had no suspicions as to its contents; it is only by chance that it is sent for, not with the expectation of making any great discovery; it is examined, but when it is examined, this is found to exist, and the Police Inspector, Akbar Ali, did no more than his duty. I am sure the Commission will consider, in stopping the investigation, as soon as

he found there was something in the belt, in sending for his chief in order that it might be examined in his presence. Abdool Ali and Gujanund were also present at the time, and they have both been cross-examined by my learned friend, but not a single question was put to them on this point, although an imputation of a most grave kind has been made upon them. They were present and taking part in the examination of this belt.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You put no questions to them on the subject.

The Advocate-General—And it was no part of my case to clear them from an imputation which I could not think would have been made. I think therefore that the Commission will come to the conclusion that the finding of this poison in the belt of Rowjee is very strong confirmatory evidence of the truth of his story in this case. My learned friend has referred to Rowjee's statement given before Mr. Souter, and to Rowjee's evidence here as containing contradictions. I think my theory shows that there is no contradiction at all. The presence of this paper—this packet of arsenic—in the belt, was a matter occasioned purely by Rowjee's forgetfulness upon the point. My learned friend read the statement Rowjee made to Mr. Souter, in which he said in the first instance before the belt was produced,—"A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favorable opportunity presented itself for so doing." And then further on he says, "The packet of poison which the jemadar first gave me I made into small doses as directed, and kept the powder in the secret pocket of my cross-belt. The powder taken from the secret pocket of my cross-belt this morning (25th December 1874) is one of the powders made up from the packet given to me by the jemadar, and I used always to keep the powders in the same place." It seems to me that if this belt episode was, to use a common expression, a "plant" on the part of the police, what they would have found in Rowjee's belt would have been, not pure arsenic, but arsenic and diamond dust, because what Rowjee was told to do was to "take equal parts of each" and administer the powders. If this was a police plant, surely the intelligent policeman who could be guilty of an act of the kind would not have procured arsenic only, but arsenic and diamond dust. He would say, "Oh, yes, the man said he would administer the powders, taking equal parts; so let arsenic and diamond dust be mixed that they may be found in his belt"—not pure arsenic, because he would thereby run a risk of being found out. That, however, not having been resorted to, proves that this is not a police plant, but a true story as to the finding of the arsenic. When the witness is asked whether the powder taken from his secret pocket is one of those given to him by the jemadar, he says it is; but he does not say that it is one of the packets made up of a combination of diamond dust and arsenic, but he says: "It is one of the packets made up from the packets given to me by the jemadar," and he explains when he is examined before the Commission, how that packet was made, and he follows the theory which my learned friend adopts, and which I also adopt, that he did not wish to poison his master, but knowing or believing the white power, from the effects experienced by himself, was very deleterious, he only put in one pinch out of the white packet into the others; he did not put in the whole of it, but merely a pinch, keeping the other back; so that would account for the remnant of the arsenic being found in his belt; and it was there found under such circumstances as to be entirely denuded of suspicion, and to be incapable of bearing the construction put upon them by my learned friend. I think a careful review of the whole of the circumstances connected with the finding of this powder in the belt will go far to satisfy the Commission that Rowjee was speaking the truth in regard to this point. There was one other point in Rowjee's evidence on which my learned friend relied and that was this that when he was examined by Colonel Phayre on the 9th or 10th of November or at a later date—I am

not quite certain as to the date—he charged Faizoo with being the person concerned in this attempt. No doubt that was a base and false charge so far as the events of the 9th of November were concerned, but he has given a reason which I think will be considered satisfactory as a *reason*, to the Commission, although I think it will not be satisfactory to them in any view they may form in regard to Rowjee's moral character. Faizoo was a man who was charged, not by Rowjee only, but by all the servants, and they had apparently good reason for doing so, because the Commission will not fail to remember that Faizoo was a man who was practically in the pay of the Durbar. Faizoo had a little son, who was enrolled in His Highness' service as a sowar, and that he received the pay of the appointment. He was a child when he got the appointment, and at this very time he was very little more than a child, being only about sixteen years of age. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is practically in the Gaekwar's service, or that the appointment of the son was practically the means of making some payment to the father. You have it also stated—with what truth I do not care to enquire—but it is stated by these servants that Faizoo was a man who had been previously charged with improprieties of conduct in regard to various matters, to have been concerned in plots, to have had a hand in *khutput* and intrigues, that he had a son in the service of the Maharaja, and he was, therefore, a man whom the other servants under the circumstances fixed upon as a scape-goat. Faizoo tells us that during an interval of non-employment at the Residency, he had himself been in the service of the Maharaja, and that was an additional reason why it was supposed that suspicion would readily and unquestionably fall upon him. It was a gross untruth on the part of Rowjee to say that he suspected Faizoo in regard to the transactions of the 9th of November, but it is unquestionably also obvious that he had good reason to suppose it would be a device likely to be successful—and he was in point of facts successful—in diverting suspicion from himself. I don't defend his conduct—God forbid that I should—but it was a natural course for a man of Rowjee's character, and concerned as he was in these transactions, to adopt. Now, those were the points in Rowjee's evidence to which my learned friend especially referred as showing that he ought not to be believed. I think that I have given good reasons to the Commission for holding that not one of those objections will be found to be sustainable upon clear investigation. They do not go to show that Rowjee is a man of high character, but they do not invalidate the general truth of his testimony; they are perfectly consistent with the account that he gives of himself, and with the account he gives of the transactions in which he took so important a part; and unless he is to be disbelieved altogether by the Commission, I say that there is nothing in any one of those objections which deters the Commission from holding that in regard to these transactions with the Maharaja he has spoken substantially the truth.

Twentieth day, Thursday, March 18.

The Advocate-General continued his address to the Commission as follows:—I now come to the evidence of Nursoo, and in regard to that witness as with regard to the other witnesses, I put the same question as I have put already to the Commission,—what cause has he shown that he should not be believed by you? My learned friend has said that Nursoo was an unnecessary witness, and was only brought into the case to corroborate Rowjee, and that as far as any services he could have rendered to carry out the schemes with which he is alleged to have been entrusted, he might as well have been left out altogether. I think, however, that the Commission will see upon a consideration of the whole evidence that Nursoo was not only a necessary, but an indispensable, person to be drawn into this conspiracy. His assistance was necessary, not only in regard to the matter of the poisoning, but also in regard to the other matters which are the subject of the enquiry here. He lived in the city, and used to go to the

Residency in the morning. His agency was therefore of importance for the purpose of conveying from the Residency to the Palace those news-letters which Rowjee was in the habit of transmitting from day to day. It was a natural and perfectly simple thing for Nursoo to go after his day's work to Yeshwuntrao's house in the city, and on arrival there at the house of Yeshwuntrao or Salim to deliver over those news-letters to the Maharaja's agent, whoever he might be. Another reason why his assistance was necessary was this—he was the head man, the jemadar, under whom Rowjee was employed as a havildar. Had his co-operation not been obtained, he would have been a constant and uncomfortable spy upon all that Rowjee was doing at the Residency. No doubt he would have had his attention directed to the conversations that were going on between Rowjee and the servants of the Maharaja, and would also have had his attention directed to the visits Rowjee was in the habit of paying to Colonel Phayre's office; so that he would have had a good opportunity of detecting any transaction Rowjee entered into in the matter of purloining documents. To secure him therefore became a most important object on the part of those engaged in this plot, and when we remember what the Maharaja himself is stated to have said to Damodhur Punt, we see how especially necessary it was that Nursoo should be secured. You will remember that His Highness on the morning of the 9th of November attributed the discovery of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre to the absence of Nursoo from the Residency, for he said that Nursoo was in the habit of keeping on the watch and whistling, and he was not there on this morning, and therefore the attempt was discovered. Now it was very likely that some one on this morning might have seen Rowjee putting the powder into the glass containing the sherbet when he fancied he was secure from observation, and no doubt that idea was present to the mind of the Maharaja when he spoke of the absence of Nursoo. Surely this shows you how important it was that Nursoo should have been put on the watch in order that Rowjee might carry out his schemes, either of ransacking his master's office for papers or to act otherwise, as we have seen. It appears that on that morning Nursoo did not present himself at the Residency until 8 o'clock, and it is no small corroboration of the truth of Damodhur Punt's story that that should have been mentioned to the Maharaja, and mentioned by the Maharaja in return to the Private Secretary. That is one of the innumerable small points which, to my mind, proves that the story of Damodhur Punt could not have been a fabrication made up between him and the officers of the police, whose case has been so harshly stated by my learned friend That Nursoo was not present that morning is no after-thought of his, because it was stated in the original statement that Damodhur Punt made before Mr. Richey, and he could easily have been contradicted by the other servants if he had said on the subject that which was not true. Now, my Lord, that was one of the principal grounds—that Nursoo was an unnecessary witness introduced by the police in order to bolster up Rowjee's statements—on which it was tried to impeach the character of the police officers. It seems to me that my learned friend might have judged of Nursoo when that witness appeared in the witness-box. Nursoo did not strike me as being a man of superior intelligence; he was an old servant who had probably risen to his position at the Residency by seniority rather than by any qualities of mind, and such a person, it seems to me, would have been a most difficult pupil to learn all that has been said or suggested to him. My learned friend was also very jocose about the episode of the well. No doubt there was some considerable confusion about the story which the jemadar told before the Commission in regard to that well matter; but I may here refer the Commission to the account which he gives of the circumstance at page 92 of the shorthand writer's reports: "Since my arrest I have been under a military guard at the Residency. For a short time it was a native guard, and latterly it has been European soldiers. On the very day that my statement was made and taken down I remembered going into the garden near the Residency. I fell into a well. After a long service this had happened, and I thought I could not show

my face to any one after it. That was my fate. I had taken my meal, and after finishing it I saw a number of people near the well. I saw my fellow-servants of old standing; I said, after my long service, this is my fate. I fell into the well. I saw a number of people. My head turned, and I fell into a well." Now, my learned friend made a great point in a part of his address in urging that there was no attempt at self-destruction made by Nursoo, and that it is idle upon this statement to assume that he fell otherwise than accidentally into the well. To that suggestion I think the best answer is conveyed in the answer which Sir Lewis Pelly made to a question put to him upon the subject, in which, you will remember, he invited the Commission to see the well for themselves, and see whether such an accidental fall could have been possible. My learned friend was not willing that Sir Lewis Pelly should state particularly what took place when he saw Nursoo taken from the well, and I did not press that question; but I think it would be impossible for any man, seeing that well, the manner in which it is constructed, and the position in which it is placed, to suppose that the witness Nursoo could have accidentally fallen into it, or but that to have fallen into it must have been the result on his part of a deliberate attempt to destroy himself. That that design did exist in his mind is perfectly clear from his story, when he says that, seeing his old fellow-servants standing around near the Residency, and knowing the disgrace he had fallen into, he would rather die than face that disgrace for the future. I think that is a very strong corroboration of the truthfulness of his story. The feelings he entertained at the time were no doubt such feelings as a man of ordinary constitution of mind and heart would be likely to entertain under Nursoo's circumstances. He told his story simply; he saw that he was disgraced; and he sought to destroy himself. But, my Lord, I think there was another episode in regard to Nursoo's evidence which occurred when he stood in the witness-box, and which I think proves him to be a witness of truth. No one who was present here on the day on which Nursoo was examined could forget what took place between him and Sir Dinkur Rao at the close of his evidence. The man had made his statement, and then from the bench, from a countryman of his own—a man whom he would naturally respect from the position he held here, as well as from his whole character as expressed in his face, and his influence as denoted by the caste to which he belongs—a series of searching questions were put to Nursoo, which were in point of fact solemn adjurations as to whether he was telling the truth; and I am sure every one will remember how that appeal was made to Nursoo by one so venerable, one so worthy of respect, one so calculated to inspire confidence. The test was a most severe one—it was almost an invitation to the man in the box to retract, if he could, all that he had previously told us; it was a solemn moment most assuredly, not only for the unhappy man, but for all who heard him; and, my Lord, how was that appeal met? The story is found at page 95 of the shorthand writer's notes: Sir Dinkur Rao—It is a very serious thing to poison one. Would anybody do such a matter in the presence of ten or twelve persons?—There were not ten persons. There were two of his servants and two of ours. Was the quantity of poison used small or large, and was it administered three times?—In my life I have not given any poison. A packet was given to me, and I was told to give it to Rowjee, and I gave it to him. The arrangements as to how much to use and not lay with Rowjee. What servant said that accusations should be made against Faizoo?—No one said so. They mentioned his name in the statements, and therefore I also caused it to be written. Who mentioned his name?—Abdoola, Pedro, and the hamals—five or six persons altogether. At the first meeting the Maharaja called you a rogue. How then did he come to trust you in such a serious matter?—Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao took me and they assured the Maharaja. Are you a Hindoo?—Yes. What is your caste?—A Telingan Camatee. Are you afraid of the police?—Why? Why should there be fear for speaking the truth? Do you yourself believe that you are guilty?—It is my bad luck. I also am concerned. If you were granted a pardon, would you in the presence of God tell the truth?—It is not because I may get a pardon that I

tell the truth. Whether or not the Sirkar gives me a pardon, they are my parents. Mr. Melvill—That is not a correct interpretation. What the witness said was, "If I were offered a pardon, I would speak the truth. I am speaking the truth now. (Question repeated.) Witness—I know nothing more than this which is true." The President—Sir Dinkur Rao's question, as I understand it, was, whether if the witness were offered a pardon, he would tell a more truthful statement than he is now giving. Repeat that question. (Question repeated by Interpreter.) Witness—What was truth I have said. Beside that there is no other truth. The Sircar may kill me if they like. By Sir Dinkur Rao.—You have served a person thirty-four years, against whom you have done basely. Now, as if you were in the presence of God, state the truth. Do not be afraid whatever is in your mind state it without fear in the presence of God?—I have stated without fear what I had to say. The President (to Interpreter,—Put the question in this way—In the presence of God will you tell the truth? (Question repeated by Interpreter.) Witness—In the presence of God I have stated what was the truth. I have not stated an untruth. I have stated the truth." My Lord, it is scarcely possible to imagine a man of the class of life, of the class of mind, and of the character of the witness Nursoo, exposed to a more trying ordeal than the one I have now read to you, but, in the presence of God and on a solemn adjuration, he speaks the truth—and even when told that there was a prospect of pardon for him if he told the truth, he only replied that he had already told the truth, and that other truth there was none. There can scarcely be a greater corroboration of the truthfulness of the witness than is furnished by that which I have just read from the reporter's notes. Now, my Lord, I come to the last of the more important witnesses whom my learned friend dealt with in his address to the Commission, and that is Damodhur Punt. He was, as my learned friend has said, a man of a different stamp from the other witnesses. He was a man who was in the confidence of His Highness the Gaekwar; he held the most confidential position that it was possible for a man to find in the Gaekwar's employment. It is not suggested that there is any quarrel between Damodhur Punt and His Highness: on the contrary, it is perfectly clear that at the time the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made, Damodhur Punt, if possible, was higher in the favor of his master than he had ever been before, for whereas the Gaekwar had not taken him to the Residency during Colonel Phayre's time, he introduced him to Sir Lewis Pelly as his private secretary. There is, therefore, no interruption of confidence between the Maharaja and his secretary, by reason of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre having been discovered. It has not been suggested that there has been, since the time he was introduced to Sir Lewis Pelly up to the present time, anything to disturb the cordial relations existing between Damodhur Punt and the Maharaja. Up to the time of the Maharaja's arrest there does not appear to me to be any ground whatever for supposing that the confidence existing between the two had been broken. He was arrested on the same day as his master, at the Palace, where he was discharging his ordinary duties. There could, therefore, be no reason why Damodhur Punt should invent a story to the detriment of his master, such as is described to us in the evidence. There would be more reason why he should hold his tongue rather than invent such a story, because, by holding his tongue, if the charges against his master were not proved, he would have every expectation of receiving a large reward from a grateful master. There was nothing in any part of the evidence that was then on record, at the time of His Highness' arrest, to implicate Damodhur Punt in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. It is a curious thing that although there were many strings to be pulled in this business, all the various persons who were to be moved were not aware that they were engaged in the same plot. Thus Damodhur Punt knew nothing about the visits to the Palace of Nursoo and Rowjee, and the only occasion on which he saw Rowjee was at Nowsaree when Ranee Jumnabaee's petition was brought to the Maharaja. So far as Damodhur Punt is concerned, the arrest he was put under at the Palace on the 13th of January was only such an arrest as the various other persons at the Palace were kept under. They were not kept in any confinement, but were simply looked after, and that by a guard of the Gaekwar's own troops. There was, therefore, nothing for

Damodhur Punt to fear—nothing to implicate him—nothing to show that he had any concern whatever in these transactions. After remaining for some days under a guard of the Gaekwar's troops in the Senaputtee's kutchery in the Palace, he was removed to the Residency, and there placed under a European guard. That there was reason for that step, we may well imagine, though those reasons probably had nothing to do with any investigation relating to this case. He remained under this guard, without any interference on the part of the police at all. He is brought one day from the European guard, under which he was confined, to a tent in the Residency compound, in order that he may be present at the time that certain papers, which had been sealed up at the Palace, might be investigated, and the seals broken before him. He is present at that investigation, but does not appear to have taken any very active part in pointing out the documents found in the packets then unsealed. The clerks employed under him were there, going through the papers, unconnected with the police. He is present, apparently, when those four cash books, or *roz-ki-yads* on which the blotches of ink had been made, are discovered. The appearance of these may have led him to suppose that something might be discovered in regard to him also, and upon that same occasion he is spoken to by one of the police officers, Gujanund Vithul, who tells him simply, that it would be better for him if he speaks the truth, if he knows anything at all about the matter. Nothing more, apparently, is said to him. He returns to his confinement under the European guard; he remains there for two days, making up his mind perhaps, and then communicates with Gujanund Vithul, saying that if he gets a pardon, he will speak the truth. He accordingly gets an offer of pardon and makes his statement, not to the police, not to Mr. Souter, not to Akbar Ali or Abdool Ali, not to Gujanund, but to Mr. Richey, the Assistant Resident, who records his deposition. I apprehend these are facts which will weigh with the Commission, in considering whether or not Damodhur Punt ought to be believed. He has told us that although he knew that Rowjee and Nursoo had been arrested, and had made their statements, he did not know what they had stated, and that, I apprehend, is a matter which may be taken as one of almost absolute certainty. Up to the time Damodhur Punt was arrested, the statements made by Nursoo and Rowjee would be most carefully guarded. These were the materials upon which His Excellency the Viceroy had to act, and it cannot be supposed for a moment that the nature of documents so important would be communicated to any one: on the contrary, it may be supposed that these documents would be most carefully guarded from inspection by all persons other than those who had a right to see them. Damodhur Punt makes his statement, and his statement is in evidence before the Commission. As I have already stated, he does not implicate Rowjee and Nursoo in regard to the visits to the Palace, because, as he says, he knew nothing about those visits. and all he does is to give evidence which most seriously implicates the Maharaja and gives it in a manner which shows that it could not possibly be the result of tutoring by the police or Damodhur Punt's own imagination. The police could not have had the slightest inkling as to the matters he speaks of, and knowing that Rowjee and Nursoo had made statements, he could not possibly have given to these statements the corroboration he has given, unless he had been speaking the truth. Let us suppose that it was a police conspiracy,—would not the first thing that would occur to the police be to say to Damodhur Punt that "Rowjee and Nursoo were in the habit of going to the Haveli, and used to say that they went in by the entrance at the back by the Nuzzer Bagh, and used to see the Maharaja there. You were about the Palace from morning to night, and you must have seen them there?" He does not describe the whole affair at all, and truly a remarkable characteristic of his statement is that, although he speaks mostly as to his own statements, and matters passing between himself and the Maharaja, he makes no attempt whatever to connect Rowjee and Nursoo with the matters then the subject of enquiry, except stating that he saw Rowjee at Nowsaree, and mentioning a packet that he had to give to Rowjee. But Nursoo he does not mention at all, and the ayah he does not mention. In point of fact, none of the other persons who visited the Palace from the Residency are mentioned by him,

so that he does not mention even that Rowjee visited the Palace to his knowledge. He only says that he heard Rowjee used to write letters almost daily to the Palace of what was going on at the Residency. It is important to notice that all he says about Rowjee is that he saw Rowjee at Nowsaree, and that he was told to give a packet to Salim to give to Rowjee, and that he did so. Now, it has been sought here to discredit the evidence of Damodhur Punt by the evidence of Hemchund Futteychund. Hemchund had made a statement to Mr. Souter, which statement he had repeated to Sir Lewis Pelly. To these officers he had declared that his statement was true, and had appended his signature to it. But when he came into the witness-box here, he was so eager to shew that he had come to unsay all that he had said previously, that it was quite painful to notice the obvious perjury he was committing. The evidence of Hemchund will be found at page 137 of the short-hand writer's notes. I may best convey an idea of his eagerness to depose against his former statement by reading the first few answers he gave: "My name is Hemchund Futteychund. I live at Baroda. I carry on business as a jeweller. I know Nanajee Vithul well. He is in the service of the Gaekwar. I have never taken any jewels to him." Mr. Inverarity repeated the question.—"Have you never taken any jewels to Nanajee Vithul?—Witness—Of what value?—Have you ever done so?—At what month or what date?—About last Dusserah.—No, I didn't take anything about last Dusserah. I never took any diamonds to Nanajee Vithul. I have not taken any diamonds to the Haveli lately. I did so about the time of the last Dusserah. Nanajee Vithul said, "Bring some diamonds." I did take some, but they were given back to me. I took them to Nanajee Vithul from our house. I never took these diamonds back to the Haveli again. I never went back with any diamonds to the Haveli. After that occasion I never took any diamonds to the Haveli. About the time of last Dusserah no diamonds were purchased from me by Nanajee Vithul. I have never received any money in payment or in part payment of diamonds from Nanajee Vithul. In the month of Kartak Macksa (corresponding to October and November) I received from Nanajee Vithul a sum of money that was due to me." He began by saying that he had never taken any diamonds at the time of the Dusserah, and then he says that he did so. In fact he is so eager to unsay what he had previously said, that he forgets to discriminate between that which he might admit without any danger, and that which he might not admit without danger to His Highness. He says, that when the diamonds were returned, he never took diamonds to the Haveli, but he goes on to say: "I know Veneyekrao Venkitish. I have taken diamonds to him at the Palace. I took them on the 7th or 8th of Assoo-vud (31st October and 1st November, 1874). Venayekrao is the brother-in-law of Nanajee Vithul. He is employed at the Gaekwar's jewelkhana. I gave these diamonds to Veneyekrao at the jewelkhana. I took them there by Venayekrao's direction. On that occasion I took two packets of diamonds to Venayekrao. These packets were not bought. The diamonds were rose diamonds." Then my learned friend, with the permission of the Commission, put to him the statement he had made before Mr. Souter, and read out the passages to him as they had been taken down by Mr. Souter from the deposition which Mr. Souter said had been taken down, and he was asked, "Did you make that statement to Mr. Souter?" He answered, "I did not. They caused me to write what they liked." "Who are they?" "I mean Gujanund Vithul." "How much of that statement that has been read to you is incorrect?" Answer, "It is all false." And although at the beginning of his evidence, after all the quibbling and shuffling to which I have just called your attention, he admited that a great part of it was true. Reliance upon the evidence of a witness of this kind is perfectly impossible. He does not discriminate between what is true and false. He boldly states that all he had stated before was false, and at the same time admits that a considerable part of it was true. Hemchund has been shown to be a man having very large dealings with His Highness—not only in made-up ornaments, but also in loose precious stones. In fact, he appears to have had his best customer in His Highness, and doubtless he had a great desire to

do him a service, if he could, even at the risk of his conscience, and he has rendered that service in the way I have described—a way which has deprived his testimony of all value. He says that all that was recorded in his statement by Gujanund was put down by himself, but that there is not a single word of truth in it. It strikes me as singular that when his deposition was read over to him before Sir Lewis Pelly, he should not have turned round and said that the police had forced him to make it, and that he wanted to be protected. Had he made such an appeal, it would have been listened to, and the result would have been a most searching enquiry, which would have been of greater service to the Maharaja than his subsequent conduct has been. I pass over the obvious falsehoods he told us about not knowing Hindoostanee. The innocent air with which he asked "What is Hindoostani?"—apparently not knowing that there was such a language at all—was astonishing, the fact being that Mr. Souter addressed him in Hindoostani at the time when he first saw him. I merely mention, *en passant*, the way in which he equivocated about the statement he had undoubtedly given before Mr. Souter. He at first said that the signature did not look like his, and then, afterwards, he admitted that it was his signature, and a variety of other matters in his evidence showed him to be a man utterly unscrupulous and incapable of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. He professed that he did not recognise Mr. Souter, although he was told to look at him in the presence of the Commission. Now the more important part of his evidence to be considered is his story about his book. He says this book was made up for him by the police. Here, again, one is called on to express extreme surprise at the extraordinary stupidity of the police. Supposing my learned friend's theory is true, can one imagine a police officer so utterly ignorant of what was plausible under these circumstances as to make such entries in Hemchund's books as Hemchund says Gujanund caused him to write? These two entries at the end of the book, as the Commission will remember, appear under date the 7th or 8th November 1874. Now, the evidence of Hemchund is that the ornaments were taken by him to the Palace, and would be entered in his *Yungud Nond*, or Book of Ornaments, taken on approval to different parties. The evidence shows that the date on which he says he took these jewels, would be about the 7th or 8th of the Dusserah—that is about the 27th October—and can any one suppose a police officer causing a man to write in his books any entry which did not correspond with the evidence that he proposed to adduce before the Court? I must say that I cannot understand a police officer causing a man to make an entry in his books which did not correspond with the statements that the police officer intended to bring forward. Yet that is what my learned friend would seek to lead the Commission to infer from Hemchund Futteychund's story. Now, the witness Hurjeewundass, who was called as an expert, showed perfectly clearly that this *Yungud Nond* had been tampered with by some one in a very serious and comprehensive way. There were five *juz* which were genuine—the former part of the original book. There was a sixth *juz*, the paper of which corresponded with the paper of the first five *juz*—from which one leaf was missing—and then came these two *juz*, the 7th and the 8th, composed of different paper, which, according to the opinion of this expert, must have been put into the book at a time subsequent to the making of the book. Now, to give colour to the man's story about the police making these entries, the Commission must suppose that the whole of the alterations from the end of the 5th *juz* were made by the police. The fifth *juz* ended with a part of an entry which was continued on the sixth *juz*, in different handwriting. This perhaps is not very important, because the witness said that he used to get anybody that was passing his shop to make entries in his books for him, and that may account for the difference in the handwriting; or, at all events, it may have occurred in this way--supposing the sixth *juz* to have been tampered with he was obliged to destroy the writing between the last page of the fifth *juz* and the sixth, and could not get the same man to continue the writing on the sixth *juz*. But, however that may be, the Commission has the fact before it that the book has been tampered with, according to the statement of Hemchund Futteychund before Mr. Souter and Sir Lewis Pelly. The story that he gives as to this tampering is contained in

page 139 of the short-hand writer's notes, but that statement is certainly not in accord with the condition of his books, and is not in accord with the story he has told us here. It is not pretended that the entries on all the pages of the last *juz* with the exception of the two entries at the end regarding the diamond chips, were not genuine. He says they are all genuine on the fifth *juz*, and they are also all genuine on the sixth *juz*, and they are also all genuine on the seventh, but there is a missing page on the sixth *juz*, which he does not attempt to account for. He says that all the following entries are perfectly true, until you get to the last ones, which he says he was compelled by Gujanund to make. Now, if his story is to hang together consistently with the evidence he has given and the evidence given in the matter before the Commission, it is perfectly clear that all the *juzes* after the fifth should have been subjected to manipulation by Gujanund Vithul, but he says that was not so, but that all the entries are genuine until we get to the last entries in question. Now it seems to be much more probable that this original story was the true one, and that the missing page was removed in order to conceal the original entry about the diamonds, and that he put down the time of the year in subsequent entries in order that he might not be without some record of his having taken these diamonds to the Palace, and that at the same time there should be nothing to show but that he took these diamonds at a time when no improper purposes could be attributed to them. Now there is only one page gone from the 6th *juz*, and the whole of the 7th *juz* is new. It is perfectly clear that either upon that page, or upon some part of the following *juz*, this transaction as to the diamonds should have been entered. Now my learned friend, in regard to the evidence of this witness, urged it strongly as a reason for believing that the police should have fabricated the two entries, that the hoondees were not mentioned by Gujanund in the statement which he drew up for Hemchund to sign. My learned friend obviously knew all about the transactions of the hoondees, from which it is reasonable to suppose that Hemchund had been in communication with those who are instructing him. These hoondees are entered as of the date of June, they bear on the face of them the following month of July, and the transaction is closed long before we come to the time of the Dusserra or Dewalee. No doubt he had a record of a transaction with one Sivchund Khooshalchund, and he says the account belongs to Nanajee Vithul with regard to some ornaments; but that transaction was closed with the hoondees. The purchase money was Rupees 7,000 and the amount of the hoondees was Rupees 7,000. But it became necessary, in order to conceal these transactions in regard to the diamonds, that Sivchund's account should be taken up again, although there were no transactions with that person subsequently to July. In order to divert attention from the transaction in regard to the diamond chips, it became necessary, as I have already said, to continue this account of Sivchund. Sivchund is a Poona man, and the mention of his name in the books would not be likely to attract attention. These payments thus sworn to by witnesses here to have been made in regard to diamond chips are entries in Hemchund's books, in account with Sivchund, notwithstanding that there was no account with Sivchund at the time. Hemchund says that the account which continued in the name of Sivchund was really the account of Nanajee Vithul. I think I have made myself perfectly clear that the transaction referring to the jewels as purchased by Nanajee Vithul from Sivchund was the cause of this account, but that this account was closed, so far as Nanajee Vithul was concerned, and there was therefore no further account in the book of Hemchund to which Sivchund was a party. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that that payment was made in regard to the diamond chips. There were two payments, one of two thousand rupees, and another which amounted to one thousand rupees. The former was really a payment of two thousand rupees, but the latter was accounted for by a hoondee for Rs. 750, and was in favor of Venayekrao Venkatesh—a transaction with which Sivchund had nothing whatever to do; it seems to be a transaction entirely for the convenience of Venayekrao. The other payment was credited to Sivchund. When were those payments made? One in December, and the

other in January, long after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre had been discovered—long after the attention of the Maharaja and his servants had been called to the necessity of not allowing any pecuniary evidence to exist which might implicate His Highness in the plot. We have had distinctly shown by the books of Hemchund that these payments were on the dates stated, but from what funds were those payments made? Not from the private funds of Nanajee, or any other private fund, but from the State funds of His Highness the Gaekwar, the payments having been made by a carkoon in charge of the Dumala Mahal, a public officer. My learned friend says that this man Nanchund Talluckchund was not called, but having before us the admission that the payment was made, it was quite unnecessary to call him. Nanajee Vithul says he gave instructions to Nanchund to pay the money, and it was paid. Further proof would not be necessary. Nanajee was not asked a question by my learned friend as to whether he had embezzled this money, and I think it has been admitted that it was paid out of the Gaekwar's funds. Then we have Damodhur Punt's statement as to how the Rs. 3,000 paid to Hemchund was obtained. He has shown you the two entries that were made, the two *yads* that were prepared, one exhibiting a saving on the lighting account, and another exhibiting the proceeds of certain coins received as *nuzzerana*; and he says that by the order of His Highness that money was directed to be appropriated for the payment of these diamond chips. Rupees 3,600 was the aggregate of these savings, and out of that amount Rs. 3,000 was paid by Nanajee Vithul in the way I have described. The method of concealing the payments in Hemchund's books I have already described. They were said to be paid to Sivchund, although the latter had nothing whatever to do with them, and detection of this fact would have been almost impossible had it not been for the original statement made by Hemchund. Your Lordships will remember that these payments of other diamonds were ordered to be entered in the Gaekwar's books as for a Brahman feast, but the priest of the Swamee Narayen temple has been called, and he has proved that no such payment was made. I think, my Lord that after what I have stated you will agree that the books of Hemchund, so far from vouching for the truth of his story, absolutely disprove it, and that the explanations given by Damodhur Punt and Nanajee Vithul show clearly what the transactions were and the ingenious means employed to conceal them. The entry in the accounts at the Palace was easily made to disappear. It consisted of a *yad* nearly at the time the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was discovered. There was no receipt on the face or the *yad* because no money was paid. There would, therefore, be no entry of payment in any of the ordinary books of the Palace. The record of it, so far as the Palace was concerned, existed simply in the *yad*, and when that *yad* was asked for at the time of the discovery to poison Colonel Phayre, the witness Atmaram Rughoonath, like a veteran carkoon, asks why he should give it up, and Nanajee Vithul tells him that the jewels had been returned to Hemchund Futteychund, which of course was a natural excuse, though Atmaram evidently had his doubts upon that subject, for he told us here that he did not know whether the diamonds had really been returned or not. As to the blotted daily cash-books, it may be as well to remember that they were sealed up in the Palace on the day of the Maharaja's arrest, in the presence of Damodhur Punt, to whose department they belonged, and that no one except the military guards over them had anything to do with them until they were brought to the tent in the Residency compound, and opened in the presence of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur had made no statement at the time. It was not expected; he was asked to be present simply that he might say whether the seals were intact, and whether the documents belonged to his department. He comes and sees that the seals are intact; and you will bear in mind that when one of these obliterated documents was discovered, Gujanund Vithul went and told Mr. Souter about it. Mr. Souter comes and three more are discovered in like manner as the first. Now, it certainly is very remarkable that these documents should have been discovered in the way I have described, unless they really existed in that state

at the time they were sealed up in the Palace. They were not discovered by the police, but by the Palace carkoons who were examining them. My learned friend suggests that this obliteration was done by the police, but as I have already said, that would be a singularly clumsy device to adopt, and it was more likely to have been done by some clerk who had been told to obliterate Salim's name from the duftur, and stopped doing so when he found what a clumsy job he was making of it. Why it was desired to obliterate these entries is tolerably clear. The obliterated daily cash accounts refer to the *yads* which are in evidence as N 1, O 1, P 1, Q 1, the very first of which relates to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Salim on the 8th June 1874, which I have already referred to as corresponding to the payment of Rs. 800 to Nursoo and Rowjee. This document, for instance, must have appeared to Damodhur Punt one that it was very desirable to get rid of. Indeed, it seems to me, my Lord, that the only reasonable explanation that can be given of these obliterated cash accounts is the one Damodhur Punt has supplied, and any other suggestion regarding them is so incredible as to be undeserving of serious attention. I have already referred to Hemchund's evidence as being evidence on the face of it utterly untrustworthy, and I think it must have been clear to all who heard him how he came to give it. He was not under the charge of the police, but lived in the city, where he was therefore accessible to the influence of any injudicious friend of His Highness to alter the statements he had previously given. It seems to me to be a matter of almost necessary inference that he, being capable of being worked upon by some injudicious friend of His Highness to come here and perjure himself, came and did so in the way you must have noticed. Now, my Lord, I have gone through the particular portions of the evidence of these four witnesses to whom my learned friend referred as supplying a reason why they should not be credited, and I think, I have answered every one of my learned friend's arguments in regard to these witnesses. It must be perfectly clear that each of the four material witnesses made one statement deliberately and completely ignorant of all knowledge of what the others had said. I call attention to the statement at page 80 of the notes where Rowjee alludes to the only communication he had with Nursoo after his arrest, and to page 91 at which Nursoo describes the interview at somewhat greater length. Akbar Ali's evidence on the point at page 106 and Gujanund's at page 164 are also worth referring to. Then, again, Sir Lewis Pelly's evidence (page 179) as to the manner in which Nursoo gave his statement ought to show conclusively to the Commission that it was given without any pressure of any kind and after considerable time for deliberation had been granted to him. It must be remembered also that Nursoo has always been under charge of a military and not a police guard. My learned friend said—and no doubt there was a certain amount of poetical justice in his complaint—that it was heard that Nursoo, who was probably the least villain among the chief witnesses, should have been the only man who was refused a pardon, but what would my learned friend have said if Nursoo had come here also to give his evidence with a pardon, of course he would have said,—why all those men have agreed to ruin the Maharaja because they know they are free from all fear of punishment. There is a great deal of force in the observations made by my learned friend as to the undesirability of having statements made before the police. In the regulation districts of India, provision is made that that shall not be done, but special cases require special procedure, and it must be remembered that this was an enquiry under special instructions from the Viceroy, who sent the police here on this special duty. There was no Magistrate before whom all these witnesses could have been taken. The Maharaja was still on the *gadee* in possession of his power, and it would have been, I won't say improper, but indelicate, had Sir Lewis Pelly undertaken the duty of hearing all depositions in the case.

The President—Was there no one on the spot exercising the powers of a magistrate.

The Advocate-General—There was the Cantonment Magistrate Dr. Seward, but he has no jurisdiction over the Residency or the City. It would have been

inconsistent with Sir Lewis Pelly's position to take any active part in the investigations, and it was in consequence of his own desire and feeling that it would not be right for him to do so that Mr. Souter was appointed to come here on special duty. Besides the general work of administration in relation to the State was quite enough to occupy the whole time both of Sir Lewis Pelly and his Assistant Mr. Richey. Now, my Lord, I apprehend, that, having regard to the fact that the person incriminated was in uncontrolled exercise of his power, and that this was an enquiry into an attempt made upon the Resident's life, it is perfectly obvious that that enquiry could not have been left to the officers engaged in the course of their political duties with His Highness or to Dr. Seward, who, besides having no jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Cantonment, was also a material witness in the case. I think, therefore, that, as far as this part of the question is concerned, the observations of my learned friend lose all their point, and no fault can be found with the special procedure in this case. My learned friend has said that in pursuing their investigations, the police really practised torture on the witnesses. I fail to find, on the record, evidence of any statement or expression which can, in the slightest degree, justify that phrase, unless we are to take it that leaving witnesses by themselves, and telling them that other witnesses had spoken the truth, was torture. There is a torture, no doubt, to which these witnesses who may have taken an active part in the conspiracy, may have been subject—but that was the torture of their own consciences, and not a torture inflicted upon them by the police; other torture there was none—the torture, as I have said, was the torture conscience could place upon men who had put themselves in such a position. In regard to the observations made by my learned friend as to the impropriety of telling one person or another who was apprehended that others who had been engaged in the same transaction had made a confession, and that therefore the persons so informed should themselves speak the truth, although, no doubt, in past years, under the decisions of the Courts in England, it was held that it was improper to tell a witness that he had better tell the truth, I think the doctrine so laid down has long ago been exploded. I do not wish to refer to any cases in England, and I have refrained from doing so throughout the case, but on this particular point I may quote the case of the Queen *versus* Jervis, which is reported in the first volume, Crown Cases, Reserved, in the new series of the Law Reports at page 96—the Commission will find there a most elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Willes, to which I have referred, in which he holds as perfectly paradoxical the theory that to advise a person to speak the truth, and that a confession made upon that, is not perfectly good in such a case.

The President asked as to the date of the case alluded to.

The Advocate-General said that his memory was not clear upon the point, but that he thought it was in 1868 or 1869.

The President also asked the Advocate-General if he knew who the person was who told the witness to tell the truth.

The Advocate-General said that he could not remember at that moment who had said that, and he requested leave to read from Taylor's well-known work on evidence with regard to the case he had just referred to —"But when confessions have been rejected in consequence of such expressions as the following having been used:—'It will be better for you to speak the truth;' 'It is of no use for you to deny it, for there are the man and boy who will swear they saw you do it;' 'Now be cautious in the answers you give me to the questions I am going to put to you about this watch;' 'Whatever you say will be taken down and used against you;' 'Do not say anything to prejudice yourself, as what you say I shall take down, and it will be used for you or against you at your trial;' 'What you are charged with is a very heavy offence, and you must be very careful in making any statement to me, or anybody else that may tend to injure you; but anything you can say in your defence, we shall be ready to

hear, or send to assist you; in these and the like cases, it is only too apparent, that justice and common sense have been sacrificed on the shrine of mercy. Indeed, the judges themselves have of late years come to this conclusion, and after solemn discussion of the subject in the Court of Criminal Appeal, they have expressly over-ruled the last three decisions cited above, as cases which are discreditable to the law. So anxious was the Court at one time to exclude evidence of confessions, that exhortations not to tell lies, but to *speak the truth*, have been deemed likely to induce a *false* acknowledgment of guilt; and consequently, admissions made after such exhortations have more than once been rejected. But this paradoxical opinion is now happily exploded." Now, my Lord, there is nothing more shown to have taken place here. The witnesses have been severely cross-examined, but nothing more has been shown than that the witnesses were confronted one with another, and that Rowjee said to Nursoo "I have told the truth up to my neck," and that the only advice given to Damodhur Punt by Gujanund was to the effect that he should tell the truth; and so cautions, I may say, was Damodhur Punt as to the promise of pardon, that Gujanund had to show him the part of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to the granting of pardons. I say that there is nothing whatever to justify the assumption of my learned friend that this is a police case, or that it was got up by the police or that the witnesses have been subject to intimidation. So far as the statement of the witness Ameena Ayah was concerned, and the statements of the other witnesses by whom she was corroborated, these statements related to charges which the police were not then engaged in investigating—for they were then only engaged in trying to find out who had attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, and it was not until the Gaekwar had been suspended that the charge of holding improper communications with the Residency servants was brought forward.

The Advocate-General concluded his address as follows:—My Lord, I think that upon a review of the mere circumstances under which these statements were made to the police, upon a consideration of the evidence which has been given before the Commission, and upon a comparison of that evidence so given under circumstances which allowed to the defence the fullest opportunity of cross-examination, upon a comparison of that evidence with the statements made by the witness Rowjee, I think this Commisson cannot but come to the conclusion that the witnesses examined here have substantially spoken the truth. That my learned friend's ingenuity should have found discrepancies in their evidence, I am not surprised, nor I believe, are the Members of the Commission; but that these discrepancies do not affect the main facts of the story will be abundantly clear to the Commission when they come to review the evidence. The only witness who has not adhered to his statement, is Hemchund Futtychund who has perjured himself in the face of the Commission, perjured himself under circumstances which, I think, fully justified the police in detaining the other witnesses in such a manner that they also should not be exposed to the outward influences which have obviously been brought to bear upon Hemchund Futtychund. Against the mass of the testimony brought forward here in support of the charges against His Highness the Gaekwar, not a single title of evidence has been adduced. I have in the course of my address to the Commission pointed out the numerous matters in which it should have been possible and easy for my learned friend, had he been so advised, to have produced witnesses to contradict the statements put forward by the witnesses called by me. Not one of these witnesses was produced by my learned friend, and the Commission will draw their own conclusions from that circumstance. As to Yeshwuntrao and Salim, my learned friend has stated that in the exercise of what, I am sure, was the soundest discretion, he had decided not to call them. My learned friend was not able to speak in terms of much approval of Yeshwuntrao and Salim, but when it is remembered that these two men were the confidential servants of His Highness the Gaekwar up to the time of their arrest, and that ever since their arrest they have been kept under a military guard, that they have had no communication whatever with the police, and that since the arrest of His Highness, his solicitors have been allowed the most unrestricted private communication with them, I must say it strikes me as very surprising that my learned friend has not called upon them to give their evidence,

though, as I have said, I have no doubt whatever that my learned friend has exercised the soundest discretion in not putting these men into the witness-box. There is, therefore, no testimony to oppose to that which has been marshalled against the Gaekwar, and unless the Commission should reject altogether the evidence which has been so marshalled as utterly unworthy of credit, I apprehend there can be no doubt whatever but that it will be the painful duty of Your Lordships to find these four charges against His Highness amply proved. I have no necessity to make any appeal to Your Lordships in regard to the view that you should take in this matter; it is not my province; it would not become me to do so; such is not my instruction. I will only say this, that if there is anything in the arguments which I have offered for your consideration upon the evidence which has been recorded, and if there is any truth in the evidence so recorded, then there is no room for sympathy with His Highness. The "persecuted prince," to whom my learned friend has referred so frequently disappears, and the Commission can only look upon him as a criminal worthy of condign punishment. I do not think I can make any further observations upon the case than those I have offered to you, as calmly, I trust, and as dispassionately as it was my duty to do. There are many small points which I have not introduced in my remarks, but I have deemed it right to address myself only to more important parts of the evidence, although I am aware that the consideration of these smaller points might help to show the story told by the witnesses to be true, and that the theory put forward upon the part of the defence is totally unsustainable. I thank this Commission most sincerely for the patient and courteous attention with which they have listened to what I have had to address to them, and I pray God that your deliberations may be conducted to a righteous conclusion.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Abkaree system in Bengal.

No. 439.

FROM

H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.
Financial Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letters, No. 2523 of the 18th April 1873, and No. 707 of the 29th January 1874, I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following papers on the subject of the Abkaree administration of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

(1).—A Minute by the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Department of Excise.

(2).—A Draft Bill to amend Act XI of 1849 and other laws relating to the Abkaree revenue.

(3).—A letter No. 438, dated the 22nd February 1875, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(4).—A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Excise administration of the Lower Provinces, with especial reference to certain memorials submitted to the Governments of India and of Bengal on the subject.

(5).—A memorial from the Reverend J. D. Don and other Members of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, submitted to the Government of Bengal.

(6).—A memorial from the Bengal Temperance Society, submitted to the Government of Bengal.

(7).—A memorial from Raja Romanath Tagore and other inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, submitted to the Government of India.

(8).—A memorial from Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor and other inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, submitted to the Government of India.

(9).—A letter from Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

2. The Draft Bill submitted herewith embodies those amendments of the existing law which appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be called for, and I am to request the approval of the Governor General in Council to the introduction of this Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. 1.

Minute by A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B., *Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Department of Excise.*

THE letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2192 of the 28th October last, desires me to report on the abkaree administration of Bengal in connection with certain petitions presented to both the Supreme and Local Governments on that subject.

2. It will be convenient first to enumerate the statements, allegations, and charges contained in those petitions. They are as follows:—

1*st.*—That drinking has of late years greatly increased, more particularly among the upper classes.

2*nd.*—That the revenue authorities have promoted the spread of intemperance by multiplying liquor shops, and by giving praise and promotion to officers who have helped to increase the excise revenue.

3*rd.*—That the adoption of the habit of drinking has been facilitated by the importation of low-priced spirits, and, as regards Calcutta, by the extension of time in the evening during which shops may be kept open.

4*th.*—That the consumption of opium and of ganja has also increased of late years.

5*th.*—That the increased habit of drinking has been a prolific source of crime and immorality.

6*th.*—That in Calcutta facilities are afforded for drinking at night by a practice prevalent in certain dispensaries of supplying liquor under the guise of medicine.

7*th.*—That retail shops generally possess back doors, through which liquor is clandestinely sold at prohibited hours.

3. The remedies proposed are—

1*st.*—To impose a higher rate of duty.

2*nd.*—To raise the license fees of shops.

3*rd.*—To open no new shop in any locality except on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality (some of the petitioners would substitute residents for rate-payers).

4*th.*—To close any existing shop if two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality petition for such closing (according to some of the petitioners for rate-payers *read* residents).

5*th.*—To transfer from Collectors to Municipalities the power of granting licenses.

6*th.*—To reduce the number of shops generally throughout the country.

7*th.*—To prohibit any drinking on the premises.

8*th.*—To provide that no liquor shop should have either door or window except in front on the roadside.

9th.—To insist on all liquor shops being closed at sunset.

10th.—To close all liquor shops in the vicinity of educational institutions or places of public worship.

11th.—To discontinue the practice of praising revenue officers in charge of the Excise Department under whose administration the revenue has increased.

12th.—To regulate the sale of liquor from dispensaries.

13th.—Similarly from hotels and other places of public entertainment.

14th.—To refuse renewal of licenses to shopkeepers convicted of offences under the abkaree laws.

15th.—To employ a special staff of officers to act as excise police.

4. The petitions are signed by representatives of the best educated and most influential natives in and near Calcutta, also by some European gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to great weight. They represent a widespread belief that a great social evil is on the increase, that it is within the power of Government to check its development, and that Government has failed in this duty.

5. I entirely agree with the petitioners in their statement as to the increase of the habit of drinking during late years, especially in towns and among the higher classes. I differ with them as to the extent to which Government action can check this tendency. I deny that Government has ever wilfully preferred considerations of revenue to the welfare of the people; but I must admit that ignorance of the subject in former times has introduced and fostered systems directly conducive to the multiplication of liquor shops, and therefore to the promotion of drinking. There is also no doubt that mistaken zeal on the part of local officers has often led to the same results.

6. On the first point I have asked for the opinions of local officers. The answers show a great diversity of opinion. The increase of the habit of drinking is admitted by some officers: denied by others. The denials, however, refer more to the agricultural classes, and generally apply only to the last six or eight years. So limited, there is undoubtedly truth in these denials as regards some districts. I believe the fact to be this,—All over Bengal there is more drinking now than there was twenty years ago, and there was more twenty years ago than forty years ago. But in some districts there has been no increase in the villages during the last six or eight years (in Backergunge, Fureedpore, Patna, Tirhoot, Maldah, and Bogra, it is positively stated that there has been a decrease); while the increase in towns and among the higher classes has been general. There is also no doubt that intemperance among the higher classes radiates from Calcutta as from a central focus. All testimony shows that the habit is most prevalent in the districts nearest the metropolis. It is very sad to see how prevalent is the opinion that intemperance naturally follows upon the receipt of English education.

* * * * * *

11. The excise of liquor has in Bengal been conducted under three general systems—the farming, the daily or monthly tax, also called the outstill, and the sudder distillery. The general distinguishing features of the three systems are as follows:—

Farming.—Under this system the excise revenue, sometimes of a district, sometimes of part of a district, was farmed out on tenders invited and selected. The farmer worked outstills by his own servants, or under-farmed the right as regarded each outstill. Generally, the second was the mode adopted.

Daily Tax or Outstill.—The Collector decides where shops for the retail sale of country liquor are required. He then puts up to auction for the ensuing year the right to set up a still at the place indicated, and to open a shop in connection with such still. The bidder of the highest amount of daily or monthly tax gets the right.

Sudder Distillery.—Certain central distillery buildings are erected by Government, and at these any number of distillers the building can accommodate are allowed to set up stills. The liquor distilled is tested by a hydrometer before leaving the distillery, and pays duty according to its strength. The duty varies from a maximum of three rupees per gallon, London proof, to a minimum of one rupee per gallon, London proof, according to the average means of the consuming classes in the district. In the Patna and Monghyr distilleries the duty has been levied lately on the raw material (mowah) from which the liquor is distilled, not on the liquor. The liquor is sold by the distiller to shopkeepers, who pay a license fee for leave to keep open a retail shop.

12. The daily tax was the system first in force. In 1790 certain rules were passed, afterwards re-enacted, with modifications in Regulation XXXIV of 1793. All persons were prohibited from manufacturing or vending spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs without licenses from the Collectors. The manufacture and sale of liquors were confined to towns and villages to be selected by the Collectors, and divided into classes according to their size and population. A daily tax, at rates varying with reference to the importance of the localities, was imposed on each still (and the sale of all drugs was subjected to a tax to be fixed annually by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of Government). Further, a tax was ordered to be levied on unfermented tari at the rate of 25 per cent. on the amount of rent payable by the passees,—*i. e.*, the persons whose trade is to collect and sell the juice to the proprietors of

tar trees. Persons convicted of illicit manufacture or vend of any excisable articles were made liable to pay a fine or suffer imprisonment in default.

13. In 1813 the farming system and the sudder distillery system were both partially introduced.

14. In 1824 the farming system was greatly extended. The annual excise revenue having declined from 19 lakhs in 1829-30 to less than 15 lakhs in 1837-38, the falling off was ascribed to the defective and inefficient system of raising the excise revenue which had hitherto prevailed. To remedy this the Government in 1840, as a partial experiment, entrusted the superintendence of this branch of public revenue, in the 18th or Calcutta Division, to a separate officer designated Commissioner of Abkaree, the districts marginally* named being comprised within his jurisdiction. In 1844 another Commissioner of Abkaree was appointed, and the districts marginally† specified were placed under him, the jurisdiction of the first being then further made to include the districts noted in the margin‡. In 1848 five other districts§ were added to the second Commissionership.

* 1. 24-Pergunnahs.
2. Jessore.
3. Nuddea.
4. Burdwan.
5. Hooghly.
6. Backergunge.
7. Baraset.
8. Calcutta, *i. e*, Punchannogram).
9. Bankoora.

† 1. Dinagepore.
2. Maldah.
3. Rajshahye.
4. Bogra.
5. Rungpore.
6. Mymensingh.
7. Pubna.
8. Dacca.
9. Furcedpore.
10. Backergunge.

‡ 1. 24-Pergunnahs.
2. Punchannogram.
3. Hooghly.
4. Burdwan.
5. Bankoora.
6. Moorshedabad.
7. Beerbhoom.
8. Manbhoom.
9. Jessore.
10. Nuddea.
11. Midnapore.
12. Hidgellee.

§ 1. Sylhet.
2. Cachar.
3. Chittagong.
4. Tipperah.
5. Bullooah (Noakhally).

15. These two Commissioners had under them Abkaree Superintendents and other subordinates; and the excise revenue of the 27 districts thus managed was raised generally by the daily tax or outstill system, opium and country rum being however subject to fixed duty, and farming was wholly proscribed.

16. In 1847-48 the direct system of management was introduced in the three Orissa districts (Cuttack, Pooree, and Balusore) under the Revenue Commissioner's own supervision, and farming was abolished

17. The system administered by the Abkaree Commissioners was the daily tax system.

18. In 1852 and 1853 the two Abkaree Commissionerships were abolished, and their duties transferred to Revenue Commissioners in their respective divisions.

19. It will be observed that the Behar districts were never included in either of the Abkaree Commissionerships. The farming system continued in them for a long time. It gradually gave way to the daily tax system, but the last vestige of it did not disappear till 1863.‖

20. Under the farming system, which was in force during the larger portion of the first half of this century, every encouragement was given to drinking. The farmer had but one object, private gain, and the more shops he opened and the greater the consumption of liquor, the better was this object attained.

21. When later the management of the excise fell into the hands of Abkaree Commissioners, sufficient care was not taken to limit the number of outstills and shops by the requirements of the people. As long as the excise was a separate department, the officers of this department were actuated by that departmental zeal which is so often productive of both good and bad results. The financial test was the real test of merit.

22. The same defects of management constantly occurred when the outstilled system was under the direct supervision of the regular revenue authorities. It is only of very late years that the principles which should regulate the excise have been at all understood or appreciated. The abkaree was, to Collectors, the most distasteful part of their duties, and, as a rule, was made over to Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, who, so long as the revenue did not fall off, were allowed pretty much their own way. There was no regularly organised or sufficient check over the multiplication of shops, and the result was too often the simultaneous increase of facilities for drinking and of the excise revenue.

23. In 1859 the Government determined to extend the sudder distillery system as the best mode of maintaining a proper equilibrium between the real demand for liquor and the means for its supply. The theory of this system is perfect. Every ounce of liquor consumed pays duty before it is offered to the public. The rise or fall of the demand is as correct in its indication as are the changes in a barometer, and according to such should the duty be regulated. The rate of duty becomes the best and the proper check against undue facilities for drinking. It logically follows that no necessity exists for imposing any limit on the number of shops. The rate of duty provides the necessary check.

24. Under this system and this theory the number of shops increased greatly in towns, though it diminished somewhat in the interior. The difference is explained by the facility or the difficulty to the retail shopkeeper of obtaining liquor from the sudder distillery. As the Board reported to Government in June 1871—"Up to 1867 licenses were freely given to all

‖ *N. B.*—The above account is mainly taken from the Board's Annual Report for 1871-72.

applicants who were not suspected characters. Complete freedom of trade was the theory and the rule." The first check imposed was the consulting of Magistrates and Superintendents of Police in granting licenses for shops. This dates from 1867.

25. The sudder distillery system is the one in force now in most parts of Bengal. It has not fulfilled the hopes of those who insisted on its extension throughout the presidency. Perfect in theory, it has two weak points in practice—the facilities it affords for fraud, and the temptations and comparative immunity it holds out to illicit distillation. The men who enter into the ranks of the excise staff are not of the best class, and no means have yet been devised to successfully prevent combination between them and the distillers and shopkeepers. It is so easy and so simple to let out of the distillery 50 gallons of spirit, taking duty on only 40, and entering only 40 in the books, the profit on the odd 10 being divided between the distillery darogah and the shopkeeper, or to enter the whole 50 in the register, but at a strength much below the real strength, levying the duty on the registered strength, and dividing the profit on the strength which has escaped taxation.

26. For the detection of illicit distillation, the revenue authorities have almost entirely to trust to the police, and experience has proved that the police are of very little use as abkaree detectives. Nor is this to be wondered at. Illicit distillation is carried on inside the house, and the sale of the liquor in most cases proves nothing, as the distiller is the shopkeeper licensed by Government. As Commissioner of Bhagulpore I had a statement prepared of all licensed shopkeepers in the division, showing what amount of liquor each one had taken during a specified time from the distillery. In 1868, shortly after I joined the Board, I had similar statements prepared for all Bengal. The result, as reported to the Government in 1870, is given in the marginal extract.

"A statement of the number of gallons cleared out from each public distillery during March 1868, the duty paid, and the number of shops supplied by the distillery (marked D). A glance at these figures shows that in March 1868, after the sudder distillery system had been some years in force, many shops were, as regards the distillery returns, carried on at an undoubted loss, that is to say, that the amount of duty-paying liquor sold by them would not have given a profit to cover the license fees and other expenses. Thus, in Cuttack, there were 3 such shops, in Balasore 6, Backergunge 18, Dacca 6, Furreedpore 28 (whole number in the district), Mymensingh 18, Sylhet 13, Noakholly 27, Chumparun 10, Tirhoot 11, Moorshedabad 31, Pubna 27, Rungpore 19, Singbhoom 5, Purneah 11, Jessore 13, Nuddea 7, 24-Pergunnahs 22 (the whole number in the district), Bankoora 2, Burdwan 21, Hooghly 40, Midnapore 18."

27. Now what is proved by the fact that an abkaree shopkeeper is carrying on his business without profit, according to the distillery books, is that he is making an illicit profit, either by getting liquor out of the distillery free of duty, or by selling, under cover of his license, liquor distilled surreptitiously on his own premises.

28. The extent to which these practices are carried on will, of course, depend on the watchfulness of the local authorities, on the pressure put upon the police, and on attention to the subject by the Revenue Board and Commissioners. But it is only a question of degree. When Board, Commissioner, and Collector have done all they can do, there will still remain a great deal of liquor going into consumption which pays no duty, and over the manufacture and sale of which no control can be exercised.

29. It is on this point that the sudder distillery system contrasts unfavourably with the monthly tax or outstill system. Under this latter system, illicit distillation was almost impossible. The man who paid a monthly fee for the right to distil was the best preventive the Government could get. Within the radius supplied by him no illicit still could be opened unknown to him; and, as the knowledge was certain and denouncement equally so, it followed that the attempt was not made.

30. All the petitions presented to Government display a remarkable ignorance on this point. The whole argument is based on the supposition that it is the duty-paying liquor, and that only, against which precautions have to be taken.

31. The matter is not so easy as petitioners think. Government and the Board have honestly for some years been doing their best to counteract the effects of former ignorance, of bad systems, and of a growing taste for liquor. It is not true of the present time that abkaree officers are praised and receive promotion for increasing the revenue by increasing the facilities for drinking. The only petition which backs up a general statement to this effect relies upon a quotation of 1852-53, and even that quotation does not prove the position. What abkaree officers are praised for, and brought to the notice of Government for, is when their efforts increase the revenue, without multiplying shops or even simultaneously with a decreased number; and this is right, for the increase of revenue under such circumstances is a certain proof of a careful and efficient discharge of duties, resulting in a check on illicit distillation and on removal from the distillery of liquor paying no duty.

32. Petitioners are apparently persuaded that Government has but to raise the duty, to place obstructions in the way of people who want liquor, to forbid sales at night, &c., and sobriety and morality must follow. They are unaware to what extent illicit distillation and fraudulent practices are fostered by every movement in a repressive direction, and how careful those who administer this branch of administration have to be not to fall into Scylla when avoiding Charybdis.

33. Not only do difficulties placed in the way of licit sales give an impetus to illicit ones, but they tend to substitute for a comparatively harmless stimulant, stimulants of a noxious kind, such as ganja and opium. Of this I have seen many proofs. It may be urged against this last objection that it could be met by raising a prohibitory duty on those two drugs; but this argument would also be a mistake, for the result would be an immense stimulus given to the smuggling of opium from the cultivators, and would lead to the substitution of wild ganja for the cultivated plant of Rajshahye.

34. Again, none of these remedies are applicable to the evil which the petitioners more especially call attention to,—the increase of drinking among the upper classes. These classes do not resort to the open spirit shop, nor indeed is it the native spirit which they consume. Undoubtedly, as I have already stated, the educated classes do drink much more than they used to drink, but they drink in the privacy of their own homes and in their own rooms, and the liquor is the imported spirit from England. Against this evil no action of the Government is of much avail. The check of enhanced duty—a check I have more than once recommended—is the only one possible, but it is a feeble one, which will not produce any marked effect, for it is clear that, with regard to the large number of Europeans in the country, the duty on imported spirits cannot be made sufficiently high to be prohibitory. The only real checks are to be found in a sound practical education and in a healthy public opinion, which the signers of these petitions are the persons most capable of forming.

35. While I entirely go with petitioners in their regret that sobriety is not a characteristic of the Bengalee to the same extent as formerly, I cannot but think they have painted in exaggerated colors the evils of increased consumption of liquor. One petition, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's, thus describes them:—"Crime and immorality are also, in a large measure, attributable to this cause. The instances of petty crimes and heinous offences committed under the influence of drink are of frequent occurrence, as may be proved by the criminal records of the country." * * * "It is indeed harrowing and painful to contemplate the extent to which sensuality, profligacy, and brutal revels on the one hand, and irreligion, blasphemy, and practical atheism on the other, are making ravages among all classes of the native community in consequence of the spread of drunkenness, and undermining the religious and moral life of the nation." * * * "In short, the use of intoxicating liquor has done more than anything else to degrade the physical, moral, and social condition of my countrymen, and has proved a stupendous obstacle in the path of reformation. Patriots and philanthropists of all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways in ameliorating the condition of the people, always complain that this great evil seriously counteracts and frustrates their efforts."

36. This kind of sensational writing only misleads. In one of the reports I have received on this subject, written by a clever Native medical officer, I am informed that "Young Bengal signifies an incarnation of brandy and immorality." My own observation and the hard test of figures do not bear out these statements. Excluding imported spirits and liquors, the consumption of licit drink in Bengal is equal to the revenue value of just over 7 pies per head yearly,* *i.e.*, 3½ farthings, or about Rs. 26,80,604 in the gross. Including them, the consumption is just 10 pie per head yearly, or about Rs. 38,16,847 in the gross. But these latter figures include the consumption of the European community, who certainly are the chief consumers of imported wines and spirits.

37. There is no real comparison between this state of things and the extent to which drinking has become a national curse in England. The capital there employed in the liquor trade was calculated two or three years ago by Professor Levi at £114,000,000, or one-third more than the whole capital employed in the cotton trade, and the revenue derived by the consumption of drink is in round numbers about £1 or Rs. 10 per head of the population. But there are other differences. The country spirit in Bengal is generally a weak spirit, so that drunkenness is an exceptional effect, and the tendency of the people is not towards crimes of violence. Drink developes this tendency where it exists, but it does not create it; and as regards dispositions to other offences, these are but slightly acted upon by drink. The criminal records of the country do not, as far as my experience goes, substantiate the statements in the petitions.

38. Mr. Lyall, the able Magistrate of Dacca, thus writes last month:—"I have very seldom, I may say almost never, been able to trace any connection between drunkenness and crime in this country." The evidence of the most experienced and shrewdest police officer in Bengal was to the same effect. In 1872 Mr. Wauchope wrote to the Government as follows:—

"I can adduce no facts to show that the existence of liquor shops has any bearing on crime in their neighbourhood. The police section in which the largest number of cases is reported is Colootolla, where there are only seven liquor shops; while there are thirty-one in Burra Bazaar, where there is less crime. Jora Bagan, where nearly every dacoit who commits robberies in the mofussil lives, has only twenty-three shops of all sorts; while Burra Bazar has forty-nine. There are many dacoits and burglars in Burtola, which has only nine liquor and other shops.

"With regard to the criminal classes, dacoits all drink, but not to excess. Before committing a dacoity they perform worship to Kalee, in which Brahmins, though they do not drink as a rule, dip the tip of their fingers into the liquor, and touch their foreheads with it. I had charge at one time of a good many dacoit approvers, and found that, though they consumed a considerable quantity of liquor, they were seldom actually drunk, and did not destroy their constitution with churrus and muddut. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that common burglars and petty thieves are in a constant state of half stupefaction from the use of intoxicating drugs, by which their health is completely destroyed.

"It is generally said that crime is the result of drink, and very probably it is so with regard to offences attended with violence to the person, which are of comparatively rare occur-

* These figures include the duty on country spirits, country rum, and the license fees of tari, puchwai and outstills. In the three last heads, the distinction between duty and the shop license cannot be drawn.

rence in Calcutta; but I cannot discover the connection between drink and offences requiring skill. The most celebrated dacoit I ever knew, who gave me an account of more than a hundred dacoities, in most of which he had been the leader, never tasted liquor; and a New York burglar, perhaps the most expert in his profession who ever visited India, was described to me by the Captain of the ship in which he came to this country as the most sober man who had ever sailed with him.

"In England it is said that drinking promotes intemperance, intemperance undermines morality, immorality is the immediate cause of crime; also that intemperance is supported by extravagance, which leads to poverty, and poverty to crime.

"These theories may apply to England, but not to Bengal; for here intemperance is generally the result, and not the cause of immorality; and living is so cheap that poverty is not starvation, as it is often in England, so as to lead to crime. Dacoits and thieves do not rob because they are poor or starving, but because they can earn their daily bread easier by crime than by labour. Neither has it been shown that men who take to crime from starvation during famine, &c., in this country are addicted to liquor.

"Whether there are liquor shops or not, there will be immorality and crime; and so long as liquor shops are properly supervised by the police, so as to prevent the meeting of bad characters and the concoction of robberies, &c., I do not think that they cause much difference one way or the other in crime."

39. The last year for which I have been able to get comparative figures for all India is 1872-73.

The following statement gives the results bearing on the subject under report:—

Presidency.	Population.	Abkaree revenue.	Amount per head.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Oudh	11,198,095	6,44,430	0 0 11	
Central Provinces	7,985,411	10,24,100	0 2 0	
British Burmah	2,463,484	11,23,440	0 7 0	
Bengal	66,856,859	69,66,830	0 1 8	
North-Western Provinces	30,014,921	20,30,900	0 1 1	
Punjab	17,611,498	8,76,330	0 0 9	
Madras	26,539,136	61,68,440	0 3 8	
Bombay	12,407,579	41,87,470	0 5 4	
Total ...	175,076,983	2,30,21,940	.....	

40. It will be seen that Bengal contrasts favorably with British Burmah, Bombay, Madras, and Central Provinces.

41. During the last few years the subject of excise has received a good deal of attention n Bengal. My object since I have had this department under me has been to obtain for Government as much as can be got of the profit which arises from the sale of drink, while reducing the temptations which lead astray the weak, the ignorant, and those who have a natural inclination for stimulants. In this view the number of liquor shops where the sudder distillery system is in force has been regulated and reduced; a strong repression has been placed on the tendency to license an unnecessary number of outstills in districts, or parts of districts, in which the monthly tax system prevails. No outstill, as a rule, is allowed within four miles of another, and sometimes the minimum distance is greater, and increased duties have been levied on opium and on ganja. The number of shops and outstills which it is proposed to license during the following year in a district is now reported to the Board; and not only is supervision from head-quarters thus rendered more direct, but the attention of Collectors and Commissioners is forcibly drawn to the subject.

42. Two years ago, on my recommendation, Sir G. Campbell introduced two Acts into the Bengal Council, which allowed of shops being put up to auction in places under the sudder distillery system. This plan was borrowed from the North-Western Provinces. Formerly, monthly fees ranging from one to twenty rupees per shop were levied. Now 32 shops in Calcutta pay a monthly license fee of over Rs. 200, and 28 shops a fee of between Rs. 100 and 200. The auction system enables Government to obtain a share of the larger profit made at the shop where the sales are greatest. The result of this new plan of granting licenses has been to reduce in Calcutta the number of retail shops as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Retail liquor shops	260	188	193
Ganja retail "	133	114	103
Opium " "	212	126	112

The revenue, on the other hand, has increased from Rs. 1,95,019 in 1872-73 to Rs. 3,55,874 in 1873-74. The present year's revenue is of course not yet known.

43. The same system was introduced in the districts shown in the following statement, which also gives the result on the number of licenses issued :—

Districts.	1871-72.	1873-74.	
Burdwan	148	148	
Bankoora	109	44	
Midnapore	132	147	The increase is owing to the establishment of outstills in 1873-74.
Hooghly	321	151	
24-Pergunnahs	135	157	The increase is owing to the exhibition of rum licenses separately from country spirit in 1873-74.
Dacca	159	152	
Furreedpore	70	53	
Backergunge	89	66	
Mymensingh	119	103	
Sylhet	59	46	
Cachar	247	155	
Patna	515	328	
Gya	424	239	
Shahabad	399	285	
Tirhoot	313	243	
Sarun	362	284	
Chumparun	260	172	
Monghyr	461	315	
Bhaugulpore	310	211	
Purneah	252	189	

44. These figures show the number of *licenses issued*. The number of *shops* would be much smaller, especially in the 1873-74 column, for a fresh license is issued every time the old license is given up, and under the auction system licenses fall in much oftener than under the uniform fee system, one shop sometimes being licensed two or three times over during the year.

45. Although the abkaree revenue of some districts fell of in the last quarter of the last financial year, 1873-74, it is owing partly to this auction mode of licensing and partly to the introduction of the outstill system in tracts of country quite unsuited to the sudder distillery system, that notwithstanding the scarcity in Behar and high prices of food generally, the collections of excise revenue for the last year in the whole presidency are higher instead of lower than those of the previous year.

46. The increase of duty in late years on ganja and opium has been as follows :—

Period.	Ganja.		
	Flat.	Round.	Chur.
1853-54 to 1858-59	Rs. 1 per seer on all sorts.		
1859-60 to 1863-64	Rs. 2 ditto ditto.		
1864-65 to 1871-72	Rs. 2 per seer.	Rs. 3 per seer.	Rs. 4 per seer.
1872-73 to date	„ 2-8 ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Period.	Opium.
1851-52	Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 A. per seer in the several districts.
1864-65	„ 16, 18, 20 and 22 A. per seer in the several districts.
1871-72	„ 16, 18, 20 and 22 A. per seer in the several districts.
1872-73 ... ... / 1873-74	„ 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25 A. per seer in the several districts.

A.—These rates are leviable in the producing districts.

47. The consumption in maunds during the last seven years has been as follows :—

Year.	Ganja.	Opium.
	Mds.	Mds.
1867-68	9,247	3,629
1868-69	9,172	3,565
1869-70	9,400	3,451
1870-71	10,433	3,462
1871-72	10,750	3,543
1872-73	9,335	3,674
1873-74	8,952	3,607

48. The revenue during the same period obtained from these two articles has been—

Year			Ganja.	Opium.
			Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	...	...	9,73,176	21,26,933
1868-69	...	...	9,68,010	20,94,117
1869-70	...	...	9,98,128	20,29,207
1870-71	...	...	11,06,818	20,35,913
1871-72	...	...	11,40,329	20,82,864
1872-73	...	...	11,89,705	21,99,180
1873-74	...	...	11,76,884	23,29,827

49. The results may be thus briefly stated: Ganja, diminished consumption, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,03,708; Opium, consumption stationary, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,02,894.

50. Both articles are probably susceptible of still higher rates of duty. As regards ganja, it is under consideration whether it would not be preferable to make the wholesale purchaser pay the duty when he buys the article in Rajshahye, freeing him from all restrictions afterwards. At present the wholesale purchaser merely pays the cultivator for the plant; he then carries it to his own district and gola, where it is placed under the joint custody of himself and an abkaree darogah, and the duty is paid by the retail seller on each lot as he buys it from the goladar.

51. I now come to the remedies proposed by the petitioners to check the increase of drunkenness.

52. Nos. 1 and 2 have been and are attended to.

53. Nos. 3 and 4 are exactly the same checks as proposed in the Permissive Bill which the Temperance Party have tried to introduce in England. They are not, in my opinion, practicable. There would be great difficulty in obtaining the opinions of residents or rate-payers, and it is questionable how far it would be right to set up such a tyranny of majorities. The fact that 600 men in a village prefer to drink water is no sufficient reason for debarring the remaining 200 from obtaining some other drink, if they wish it. At the same time I quite admit that the establishment of a liquor shop in a quiet and respectable locality may be a nuisance to the residents which would form a fair ground of complaint, and from which, like from any other nuisance, they would have a claim to be freed. This is a question of police administration rather than of excise, and as the police can prevent the opening of any shop, or the renewal of any license, the evil where it exists has already a remedy. I may add that I have myself forbidden the opening of a shop where I found there was a strong feeling against it among the residents.

54. An objection of the same kind exists against the adoption of remedy No. 5. Municipalities in India are not representative. This rule would often be the establishment of the tyranny, not of the majority, but of a small minority.

55. I am not myself in favor of an alteration of the present system for granting licenses; but if a change were made, I would rather see it in the direction of Local Licensing Boards. The idea was mooted as regards England by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, 1872. Such a Board might consist of Collector, Superintendent of Police, and four or five influential men in the district, especially natives.

56. No. 6 has been carried out, and is the subject of constant care.

57. No. 7 would be to force a man who wanted a glass of liquor to buy a bottle, and would deprive a traveller or workman of the refreshment he required.

58. No. 8 would turn every liquor shop into a sort of Black Hole, where in the hot weather the unfortunate abkar and his customers would run the risk of death from heat apoplexy.

59 There seems no good reason for adopting No. 9. Government has no right to insist upon every man getting through his drink before sunset any more than through his food. As a matter of police, liquor shops should be shut when quiet and respectable people want to go to sleep, and that is now the rule.

60. No. 10 I agree with, as far as it can be carried out with due regard to the wants of the inhabitants of such quarters.

61. No. 11 is directed against an evil which does not exist.

62. No. 12 touches a real evil which I have long been aware of; but I wish the petitioners, while pointing it out, had given their views as to the best mode of meeting it. The only remedy I can suggest is the passing of a law similar to one which, in 1867, was pressed upon the attention of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the United States. Whether this proposed Act was ever enacted or not in Massachusetts I have no means of knowing. It is copied in the appendix to this Minute.

63. No. 13 I do not understand.

64. No. 14 is attended to as far as is necessary. Each case must be decided on its merits. A universal rule like that suggested would often be productive of injustice and hardship.

65. I am not in favour of No. 15. It is true the police do not help the Excise Department much, but a special abkaree staff would consist of men generally of a lower class than the men in the police, and would probably be of very little more use. They would be bribed to blindness even more easily than the police, and would not repay by their additional service their cost to the State.

66. The fact is that in excise, as in most matters of administration, there is no short and royal road to what is best. Everything must depend on care and on thoughtful adaptation of varying means to ever-changing evils and dangers.

67. The alterations in the existing laws which I would recommend are few. They are embodied in the appendix to this Minute, and have already been urged (most of them) upon the consideration of Government.

68. My own idea of the best form of excise generally for Bengal is the sudder distillery system in towns and the outstill system in the interior, with strict precautions against the tendency of the latter to multiply outstills in the interior, and against the tendency of the former to increase shops in towns. I would raise the duty on imported spirits, and keep on raising it gradually, but by small increases, on ganja and opium.

69. It is, however, mere foolishness to expect that a certain proportion of the people of this country will not continue to use stimulants, or that the excise revenue will not increase. As the upper classes adopt more and more European habits, we must expect to see them take the bad with the good, and probably at first even more of the bad than of the good; while as the position of the lower classes improves, as agricultural produce yields a better price to the cultivator, and yearly the number increases of men, women, and children who earn a livelihood, such as they never dreamt of, in mills and factories, there will be a larger consumption of everything the mass of the people care for. They will wear more clothes, they will eat more food, and they will drink more liquor. Any attempt to enforce sobriety in a country where illicit distillation is so easy and so difficult of detection would be a failure. All we can do is to limit ourselves to supplying the demand, and not to create it, to open no new shops except on proof that they are required to meet an existing want, and to act on an honest recognition of the truth that the excise revenue is a very small matter in comparison with the comfort and well-being of the people.

70. I believe that generally throughout the country Revenue officers more or less are actuated now by these motives, and it is on this principle that the Board attempt to conduct the abkaree administration.

A. MONEY.

The 25th January 1875.

APPENDIX No. I.

An act to authorize Druggists and Apothecaries to sell Spirituous Liquors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Section 1. Druggists and Apothecaries may sell alcohol, spirits and wines for medicinal purposes only, *provided* that they shall keep a book in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and, if exported, the place to which exported, and the name of the consignee; which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen and selectmen, or of any State constable.

If a Druggist or Apothecary, or any Clerk or Agent of a Druggist or Apothecary, is convicted of an illegal sale, he shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section thirty of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes.

Section 2. Section twenty-six of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

APPENDIX No. II.

Proposed alterations and amendments of the Excise Laws, Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *Act XXIII of* 1860, *Act IV of* 1866 *(B.C.).*

1. To introduce a provision into Act XI of 1849, requiring wholesale dealers in spirituous wines in liquors in Calcutta to take out licenses, and so to place them in the same position as similar wholesale dealers in the mofussil.

Board to Government, No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

2. To amend section 20 of Act XI of 1849, in such a manner as to allow of search being made at night under certain conditions as would guarantee against abuse,—as, for instance, that a police officer, not under the grade of a Sub-Inspector, should accompany the searching party.

Board to Government, No. 859 B, dated 29th December 1874.

3. To provide a penalty for the illicit manufacture in Calcutta of any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and also to provide for search by abkaree officers of premises in which illicit manufacture may be reasonably suspected to be taking place.

Board to Government, No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

4. To substitute the following for the opening words of section 40, Act IV of 1866 (B.C.)—"Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license is granted under the terms of section 36 or section 39 of this Act shall be summarily convicted," &c., &c.

The necessity for this alteration is stated in the Advocate-General's opinion, which accompanies the Board's letter No. 773 B, dated 23rd November 1874, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 605 B, dated 27th November 1871.
No. 16 B, dated 5th January 1872.
No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

5. To amend sections 33 and 50 of Act XXI of 1856, so as to enable the Board of Revenue to exercise a more effectual supervision over the cultivation, preparation, and storage of intoxicating drugs, by subjecting the cultivators to more restrictive rules than formerly, a penalty being imposed for any breach of such rules, and by forbidding the storage or possession of such drugs, except under a license; the special object of the proposed amendment being to discourage the private growth of ganja in certain districts, and to check smuggling and surreptitious sales in the Rajshahye division.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.
No. 204 B, dated 13th May 1872.

6. To make the rules in Act XXI of 1856, which relate to Pachwyee, applicable to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in the Act, with the special object of regulating the manufacture of a fermented liquor called "Sharbat bahar," and said to be made from molasses, and of a wine made from the fruit of the jamun tree.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

7. To extend the provisions of the several criminal laws relating to the enforced realization of fines imposed on offenders to breaches of the excise laws.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.
No. 61 B, dated 21st February 1872.

8. To give the Magistrate a discretion to order an offender to be confined in either the civil or the common jail, and with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as from the circumstances of the case may seem best.

9. To import into Act XI of 1849 a similar provision to that contained in section 59 of Act XXI of 1856, as regards the exercise by the police of powers of seizure, search, and arrest. It is not proposed to confer such powers indiscriminately upon all police officers, but only upon certain officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police. Should this proposal be adopted, it will be necessary also to amend section 20 of Act XI of 1849, by the addition of the words "Magistrate of Police" after the word "Collector;" and section 22 would also require to be altered so as to allow of the person arrested being conveyed to the Magistrate, instead of to the Collector, in cases of arrests by the Police, a report in such cases being immediately made to the Collector showing the action taken.

No. 2.

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *Act XXIII of* 1860, *and Act IV (B. C.) of* 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta); and Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal); and Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856); and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866 (for regulating the Police of the town of Calcutta, &c.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For section 4 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

Prohibition of unlicensed manufacture or sale of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

Penalty.

Proviso.

"4A.—It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture, or sell by wholesale or retail, any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs specified in this Act, within the town of Calcutta, without a license from the Collector; and any breach of this provision shall render the offender liable to a fine of five hundred rupees. Provided that this prohibition shall not affect the arrangements under which taree is supplied to retail vendors, and shall not apply to the sale of such article, or any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses."

Penalty for retail sale by licensed wholesale vendor.

Proviso.

"4B.—Every licensed wholesale vendor, not being also a licensed retail vendor, who makes a retail sale, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; but this enactment shall not apply to licensed wholesale dealers selling such small quantities of beer, wines or spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be intended only as samples."

2. For section 8 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

Licensees to execute a counterpart engagement.

"8.—Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs as aforesaid, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

3. For section 16 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted :—

Additional penalties for illicit manufacture, sale or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"16.—Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit manufacture, sale, possession and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, all the materials and implements used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture, and all the liquors or drugs so manufactured, and all such liquors and drugs found in the possession of any offender against this Act, shall be seized and confiscated; and the vessels, packages and coverings, in which such liquors and drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation."

4. For section 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted :—

Powers of search, seizure and arrest vested in abkaree officers, under the authority of the Collector, in cases of illicit manufacture, sale or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"20.—Whenever the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any person, to be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any case,

that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs are being unlawfully manufactured or sold in any place,

or that any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any place,

the Collector may, by warrant under his hand, empower any Abkaree officer above the rank of jemadar of peons, but always in the presence of an officer of Police not being under the grade of a head constable, to enter into any such place, by day or by night, and to seize and carry away all such liquors or drugs, and all the implements or materials used in the manufacture thereof, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure or removal as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful manufacture or sale, or in the unlawfully keeping or concealing of such liquors or drugs, whom he shall find on the premises :

Provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquors or drugs are unlawfully concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

5. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree officers by sections 19 and 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, shall also be exercised by such Police officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police for such purpose; and the powers which are conferred upon the Collector by section 20 of the said Act, as regards the issue of warrants directed to Abkaree officers, shall also be vested in the Magistrate of Police, in respect of the issue of warrants directed to Police officers, selected in the manner aforesaid; provided that under the said section 20 it shall not be competent to the Collector to issue a warrant directed to a Police officer, nor shall it be competent to the Magistrate of Police to issue a warrant directed to an Abkaree officer.

Similar powers to be exercised by certain Police officers.

Proviso.

6. Whenever any Police officer, exercising the powers of an Abkaree officer under sections 19 or 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, or shall enter any place for the purpose of searching for such illicit articles, he shall carry the person arrested, with the illicit articles seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Magistrate of Police, and shall within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner shall at once inform the Collector of the fact of the arrest, and of the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate of Police shall proceed to adjudicate the case according to law.

Police officer to carry the person arrested and the articles seized to the Magistrate of Police, and to report to the Commissioner of Police. Commissioner to inform Collector.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to cultivate plants, from which intoxicating drugs are produced, without a license from the Collector; and any person who shall so cultivate, or in any way cause, encourage, or promote such illegal cultivation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the plant so cultivated shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Prohibition of unlicensed cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, and of abetment of the same.

8. For section 33 of the said Act XXI of 1856, the following section shall be substituted :—

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors; and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

"33.—The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

for regulating the mode in which fermented liquors shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for subjecting the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, and the preparation of the said drugs, to such restrictions and supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said plants or drugs.

Effect of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Penalty.

Every person who wilfully or negligently refuses, or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule issued and sanctioned under the provisions of this section, shall be punished with fine, which may extend to two hundred rupees."

9. For section 50 of the said Act XXI of 1856, the following section shall be substituted :—

Provisions of the two last preceding sections not to apply to the sale or possession of taree used in making sugar; not to the sale or possession of intoxicating drugs by licensed cultivators.

"50.—The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, do not apply to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, do not apply to the sale or possession of such drugs by any person duly authorized under this Act to cultivate the plants which produce these drugs :

provided that every such cultivator selling or parting with any such plant, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or to a person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or failing to account for any quantity of such plant, or of any preparation thereof which shall have been in his possession, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

Penalty for sale or transfer by cultivators to unlicensed person, or for failure to account for stock of plant had in possession.

Provisions relating to puchwai applicable to fermented liquors not mentioned in the Act.

10. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwai, shall apply to any fermented liquor other than those specified in the said Act.

11. In section 40 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, the following section shall be substituted :—

"Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license is granted under the terms of section 36 or section 39 of this Act, shall on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

12. Chemists, druggists and apothecaries, not being licensed vendors, may sell spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs for medicinal purposes only :

Chemists, &c., may sell without license for medicinal purposes only.

Provided that, unless specially exempted by the Board of Revenue from the application of this proviso, they shall keep a register, in such form as the Board of Revenue may prescribe, in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, and the name and residence of the purchaser; which register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Collector, or any Excise officer above the rank of jemadar who may be deputed by the Collector for the purpose of such inspection. Every person bound by the above provision who shall neglect to keep such register, or to enter in it any sale made by him, or who shall refuse on demand to produce such register for the inspection of the Collector, or the Excise officer duly authorized to inspect it, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees.

Proviso.

Penalty.

13. Any chemist, druggist or apothecary who may be convicted of making an unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum which shall not be less than one hundred rupees or greater than five hundred rupees, in addition to the penalties provided for such offence in the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856.

Penalty for unlawful sale by chemists, &c.

14. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856, or under this Act, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code, in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Recovery of fine.

Any sum so ordered to be paid shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

15. Every person who shall be imprisoned under section 73 of the said Act XXI of 1856, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, or under the said Act XXI of 1856, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree officer is required by section 71 of the said Act XXI of 1856, may be confined in the civil or in the criminal jail.

Portions of Acts repealed.

16. Section 74 of the said Act XXI of 1856, and section 3 of the said Act XXIII of 1860, are hereby repealed.

No. 3.

No. 438.

FROM H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ.,

Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DEPT.
Mis. Revenue.)

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd February* 1875.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 56 B of the 28th January, submitting a Minute by the Member in charge (Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B.,) upon the abkaree administration of Bengal, with special reference to certain memorials and petitions presented to the Supreme and Local Governments upon the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read the Minute with much interest. It gives a clear and complete review of the existing system of administration; and, while it points out that the evils of which complaint has been made are partly exaggerated and partly such as cannot be checked by Government interference, it does not hesitate to admit that the vice of intemperance has increased in large towns and among the upper classes of Native society, and it suggests measures, both executive and legislative, for restraining as far as possible the tendency to excess in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it right to say that in his opinion the Minute furnishes a complete answer to the charge which has been brought against Government of encouraging the growth of intemperance by praising and promoting those Revenue Officers who increase the facilities for drinking in the districts under their charge. Whatever may have been the case in former times, it is clearly shown that of late years it has been the object of Government and of the Board to limit the traffic while increasing the revenue. I am directed to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Money for his lucid and able paper on the abkaree administration.

3. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the general question of the reality and magnitude of the evils complained of, and of the policy which should be adopted by Government to counteract them, have been embodied in a separate Minute, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Governor General in Council as an expression of His Honor's opinion upon the matters in issue. A copy of this Minute is forwarded herewith. A Bill (the draft of which Mr. Money has been good enough to prepare at the Lieutenant-Governor's request) will also be introduced, with the assent of the Supreme Government, into the Bengal Legislative Council, for the purpose of supplying some defects which experience has brought to light in the law as it at present exists.

4. With regard to the measures which the several memorialists desire to see introduced, and which are enumerated in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Money's Minute, I am directed to communicate the following instructions and remarks.

5. The imposition of higher rates of duty and license fees is already receiving due attention. The duties on both ganja and opium have been considerably increased, as is shown by the figures given in paragraph 46 of the Minute. A fee has lately been levied upon licenses for selling opium. The fees for the sale of both country spirits and imported liquors have been largely increased by the introduction of the auction system. The policy which has dictated the introduction of these measures is still being steadily pursued. The Lieutenant-Governor in his recent Resolution on the Excise Report for 1873-74 has expressed his willingness to assent to the imposition of a higher duty on ganja, and he has lately recommended to the Government of India an increase of the duty upon imported brandy. In paragraph 68 of the Minute the Member-in-charge has stated that it will be his wish to keep on gradually raising the duties on both ganja and opium.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Member-in-charge in thinking that it would be impracticable to introduce into Bengal any measure which should make the existence of a shop in a given locality dependent upon the votes of a certain proportion of the residents or rate-payers. The question has for some years been much discussed in England, and those who advocate such interference have failed to show it to be either beneficial or justifiable. And independently of this consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it would be extremely difficult to obtain a real expression of the opinion of residents or rate-payers on the subject. The same objections apply to the proposal to transfer the power of granting licenses from Collectors to Municipalities. The power must, His Honor thinks for the present at least, remain with the Revenue authorities, and he feels confident that those authorities will exercise a judicious discretion in the matter.

7. The limitation of the number of shops generally throughout the country is already the subject of continual and watchful care. The imposition of higher rates of license fees is in itself calculated to diminish the number of shops, and it is now the practice to fix at the beginning of each year a maximum number of shops for each district, which is not under any circumstances to be exceeded. In districts in which the monthly-tax system prevails, no outstill is allowed within four miles of another. It is clear that restrictions of this kind cannot be carried beyond certain limits. A demand exists which will be met by the opening of illicit sources of supply if the establishment of licensed shops is prohibited. In determining the number of shops, as in the regulation of the amount of duty and license fees, it must be our object to do nothing which will stimulate the demand, and to contract the supply in such a manner as to check consumption without affording an irresistible temptation to evasion or violation of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the returns of the past year show a considerable decrease in the number of shops in the majority of districts, and especially in Calcutta, and he trusts to the vigilance of the Member-in-charge to maintain these necessary restrictions.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to enforce a rule prohibiting all consumption of liquor on the shop-keeper's premises, nor to provide that no shop shall have either door or window except in front on the road side. The former of these proposals would not, he thinks, promote the cause of temperance, for the effect of it would be that the man who wanted a glass of liquor would be compelled to buy a bottle. In some of the memorials which have been presented to Government, it has been urged that back-doors and windows afford facilities for smuggling out liquor at prohibited hours. This, however, is a matter of police administration rather than of excise, as the existing rule would be sufficient if it were properly enforced. And though the suggestion of the memorialists, if it were adopted, would make the enforcement of the rule more easy, it would do so at the cost of an amount of public inconvenience altogether disproportionate to the benefit derived from it, and it would bear with equal harshness upon those shop-keepers who now observe the law, and upon those who now violate it. It is not asserted that these irregular practices are universal,—it is not probable that they are even general; but the regulation which the memorialists desire to enforce would apply to all shop-keepers alike, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore unable to assent to it.

9. With regard to the other remedies proposed by the memorialists, and noticed in the 3rd paragraph of the Minute, I am directed to express the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor in the remarks of the Member-in-charge. There appear satisfactory reasons against the promulgation of a rule requiring all shops to be closed at sunset, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the employment of a special staff of excise police would serve no useful end which could not equally be attained by the employment of the existing police force. It is however important, His Honor thinks, that the police should be encouraged to co-operate to the utmost in the enforcement of the excise laws and regulations, and any police officer who shows marked activity and success in this department of his duties should be noticed for promotion and reward.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the remark of the Member-in-charge, that the sale at dispensaries of alcoholic liquor under the guise of medicine is an evil which requires to be checked by stringent regulations. Sir Richard Temple fears that there is good ground for the complaints made regarding the existence of this abuse, and that the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks in this manner serve to throw temptations in the way of many who would be restrained by a feeling of self-respect from resorting to shops which are avowedly open for the sale of liquors. The repression of this traffic is a matter of considerable difficulty; but the most effectual means appears to be the enactment of a provision for keeping a register of all such sales, in which the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be entered. Sections providing for this have accordingly been introduced in the draft Bill submitted to the Government of India.

11. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the earnest and unremitting vigilance of the Member-in-charge and of all Revenue Officers of Government may be exercised in the supervision of this department of the administration. The Minute which the Member-in-charge has submitted indicates, in His Honor's opinion, the true principles upon which our policy in this matter should be founded, and it is only necessary to maintain a careful attention to these principles in all the details of excise management.

(Sd.) H. J. REYNOLDS.

No 4.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 18th February 1875.

From the Revd. J. D. Don and 26 others.
Ditto Bengal Temperance Society.
Ditto Rajah Romanath Tagore and 51 others.
Ditto Rajah Kalikishen Bahadoor and others.
Ditto Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

FOR some time past the memorials marginally noted, regarding the operation of the excise system of Bengal, have been under the consideration of the Government. The subject was referred to Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., who, as Member of the Board of Revenue for the provinces under the Government of Bengal, has the general charge and supervision of the Excise Department, relating to liquors, spirits, and drugs; who possesses great experience of the whole department; and who may be regarded as the first local authority on the subject. He has now reviewed the case with much care and thought, collated the most noteworthy opinions bearing thereon, and expressed his own conclusions in a lucid and interesting manner. After much discussion with various authorities, I have to declare my general concurrence in Mr. Money's valuable report, for which indeed the Government is much indebted. Nevertheless I deem it right to state briefly my own opinion on the main points at issue.

2. The memorialists, chiefly Native gentlemen of position and education, partly also European gentlemen whose benevolence entitles them to respectful attention, appear to believe that the consumption of liquors, spirits, and drugs is increasing to a harmful extent among the people of these provinces, and that repressive action is not sufficiently exerted by Government upon this dangerous tendency.

3. On the one hand it is matter for regret that so many estimable persons should feel themselves obliged to entertain such apprehensions; on the other hand it is matter for satisfaction that so many of the leaders of Native society, and so many European gentlemen, whose good disposition must give them influence with the natives, are manifesting a lively interest in these questions. Whatever may be the action of Government, there can be no doubt that the moral force of opinion will be effective and beneficial; and the memorials now under consideration supply an earnest that this force will be duly brought into play. If, therefore, I am unable to follow the memorialists in all their statements, and have to differ with some portions of their opinions, I should still desire to evince every respect towards their views.

4. They may be sure that the Government entirely agrees with them in thinking that any general excess in the consumption of liquors, spirits, or drugs is really a national evil; that, so far from encouraging its existence or its growth for the sake of the revenue, the Government already does, and will willingly do, everything in its power to impose a check, or to exercise repression upon any excess; and that the efforts of Government in this direction are only limited by considerations of the practicability or otherwise of attaining actual success in such repression. Whether or not in former periods, separated by many years from the present time, the excise laws, or the administration of them, may have indirectly led to expansion of the consumption, it has been shown that no such effect has been produced during recent years, and that on the contrary every endeavour is made to prevent any such effect arising. The result of the fiscal regulations of Government now is to render liquors, spirits, and drugs dearer than they would otherwise be; to place some artificial restrictions on the production and sale of these articles; and *pro tanto* to impose a check on consumption. It is impossible to doubt that but for these fiscal regulations the consumption would be greater than it is; and that if the present system of taxation upon these articles, and the consequent interference on the part of the State, were to be abandoned, there would be an increase in the consumption. If it be an object morally (as I quite admit it to be) to do all we properly can to prevent the consumption exceeding reasonable limits, then that object is in some degree effected by the fiscal interference, without which indeed even this degree would not be attained. In making its arrangements, the Government is not influenced by the desire of fiscal advantage, nor by the fear of fiscal loss. If any measure or proceeding of this nature could be demonstrated to be capable of checking excessive consumption, the Government would not be deterred from introducing it by the prospect of diminution in the revenue. If such measure or proceeding should promise an enhancement of the revenue, the Government would refrain from adopting it if there were reason to fear that an excessive increase of consumption would be a concomitant result.

5. But it must not be forgotten that, in making its arrangements, the Government is never free from the question as to how far it is possible to check the consumption. It is not possible to stop the consumption altogether, nor even to attempt to check it in any very great degree without introducing a fresh class of evils. Nothing would be easier, in the first instance, than to do all that is recommended in the memorials, to shut up public distilleries, to close shops, to withhold licenses for production and vend, to pass prohibitory regulations. But all this would utterly fail to stop, or even check, manufacture. One main result would be that the manufacture, which is now licensed and controlled, would continue, though illicit, and would be without any really practical control. While, on the other hand, new evils, namely inquisitorial proceedings on the part of Government officials, and persistent evasion on the part of the people—both circumstances directly conducing to demoralisation—would be introduced.

6. It is to be remembered that the materials from which liquors and spirits are manufactured, namely, molasses, rice, and the flowers and juice of certain trees, are articles produced in the greatest abundance in the country, are most easily obtained, and yield liquor or spirits

by the cheapest and simplest processes within reach of the poorest persons. If, therefore, any section or sections of a vast population desire (as they certainly do desire) to make liquor or spirits, it is not in the power of the most highly organised Government to altogether prevent them, without at least resorting to measures more injurious even than excessive consumption.

7. The problem, therefore, is how to impose adequate restrictions without offering a clear premium on smuggling and other illicit practices; how to frame the fiscal laws and rules in such manner that there shall not arise any undue temptation to infringe them. The practical solution of this problem has long occupied, and will continue to occupy, the attention of the ablest fiscal officers in Bengal. I will not venture to say that a perfect solution has been yet arrived at; but without repeating the description given by Mr. Money of the several methods now in force, I will say that much progress has been made, and that if any ways can be seen for further progress, they will be followed.

8. Similar remarks may be made regarding the drugs opium and ganja. The opium, though not universally produced, is yet grown over a very extensive area. If there were to be anything like prohibition of the local consumption, (and the memorialists seem to desire something like prohibition), the temptation to illicit practices would be so great that they would spring up to a degree beyond our power of prevention. Already these practices do exist, even in the absence of any special inducement, and frequently give rise to some anxiety. From this we can imagine what they would become if such inducements were virtually afforded by prohibition of local consumption. The production of the particular sorts of ganja now in use is, no doubt, much more limited. It has been considerably restricted of late years. Whether any further restriction will be practicable, is a question under consideration.

9. I have dwelt somewhat on the foregoing considerations, because it seems doubtful whether they have been sufficiently present to the minds of the memorialists.

10. Next, I observe that there is some difference of opinion on the question as to whether the consumption of spirits and drugs has increased of late years absolutely or relatively. It appears that the question is answered affirmatively or negatively, according as a longer or a shorter period is taken for the purpose of comparison. On the whole, I believe, that there has been no material increase whatever within the last five years, and that there is no tendency whatever towards excessive increase among the population as a whole.

11. I have said no 'excessive increase,' because it cannot be affirmed that there will be no increase either absolutely or relatively. It is an obvious fact that the population is growing in numbers; it is almost certain that they will not diminish their average rate of consumption per head: it is, on the contrary, probable that they will slightly augment the rate, as their resources and prosperity increase. We may suppose that some of the agricultural and labouring classes will, while erecting better cottages, using better household utensils, wearing better clothes, and eating a better ration, slightly add to their consumption of liquor. If they do, they will not be acting differently from other nations; nor could such a consequence be deemed unreasonable.

12. But I cannot discover, either from the evidence in the possession of Government, or from the enquiries I have been able to make while travelling about the country, that excessive consumption of drugs or spirits is prevalent among the people as a whole. The best calculation that I can obtain seems to shew that the people of these provinces do not drink more than a wine-glassful of spirits per head in a year. It is difficult to imagine how as a people they could drink a smaller quantity, unless they abstained altogether. Any supposition that they are becoming at all addicted to intemperance would be unjust to them. Taken in the mass, they must be regarded as a sober, quiet, and abstemious people. Neither has it been shewn that crime is in any part of these provinces attributable to intemperance. A similar calculation as regards opium shews that the consumption does not exceed one ounce per annum for fourteen persons, which may be considered an extremely low average rate.

13. It is probable that a great part of the people never see spirits at all. Among the lower classes, the only class who enhance their consumption are the labourers who are congregated upon large works and industries belonging either to the State or to individuals or to corporations. With these particular classes there is not as yet any reason to apprehend excess, especially when the severity of their toil is borne in mind.

14. But I fear that to this generally favourable description there is one notable exception to be made, and that relates to several sections of the educated classes among the natives at the Presidency town (Calcutta) and at other large centres of national life. With these sections (which I trust are limited sections), intemperance appears to be on the increase. This fact is derived not at all from foreign or hostile evidence, but from the testimony of the best informed among the natives themselves. Such a circumstance cannot but cause sorrow and concern to the Government, inasmuch as these are the very classes who are bound to us by many ties of common subjects of study, a common vehicle of thought and expression, and common examples of knowledge for imitation. Some measures in detail have been proposed for counteracting this most sad and unfortunate tendency; but I cannot hope that any such will prove efficacious unless the moral sense of these classes themselves shall restrain them from intemperance, unless the weight of public opinion shall help to enforce the necessary abstinence. I know that among the best educated sections of the native community many classes are still proof against this miserable temptation. Having regard to the intellectual industry which distinguishes the whole of these sections of the people, to the desire to excel in mental pursuits

and to win their way in life which animates them all, I cannot but hope that those who have yielded, or are inclined to yield to this temptation, will eschew their dreadful error before it is too late, and will return to the principles of that sobriety which is honourably characteristic of their nation generally.

15. I apprehend that it is the contemplation of this intemperance among a limited section of the people under their immediate observation which has induced the memorialists to generalise (as I think) too much, and to fear that the extent of the evil is much wider than it really is.

16. I append to this Minute copies of the instructions given to the Board of Revenue on the receipt of Mr. Money's report, and a draft of the Bill which he has prepared for submission to the legislature in accordance with his several suggestions which have been approved by the Government of Bengal.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 5.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1873.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble petition of Revd. John D. Don and 26 others, Members of the Calcutta Missionary Conference.

Humbly sheweth,—

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, drunkenness and the immoderate use of liquor is increasing in this country, particularly among the Native community, to an alarming extent.

2. That the greater facilities afforded for the purchase of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, by the increased number of vendors and the extension of time in the evening during which they may carry on their trade, have originated and encouraged much drunkenness.

3. That whatever may be the published opinions of certain Government officers and others, as to the advantage and even harmlessness of using intoxicating drinks and drugs, your petitioners view with satisfaction your Honor's recorded opinion, that "the increasing use of stimulants throughout the country, and more especially among the better educated classes, is a thing to be deeply deplored," and that your Honor "is not prepared to admit that in this country there is any class of the peasantry to whom even a moderate use of stimulants is beneficial. But that however this may be, there can be no doubt that the growing use of European spirits among the upper classes, who lead a sedentary life, is purely injurious."

4. That the efforts now making by English statesmen to regulate and control the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom, and the discussions in Parliament and by the Press generally, may, in the judgment of your petitioners, assist your Honor in devising a wise and efficient measure for diminishing this fruitful source of vice and crime.

5. That, without presuming to suggest to your Honor which department of the Government executive should be entrusted with the weighty responsibility of granting or withholding licenses to sell intoxicating drinks and drugs, and without offering any opinion as to how far the provisions of any measures submitted to the legislature of other countries may be suitable to the requirements of Bengal, your petitioners, relying on your Honor's experience and judgment, humbly pray—

(1)—That measures be taken to obtain an authoritative record of the opinions of representative men of various classes as to the extent to which drinking habits and drunkenness have increased in this country during the last ten or fifteen years.

(2)—That if, as your petitioners regret to think will be the case, it be found that drunkenness is greatly increasing, your Honor will devise adequate means for discouraging and suppressing it.

(3)—That, in any new law your Honor may see fit to originate, provisions be made that no shop for selling liquor or intoxicating drugs be licensed if objected to by two-thirds of the householders or residents in the neighbourhood; that the protest of two-thirds of such householders against any existing liquor or drug shop may ensure its removal; and that it be illegal to sell intoxicating drugs or liquors before sunrise or after sunset.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

No. 6.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1873.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble memorial of Koonjo Lall Banerjee, *President*, and Peary Churn Sircar, *Secretary*, "Bengal Temperance Society"

Respectfully sheweth,—

1. That your memorialists, encouraged by your Honor's earnest and strenuous endeavours to promote the welfare of this country, and emboldened by the expression of your Honor's intentions of amending the Abkaree laws with a view to repress the vice of drunkenness,

presumed to submit a memorial on the 18th March last, offering certain suggestions calculated to remedy some of the evils of the existing system.

2. But the proposed Bill along with which your Honor's Council intended to deliberate on the suggestions, not having yet been taken up, your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to solicit your Honor's attention to the subject.

3. The vice of intemperance is spreading so frightfully among the Native population, and some of the evils of the Abkaree system are so crying, that your memorialists trust the improvement of the Abkaree laws will receive an early consideration from your Honor's Government.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated Fort William, the 20th March 1873.

Endorsed by the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Depts.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Revenue Department for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Excise Department.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1873.

From—BABOO PEARY CHURN SIRCAR, Secretary, Bengal Temperance Society,

To—The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

AGREEABLY to a resolution adopted at a general meeting of the Bengal Temperance Society, held on the 17th instant in the Presidency College, I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorial, to be submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the subject of the Bills now before the Council for the amendment of the Abkaree laws.

TO THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of the Bengal Temperance Society.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

THAT your memorialists view with alarm the progress of intemperance among the inhabitants of the territories under your Honor's government.

2. That your memorialists are convinced that the rapid spread of intemperance in this country is attributable to the temptations placed in the way of the people by the opening of liquor shops without any discrimination of locality or proper inquiry as to their necessity, and also to a desire among the higher classes of natives to imitate European habits and tastes.

3. That your memorialists believe that the adoption of drinking habits after the European fashion has been facilitated by the importation of low-priced spirits, and that the temptations in the way of the people have been multiplied, in a considerable degree, by the efforts of the excise officers to enhance the revenue, probably stimulated by the fact that Government has often publicly recorded its approbation of the conduct of such officers as have succeeded in enhancing the revenue.

4. That, though judging from the state of the liquor traffic in Europe the number of shops and the consumption of liquors in this country may not appear large, your memorialists beg to submit that, considering the well-known abstemious habits of the people of this country, the number of liquor shops that have come into existence within a short period is really alarming, especially in the great cities and commercial towns.

5. That, as the evil has not yet reached all classes of the population and all parts of the country, your memorialists are humbly of opinion that advantage should be taken of the facilities now existing to restrain its growth and prevent its extension.

6. That your memorialists therefore hail with joy the introduction of two Bills in your Honor's Council for the amendment of the Abkaree laws, and beg to tender their most grateful thanks for the action your Honor has taken in Council towards the repression of the growing evil.

7. That your memorialists are extremely anxious about the results of the deliberations of your Honor's Council, and trust that, under your able guidance, the Council will not hesitate, even at some sacrifice of revenue, to introduce such positive improvements in the Abkaree law as will materially promote the well-being of society.

8. That, under the foregoing circumstances, your memorialists beg leave to offer the following suggestions, which, if adopted, will, they are persuaded, remedy some of the more manifest evils of the present system:—

I.—That the number of liquor shops be limited, and their localities fixed and confined to the least objectionable parts, as far as practicable.

II.—That no liquor shops be allowed to exist in the vicinity of educational institutions or places of public worship.

III.—That no license be given or renewed for a shop at any place where two-thirds of the local ratepayers object to such traffic.

IV.—That liquor shops be erected on plans approved by Government with only one entrance, and that opening on the public street, and with such wired windows in the walls as will afford facilities for inspection from outside.

* "Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquor or drugs, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Rs. 200."

V.—That the legal restrictions already existing be strictly enforced; section 45 of Act XXI of 1856,* for instance, being daily violated with impunity.

VI.—That all liquor shops be closed at sunset, as was the case for several years in Calcutta.

VII.—That, as it is believed that intoxicating drinks are obtained from certain dispensaries during the hours of night, dispensaries be carefully looked into with a view to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor except on *bonâ fide* medical prescription.

VIII.—That the sale of liquors in hotels or similar public places of entertainment be regulated, as far as practicable, so as not to defeat the objects of abkaree legislation.

IX.—That no licenses be renewed to shop-keepers who have been convicted of offences under the Abkaree laws.

X.—That officers of Government be strictly enjoined not to permit liquor shops to be opened merely for the sake of increasing the revenue.

XI.—That the rates of license fees, and the duties on country spirits, rum, and imported liquors and other intoxicating drinks, as well as on opium and other drugs, be raised so high as to afford the greatest possible discouragement to their use.

XII.—That a staff of efficient and reliable officers be especially maintained to watch the working of the Abkaree system, and to see to the strict enforcement of the abkaree laws.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

RAJA KALI KRISHNA BAHADOOR,
President.

PEARY CHURN SIRCAR,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th March 1873.

No. 7.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The humble memorial of RAJAH ROMANAUTH TAGORE, and 51 others, inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That your memorialists contemplate with great anxiety and alarm the increased consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs by the native population of this country, and its frightful effects upon their health and morals.

That your memorialists deem it superfluous to describe the nature and extent of the evils inflicted on the country by intemperance. Besides vitiating the health, intellect, and character of thousands, desolating many a home, and impoverishing many a family, it has proved a prolific source of crime and immorality in their worst forms, and unchecked in time is calculated, more than anything else, to frustrate the efforts of all who are working for the welfare of the people.

That by far the most distinguishing characteristic of the people of this country, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, has been their religious abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Long as the Hindoos have been under foreign sway and under rulers following hostile forms of religion, the vitality they have shown as a nation, with distinct institutions, customs, and traditions, is generally admitted to be remarkable, and this vitality, your memorialists venture to submit, has been not a little due to their immunity from the vices of intoxication. If they had not religiously fostered a habit of temperance, many of the domestic virtues which grace the Hindoo in the bosom of his family, and which contribute so much to his social happiness, would have disappeared.

That, although the bulk of the people of this country, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, are still free from the vice of drunkenness, still the inroads, which this pernicious habit is steadily making among all classes of native society, are so terrible and rapid that, unless the Government takes timely and effective measures to arrest its progress, the evil will have reached a stage when it will be past remedy.

That, in the humble judgment of your memorialists, a stringent law and a strict execution thereof are needed to effectually repress the evil under notice. They are so thoroughly convinced of the pernicious consequences of intemperance upon the health, morals, and true well-being of a nation, that they would not have hesitated to urge a complete suppression of the trade in intoxicating drinks as has been done in some states of America could they but feel sure that the Government was prepared to interfere with the requirements of the European residents and surrender the large revenue derived from it. Nevertheless they would earnestly solicit your Excellency in Council to consider the propriety of so raising the duty on indigenous and imported spirits as to discourage the consumption of the same as much as possible; as to impress upon the people that the costliness of liquor was a proof of the disapprobation and disfavor with which the Government regarded its use; as to place it, if practicable, beyond the reach of those—and their number is legion—who live by the sweat of their brow, and through whom

this vice entails great misery upon thousands of innocent women and children that depend upon them for their livelihood.

That, although the duty on spirits, both indigenous and imported, has from time to time been increased, the consumption has by no means abated. Your memorialists are willing to admit that without the repressive action of the legislature the consumption of spirits would have gone on increasing in a much greater ratio than it has done; but, however benign the intentions of the legislature, the abkaree officers can scarcely be credited with a loyal zeal to give due effect to them. Ample facilities have, on the contrary, been given for the multiplication of shops; and thus where there were one or two shops before, five or ten have now sprung up; the excise officers have been practically taught to look to the increase in the number of shops and consequent increase of revenue for promotion, and those who have so distinguished themselves have not unfrequently been honored with favourable mention in the annual reports of superior authorities. The Police, it is admitted in the last annual report of the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, are not unoften in league with the owners of liquor shops; and what is the case in the metropolis, is equally, if not in a greater degree, the case in the mofussil.

That the Government may by its own example effect much in promoting temperance. For instance, if there had been a rule to the effect that any Government servant who was convicted of drunkenness in a Magistrate's Court, or who might be guilty of breaking official discipline, or neglecting his legitimate work from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, would be visited with condign punishment, a healthy moral influence would have been exercised not only upon the native officers, for your memorialists speak of them only, but also upon the native community at large. What your memorialists deeply regret is that there is nothing in the laws, proceedings, or actions of the Government which shows that it views with disapprobation the habit rapidly growing among the native population of this country of indulging in intoxicating drinks.

That your memorialists equally deplore the increased consumption of ganja and opium. Writing about ganja, the Commissioner of Patna says that "nothing so soon touches the brain or is more harmful to the consumer. Our lunatic asylum shows how frequently patients enter whose aberration of intellect is wholly due to an undue indulgence of this harmful drug. It would be well if its use could be prohibited altogether." "I look on the consumption of ganja," the Commissioner of Dacca remarks, "as an unmitigated curse. It has no redeeming feature. It is a fertile source of crime most dangerous to public, and is more than any other the cause of admission to lunatic asylum. I should like to see every check placed on the growth, sale, and consumption of ganja, which would not lead to extensive smuggling." The following statement embracing seven years shows that, with the exception of the famine years, the consumption is steadily increasing:—

Period.	Flat.			Round.			Chor or Rora.			Total.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
1864-65 ...	7,730	32	8	1,267	25	4	49	28	0	9,048	5	12
1865-66 ...	7,221	13	14	1,472	5	0	68	15	7	8,762	14	5
1866-67 ...	6,357	14	0	1,101	27	7	44	4	10	7,563	6	1
1867-68 ...	7,811	6	4	1,347	38	9	38	17	1	9,927	21	14
1868-69 ...	7,857	2	1	1,258	35	9	26	0	8	9,141	38	2
1869-70 ...	8,127	29	11	4,231	21	13	7	5	4	9,366	16	2
1870-71 ...	8,963	21	2	1,412	1	6	18	8	3	10,393	30	11

Last year the consumption increased by 317 maunds 4 seers and 8 chittacks.

It is true that from April 1872 the duty has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per seer, but your memorialists take leave to doubt whether this slight increase will have any appreciable effect in consumption.

That the consumption of opium is also rapidly spreading through the country. The following statement shows the extent of increase:—

	Consumption.			Net Revenue.
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.
1851-52	196	26	0	35,399
1852-53	145	37	0	26,266
1853-54	70	33	0	12,748
1854-55	203	8	0	36,576
1855-56	187	30	0	33,795
1856-57	287	14	0	51,723
1857-58	270	6	0	48,627
1858-59	263	29	0	47,470
1859-60	279	19	0	83,818
1860-61	632	11	0	2,14,973
1861-62	1,264	19	0	4,29,922
1862-63	1,612	5	0	5,13,681
1863-64	1,803	5	0	5,25,261
1864-65	1,822	24	0	8,14,003
1865-66	1,922	8	0	9,90,578
1866-67	1,695	5	0	9,99,810
1867-68	1,821	7	0	10,74,902
1868-69	1,737	16	0	10,25,064
1869-70	1,399	7	0	9,43,070
1870-71	1,572	5	0	9,27,191
1871-72	1,655	15	8	9,74,142

That in certain districts whole populations have taken to the pernicious habit of consuming opium. This is notably the case in the Orissa districts. The Collector of Balasore writes:—"Opium is the bond of this district, and destoys and enfeebles more human beings than anything else. Here it is a true poison. Drugged with opium from his birth, the native of Balasore grows up weak, evert, and stupid; the dull glassy eye, the heavy loutish bearing, the inability to give a direct answer to a plain question, the indistinct mumbling utterance, the utter prostration of system caused by slight fever, are all signs of the deadly influence of the drug."

The Commissioner of Orissa observes:—"Opium eating is yearly becoming an engraved habit with all classes, all sexes, and ages, notwithstanding its high prices; that the Government system has facilitated this, there can be no doubt. There are shops in every large village, and large quantities are annually consumed. The drug appears to be eagerly sought for, and to have become almost a necessary of life."

That a greater misfortune cannot befall the country than a deep-rooted habit of opium taking. It not only affects the health and energy of the generation addicted to it, but also of succeeding generations. It is therefore the imperative duty of the State to discourage as much as possible the consumption of opium.

This object might be attained if the consumption of opium were prohibited except as a medicine.

That the evils flowing from the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs noticed above are really appalling; and as the benign Government, under which it is the good fortune of the people of this country to live, watch with parental solicitude the health and morals of the millions under its sway, your memorialists feel confident that Your Excellency in Council will see the propriety of taking prompt and effective measures for repressing the spread of the evil habits which they have humbly sought to bring to Your Excellency's notice. If these measures should involve a sacrifice of revenue, your memorialists respectfully, but earnestly, submit that the high moral and national interests which would be thus subserved would more than compensate the pecuniary loss.

Your memorialists accordingly pray that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the above facts, circumstances, and suggestions, and to adopt such measures for the prevention of the evils under notice as may to Your Excellency in Council seem fit.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

No. 8.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The respectful memorial of Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor, and others, inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists have viewed with considerable anxiety and alarm the spread of intemperance among the native population, and its frightful effects on their health and morals.

That in the opinion of your memorialists this great and growing evil is to a great extent attributable to the large number of liquor shops opened in different parts of the country, and the temptations thereby placed in the way of the people. Such temptations have naturally worked with peculiar force on the mind of a nation always distinguished for habits of sobriety and abstemiousness, but whose ideas and principles have lately been unsettled by English education and an aggressive civilisation. It is a well known fact that among the higher and more educated classes, and in places long subjected to British rule and the influence of Western refinement, the worst effects of intemperance have been realised.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to describe the nature and extent of the manifold evils inflicted on the country by intemperance. Besides vitiating the health, intellect, and character of thousands, desolating many a home, and impoverishing many a family, it has proved a prolific source of crime and immorality in their worst forms, and has done more than anything else to frustrate the efforts of all who are working for the welfare of the people. Your memorialists believe that, if full and proper inquiries be made into the actual effects of intemperance on the natives of this country by a Commission duly appointed, the same conclusive testimony will be elicited as is recorded in the famous report submitted in 1869 by the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in England.

Your memorialists are convinced that, though much can be done towards the mitigation of this social vice by the diffusion of sound education, the moral influence of example, and the control of public opinion, no permanent or effectual remedy can be expected without an improved and stringent system of legislation.

Your memorialists therefore humbly invite Your Excellency's attention to the following suggestions, which they trust will meet with your approval :—

1.—The closing of liquor shops at 6 P.M. every evening, especially on Saturdays.

2.—The closing of liquor shops situated in the vicinity of educational and religious institutions and places of business, and in localities where the majority of the inhabitants object to the existence of such shops.

3.—The erection of shops according to a plan to be prescribed by the legislature, so that they may have no back-door, and all the doors and windows may be on the roadside.

4.—The prohibition of the sale of liquor by publicans for consumption on their premises.

Your memorialists are of opinion that the public welfare would be best consulted if some power of restraining the issue of licenses were vested in those most deeply interested—namely, the people themselves; and they therefore beg to suggest that no license should be granted or renewed without the consent of the majority of the local rate-payers.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to express their disapproval of the custom hitherto observed by the local Government of awarding high praise to subordinate officers for their successful efforts to increase the excise revenue. Such recognition, upon which prospects of promotion and increased emoluments often depend, cannot but serve as an indirect inducement to Government officers to seek the multiplication of liquor shops in the country, by persuasion or pressure, and without any regard to the moral interests of the people.

Your memorialists believe that the number of liquor shops in each city, town, and village ought to be limited according to area, population, and actual demand.

Your memorialists humbly and respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take their suggestions into consideration, and adopt such measures as to your Excellency in Council may seem necessary to remedy the evil.

No. 9.

From—BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in compliance with your Lordship's request, the following statement of my views and opinions on the working of the excise system in Bengal; its effects on the health and morals of the people, and the reforms it urgently needs.

Spread of intemperance.

It is generally believed that there has been a considerable increase of drunkenness among the native population of late years, especially among the better educated classes. The wide prevalence of the evil is admitted and deeply regretted by the leading representatives of all sections of the community —Hindoo, Mahomedan, Christian and Brahmo—and is a subject of frequent complaint in the local Press. Nor is official testimony wanting. In the Excise Report for 1870-71 the Board of Revenue remarks that "a very large majority of Mofussil officers are of opinion that the use of stimulants by the people is steadily on the increase; and that this increase is far more noticeable among the better educated than among the poorer classes." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor also observes: "The increasing use of stimulants throughout the country, and more especially among the better educated classes, is a thing to be deeply deplored." Of the exact extent of the increase of intemperance in this country it is impossible to form a correct estimate in the absence of complete and authentic information, which can only be furnished by Government officers. It is of the highest importance that Government should appoint a Commission to investigate the real extent of the evil. A reference to Magistrates and Police Officers, Superintendents of Jails, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Clergymen and Missionaries, and the leading members of the Native community, will elicit a mass of reliable facts which will shew how far the evil has spread among the people and infected their physical and moral life. There can be no doubt, however, that intemperance has increased to an alarming degree, as will appear from the numerous testimonies of Native and European gentlemen, official and independent, hereto appended for your Lordship's information.

Causes.

The chief causes to which the spread of intemperance is attributable are the unsettlement of popular faith and ideas in consequence of the spread of English education and the unnecessary multiplication of liquor shops. It is undeniable that in this country English education and civilization are not only removing prejudices and errors, but are also effecting a radical change in the tastes, habits, and manners of the native population, and loosening the bonds of attachment to old customs and institutions. In this state of social transition, and amid such sweeping innovations, the contract of the enfranchised native mind with the allurements of a new vice cannot fail to produce the most disastrous effects. Many enlightened youths, who had never before tasted wine, have been drawn, year after year, into habits of intemperance and dissipa-

tion by the formidable temptations afforded by the liquor shops which abound in the land. These shops clearly tend to increase drunkenness, inasmuch as they tempt the people and afford facilities for drinking. In villages where fewer shops exist, and the ancient simplicity of the people has not yet been invaded by foreign influences, the vice is much less than in great cities and towns.

Effects.

The effects of intemperance upon the health and morals of the people are indeed of the most appalling description. The use of intoxicating liquor is the bane of the country. The incalculable mischief it has wrought, physically and morally, proves it to be an unmitigated curse. It has been found to impair the health and deprave the character of thousands. The happiness of many a family has been embittered, and the tenderest and sweetest relations of domestic life have been outraged; wives and children have been left to starve—nay, more, the sin of the intemperate father has been visited on his emaciated and sickly offspring. To drunkenness may be traced many of the worst types of disease which afflict the people, and under whose effects many alas! have been hurried into a premature death. Where it does not produce specific diseases of a grave character, it debilitates the constitution and enfeebles the nervous system; and it may justly be regarded as one of the chief causes of the degeneracy of the Bengalee race. That the habitual use of strong drinks more rapidly and effectively undermines the constitution in a tropical country than elsewhere is generally admitted, and does not admit of doubt or controversy. When along with this we take into consideration the fact that, excepting the lower classes, the natives of India generally are not accustomed to drink from early life like European nations, we can easily understand why they so readily succumb to the influence of a new temptation, and why the ravages of intemperance in this land are so destructive and fatal. During the last decade some twenty of the ablest and most useful members of native society have died of intemperance, leaving behind them the influence of their corrupt examples. Crime and immorality are also in a large measure attributable to this cause. The instances of petty crimes and heinous offences committed under the influence of drink are of frequent occurrence, as may be proved by the criminal records of the country. But far more numerous and serious are the cases of those who have wrecked their character and sunk into the lowest depths of depravity, dragging a large circle of associates and neighbours into the vortex of their contagious influence. Such instances of vice and immorality seldom fall within the range of public observation; they only draw forth the wife's secret tears, rend the father's heart with deep anguish, and excite the patriot's gravest anxiety. It is indeed harrowing and painful to contemplate the extent to which sensuality, profligacy, and brutal revels on the one hand, and irreligion, blasphemy, and practical atheism on the other, are making ravages among all classes of the Native community in consequence of the spread of drunkenness, and undermining the religious and moral life of the nation. What has specially excited alarm in the minds of many is the fact that the vice is no longer confined to persons of mature age, but has recently begun to affect the young also. Even boys of 15 and 16 years of age are found to indulge in the excesses of drinking. Nor is it possible to overrate the amount of destitution and pauperism caused by drunkenness. How many families that have been ruined and reduced to penury, how many helpless widows and starving orphans, can trace their misery to the intemperance and improvidence of those on whom they depended! Of the pauper population hanging on public charity a great many are victims of drunkenness. Indigence increases as men's resources and means fall into the hands of publicans. In short, the use of intoxicating liquor has done more than anything else to degrade the physical, moral, and social condition of my countrymen, and has proved a stupendous obstacle in the path of reformation. Patriots and philanthropists of all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways in ameliorating the condition of the people, always complain that this great evil seriously counteracts and frustrates their efforts. The following unimpeachable testimony to the evil effects of drink in England applies with equal or even greater force to this country: "No evil more nearly affects our national life and character; and therefore no question more immediately demands the zeal of our clergy, the attention of our statesmen, the action of our Legislature, and the thoughtful aid of our philanthropists. Nor can any sacrifice be estee ned too costly, or any efforts too great, to check and remedy what may be shewn by accumulated and undeniable evidence to be sapping the foundations of our prosperity, blighting the future, and lowering the reputation of our country, and destroying at once its physical strength and its moral and religious life."—[*Convocation Report on Intemperance.*]

Disease.

Crime and immorality.

Pauperism.

Failure of the excise system.

It is evidently the duty of Government to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of this great evil. However active benevolent societies and individuals may be in their efforts to prevent and remedy it by moral suation and the influence of public opinion, nothing but the strong hand of the law can fully cope with so formidable a vice. The avowed object of the excise administration is to meet a public want without detriment to the public weal; and the means employed are said to be such as are calculated to increase revenue without increasing by State agency the consumption of liquor. Experience, however, has proved otherwise. Far from checking, the Excise Department has rather facilitated the spread of drunkenness by multiplying liquor shops. Any attempt to verify this charge must be superfluous when Mr. Money, the head of the Department, himself distinctly admits (*vide* Report for 1870-71, paragraph 242) that "it has always been a blot on our abkaree system that it brought temptation undesirably close to every man's

door." The Lieutenant-Governor also fully agrees with Mr. Money as regards "the necessity for putting some check upon the number of spirit shops, in the interests both of the revenue and of public morality." His Honor fears that the "Board's old maxim has been occasionally overlooked, that the excise administration should aim not at an increase of revenue alone, but at an increase of revenue combined with the greatest possible discouragement to consumption." It clearly follows from such official and weighty testimonies that the abkaree system is not what it ought to be, that it has failed to impose sufficient restrictions upon the sale and consumption of intoxicants, and that it ought to be so reformed as to cause a reduction in the number of liquor shops in the country.

Remedies.

The history of excise administration in the Lower Provinces shews a decided increase both in the revenue derived from liquor and the number of licenses issued. This remark applies to country spirits as well as foreign wines and spirits, as will appear from the subjoined figures:—

		No. of licenses.	License fees.	Duty.	Total revenue.
Country spirits ...	1867-68	4,459	1,59,219	10,50,665	12,73,383
	1871-72	7,213	3,29,573	15,29,195	19,81,468
Foreign wines, &c....	1867-68	737	58,243	9,85,543	10,43,786
	1871-72	956	70,705	10,53,400	11,24,105

The excise reports also shew a considerable increase in the consumption of imported spirits, which are extensively used by the higher classes in preference to country spirits, and may, it is said, "at no very distant date entirely supplant the latter." The quantity of foreign spirits imported in 1871-72 was 258,154 gallons against 187,194 in 1866-67. The importation of brandy has increased to a fearful extent. The total value of brandy imported in 1860-61 was Rs. 7,34,411, exclusive of customs duty; it rose to Rs. 17,71,816 in 1870-71.

Enhancement of duty.

There cannot then be any doubt that the traffic in liquor is increasing, and that alcoholic drinks are not sufficiently high priced to prevent extensive consumption. Where liquor finds such rapid and large sale and is a profitable concern, there must be the strongest inducement to multiply liquor shops. In order then to put an effective check upon the multiplication of shops and the increasing consumption of liquor, it is indispensably necessary to render the liquor traffic far less profitable and remunerative than it now is. This object would be best achieved by enhancing the duty on liquor, both country made and foreign, and by imposing higher rates of license fees. The present rates of duty and license admit of considerable enhancement, and should, I think, be doubled. The vendors have no right to complain, as their trade is remunerative and thriving. Nor can Government object to the proposal, as it only aims at a further extension of the principle which the Excise Department has always professed to follow, that the maximum amount of revenue should be raised from the minimum quantity consumed. So far as imported spirits are concerned, the Board admits the necessity of increasing the present duty. Mr. Money distinctly says he has "no doubt that foreign spirits would bear an additional duty;" and some of the excise officers have gone so far as to recommend that the duty should be raised from Rs. 3 to 5 a gallon. It is generally admitted that foreign spirits have produced the most deleterious and demoralizing effect on the natives of this country, while it is evident that their supply has never followed any real demand. The supply has created a demand. Before the English came into this country, the natives had no idea whatever of British and other foreign spirits, and cannot be supposed to have felt their want before they had a taste for them. The more these stimulants have been imported into the country and used, the greater has been the demand; and now, as the demand increases, the supply keeps pace with it. The use of such liquors in centres of population is said to be increasing with alarming rapidity among the higher classes of the native population. The Collector of Dacca says:—"When I first joined this district there were no shops for the retail of such liquors in the mofussil, and only two or three in Dacca. Now there are eight in the mofussil, and twenty-eight in Dacca. There has been with this a decided increase in the consumption of spirits, for many a man drinks brandy or rum who has never touched the country spirits. The effect on the people is bad, but I see no means of stopping it." In such circumstances it is absolutely necessary to check the consumption of liquor of all kinds, and of brandy and other ardent spirits in particular, by an enhancement of duty and license fees. As this might indirectly tend to increase the use of ganja and other noxious drugs which are already devastating the country, the duty on intoxicating drugs of all kinds should also be considerably raised.

Popular restraint on the issue of licenses.

A more stringent system of licensing ought to be adopted than obtains at present. Under the present system Government officers have the entire authority of granting licenses, and no power of control is vested in the people. And yet it is these latter who are most interested in the question and most affected by its issues. It is desirable therefore that their wishes should be consulted before licenses are granted or renewed. It would be only justice to recognise their right in the matter, while the control they would exercise would prove highly beneficial. An unnecessary multiplication of liquor shops would be thereby avoided, their establishment in objectionable localities would be prevented, and lastly, the supply of liquor would be restricted within the limits of actual demand. In order to effect the object in view, it ought to be ruled that no new license shall be issued by the licensing authorities, unless the applicant can produce a petition in its favor signed by two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality where the shop is intended to be opened. It would also vastly conduce to the same end if the power of granting and renewing licenses were transferred from the Collector to Municipalities, where such bodies exist.

Reduction in the number of shops

There ought to be a considerable reduction in the number of liquor shops throughout the country. It will be found on enquiry that in some places, especially in great cities, there are too many shops at present. They are out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and clearly exceed the local demand. Those which are situated within a mile of others should be closed. Shops existing in objectionable localities,—in the vicinity of schools, public libraries, religious institutions, and places of business,—ought also to be suppressed. Besides a general reduction should be effected by restricting the number of shops in each city, town and village according to area, population and the actual extent of local demand. This may be done by the highest local officer of Government, in consultation with the leading members of the Native and European communities in the place. Such restrictions will exculpate the Government from the charge of bringing "temptation undesirably close to every man's door," and prove an incalculable blessing to the country by removing some at least of the sources of crime and misery. The Bombay Government has lately resolved to reduce the number of shops in the Island from 660 to 490.

Prohibition of clandestine sale.

Retail shops are generally found to possess back-doors, through which liquor is clandestinely sold at prohibited hours. Such practices have often been detected and punished, but they are far from being at an end; and there seems to be no likelihood of effectually preventing their recurrence so long as back-doors are permitted to exist. The Legislature ought to provide that shops for the vend of liquor should have no doors or windows except on the roadside.

Prohibition of drinking on the premises.

Considerable mischief is occasioned by vendors allowing persons to become intoxicated on their premises. It not only leads to disturbance, disorderly conduct, and indecency in the streets, which prove a nuisance to the people of the neighbourhood, but it enables the vendors to utterly ruin their customers by supplying as much liquor to them in their intoxicated state as they may feel a craving for. It is evidently the interest of the publican to entice men to get drunk and then to supply them with more liquor. The practice is indeed most ruinous and dangerous, and ought to be put down. Licensed vendors should be strictly prohibited from allowing any person to drink on their premises, and also from selling liquor to those who are already intoxicated. Severe penalties ought to be inflicted on those who violate such rules.

Earlier closing of shops.

Liquor shops should not be kept open till late hours, as at present. There is more drunkenness and more opportunity of indulging in its excesses at night than during the day. If therefore the shops were closed earlier, it would undoubtedly be the means of greatly checking intemperance and its concomitant vices. It appears from the Excise Report for 1870-71 that there was an increase of 12,838 gallons in the consumption of country spirits in Calcutta in that year, owing to the "extension of the hour of sale from sunset to 9 P.M." It is impossible to justify this extension of the time of sale in the face of the admitted increase of consumption; and no satisfactory reasons have, I believe, yet been assigned. The Government should compel the closing of all liquor shops at sunset, as was done in this city for some years with the best results.

Discontinuance of the practice of praising officers for increasing the revenue.

The policy long followed by the Excise Department and the Local Government of praising subordinate officers for increasing the abkaree revenue is decidedly objectionable. It cannot fail to act as an indirect inducement to excise officers to promote the traffic in liquor in their respective districts by all means in their power. In their anxiety to please the superior authorities, and thereby ensure the prospects of promotion in the service, they are naturally too ready to exert the fullest influence of their official position and try in every way to increase the consumption of liquor. The enhancement of revenue becomes their sole object, and all other considerations are subordinated to it. So long as they can give effect to this object and raise the revenue, they are sure of receiving the cordial approval of the State, whatever may be the effect of their labours on the health and morals of the people. Such financial success seems to be the only merit in excise officers which is recognized and rewarded by Government, and no effort is made to enquire how far increased revenue may have been accompanied by increased consumption and the growth of disease, pauperism, and crime. This will be evident from the following remark which occurs in the Board's Report for 1852-53:—"Under the precautions taken to ensure a continuance of the same efficient management which in the case of 15 districts has raised the revenue from a little more than 3 to nearly 5¼ lakhs, it is hoped that these capabilities will not be neglected. In future reports the Board will not fail to mention prominently those officers who have given marked attention to this branch of their duties." The promise has been carried out year after year, and numerous officers have accordingly been commended for the questionable merit of enhancing the revenue. Such a practice ought to be wholly discountenanced and discontinued. Those excise officers are clearly not entitled to praise who fail to reduce the consumption of liquor and check the spread of intemperance, and its consequent crime and immorality.

These, my Lord, are some of the best means of remedying the evils of that pernicious system of liquor traffic which prevails in Bengal, and more or less in other parts of British India. In laying my humble suggestion before your Excellency, I am fully aware that by adopting them the Government will have to forego a portion of its excise revenue. But the

incalculable moral blessings which will accrue to the nation will more than compensate for such a loss; and even financially considered the loss will not prove so great as is generally imagined, as the improvement in the health and morals of the people will effect a perceptible diminution in disease and crime, and a proportionate saving in the charges of hospitals, lunatic asylums, jails, and police courts. The time, I believe, has come when the whole subject of excise administration, in this and other presidencies, ought to be carefully examined in all its bearings, financial and ethical, with the view of removing the stigma which attaches to the British Government of deliberately teaching the natives of India to drink by besetting them on every side with temptations. The great success which has attended the noble and long-continued efforts of the advocates of temperance in England, in influencing public opinion and securing valuable concessions from Parliament, encourages me to hope that a Government, swayed by your Lordship's enlightened statesmanship and warm philanthropy, will readily concede the principle of the Permissive Bill to a country where the sober habits of the people render the present system of liquor traffic morally and politically inexcusable, and the application of legislative remedies to wrongs committed by the State itself through the remissness and inefficiency of the Excise Department all the more imperative. If nothing is done now to stay the ravages of this great social vice, it will steadily grow and extend on all side, and eventually assume all the strength and solidity of a confirmed national habit: to eradicate it then will be a work of hopeless difficulty. Now is the time when philanthropists, statesmen, and legislators should unite their best efforts and adopt immediate steps for repressing the growing evil. In the interests of thousands and tens of thousands of my countrymen, here and in other parts of India, I humbly pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to take into favourable consideration a subject which vitally affects the social and moral interests of the people, and adopt such legislative and administrative measure as may save our country from a prolific source of disease, destitution and crime.

Testimonies of European and Native Gentlemen.

The vice of drunkenness has now become so prevalent among the inhabitants of the Bengal Provinces, and is the immediate cause of so much poverty, suffering, disease and crime, that it is the manifest duty of Government to direct special attention thereto, with the view of adopting measures not only to check the spread, but to dry up some at least of the sources of this social curse.—[Memorial to the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presented on the 22nd March 1866].

Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor.
„ Komul Krishna.
Maharani Sharnamayi.
Babu Romanath Tagore.
„ Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
„ Degumber Mitter.
Pundit Iswara Chundra Vydiasagor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Baboo Unnoda Prosad Banerjee.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.
Rev. J. Barton.
„ James Long.

Drunkenness has within the last forty years increased enormously amongst our countrymen, especially in the middle and upper classes, so much so that the indulgence in alcoholic drinks, which at that time was considered an act sufficiently culpable to excommunicate one from the pale of the higher classes of Hindoo society, has now become, I might say, almost the fashion of the day. Our religion strongly forbids the drinking of wine. Our legislators have wisely put the strongest restrictions against its use, and reckoned it as one of the greatest of sins. The Mahomedans equally condemn it, and I confidently believe that our countrymen of all persuations would rejoice to see the suppression of this evil.—*Rai Rajendro Mullick Bahadoor.*

Drunkenness has certainly increased in this country, and that chiefly among the educated classes of the native community. The consumption of wines and spirits imported from Great Britain has increased largely, and this increased consumption is asserted to be confined chiefly to the educated classes. The abkaree system and the exertion of abkaree officers have multiplied temptations so as greatly to extend the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs.—*Peary Churn Sircar.*

In travelling through the country I have heard and learnt and seen with deep sorrow and regret that intemperance is widely spread, and I fear increasing, among the natives of this land. Evidence, such as is given in Dr. N. Chevers' able book on Criminal Jurisprudence, confirms this mournful impression. . . . I must repeat with regret that drunkenness (however quiet and silent in this country) is on the increase.—*Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

I believe there has been a very great increase of drunkenness among the native community, particularly during the last ten years. The lower classes in Calcutta use cheap spirit and intoxicating drugs very much, but I cannot say whether they use more now than they did

ten years ago. The educated classes are, I believe, much more addicted to drinking now than they were ten years ago. Where fifty of these classes drank spirits ten years ago, a hundred drink spirits now. I believe that the action of the Excise Department has been one among several causes of the increase of drunkenness.—*Revd. J. W. E. Payne.*

There can, I think, be no possible doubt, particularly as regards spirituous liquors, that intemperance is steadily increasing in Bengal,—chiefly in the larger towns. The subject is one of very serious import, as the experience of the world has but too certainly proved that this vice leads to an increase of destitution, of disease, of mortality, and of crime. Its spread throughout Bengal might no doubt be prevented to a great degree; and now is the time for action before the evil attains wider limits. If very stringent measures were not now to be enforced, I feel convinced that within quarter of a century vast social evils would result which may (with such foresight as the Government is most wisely evincing) be averted at the present time.—*B. D. Smith*, M.D.

I confess I was very much surprised when first called on to treat diseases of the nervous system, and to detect alterations in various organs of the body produced by spirit drinking among natives of Bengal. The extent to which such habits prevail among the educated and wealthy classes, is, I am well aware, a subject for much grief to the relatives of those concerned, and I hardly think it would be making too sweeping an assertion to affirm that there is hardly a household in Calcutta to whom, more or less directly, the question of the habits which they witness with distress is not a personal one. Although every family has not the sad experience within its own walls, I doubt very much whether most of them could not produce an instance of misery and shame brought very closely home to them in the persons of those related to them by consanguinity or marriage.—*T. E. Charles*, M.D.

Drunkenness is decidedly on the increase, and its influence upon health is very injurious.—*S. G. Chuckerbutty*, M.D.

TESTIMONIES OF THE PRESS.

Under the influence of British rules and British laws Indian society is being sapped to its very foundation. The Indians, as a nation, were not much given to intoxicating drinks or drugs; they were quite content with the comparatively innocent stimulant of tobacco, but as civilization is spreading in this country, and the rigour of British administration is increasing, this monster vice is extending its domain. We have daily, nay hourly, evidences of the ravages which the brandy-bottle is making upon the flower of our society. Wealth, rank, honour and character, health and talents, have all perished in the blighting presence of this huge monster. Notwithstanding the improved education and resources of our higher classes, it is a notorious fact that they can now save very little, and this new feature of our domestic and social economy is in a great measure due to the fell drink-craving. Families, once flourishing, have been reduced to absolute pauperism by the wreck brought by it.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

Formerly none in this country touched wine. It is interdicted in the Shasters. If anybody was found to be addicted to drink, he was cut off from social intercourse, and hated as *patita* (fallen). When wine first entered Hindoo society in consequence of intercourse with the English, it was secretly used. Now it is so prevalent that, far from fearing society or the Shasters, men do not even regard their own superiors. We have seen how one after another some of those who formed the ornament of Hindoo society have prematurely died of intemperance. Within a few years this vice has extended over the whole country like a conflagration. Our prayer is that Government should close the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and at once prevent the importation of foreign spirits by imposing a hundred per cent. duty on them. The people would gladly pay an income tax if levied in lieu of the profits of the liquor traffic.—*Shom Prakash.*

The rapidity with which the tide of intemperance is advancing in this country excites alarm in the minds of all but drunkards. That anything will stand in the face of the tide does not seem probable. In many places, especially among the higher classes, wine is being used as a necessary daily drink.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

Under the action of the Abkaree Department, which, while affecting to suppress the evil, has always had an eye to the levy of the largest amount of duty, the consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs has spread very rapidly among all classes of the native com-

munity. . . . . The utter failure of the Abkaree Department may be traced to the fact that, while flirting with English principles of political economy, it has made the best of both worlds, by feeding upon and encouraging an abnormal phase of native immorality.—*Indian Daily News.*

Unfortunately half a century of our vile excise laws, only now slightly modified, has deliberately taught the present and the rising generation the brutal pleasures of intoxication. But let Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Massey see to it, that, while we tax heavily those who indulge in a vice or a habit so fruitful of crime and immorality, we are not as a Government and a Christian nation guilty, through the Braddons and the darogahs of our establishment, through the utter carelessness of our system of licensing, deliberately tempting to drink a people, who but for us would have, in this respect at least, retained the simplicity, the innocence, and the happiness of ancestors that were an example to Christendom.—*Friend of India* (1866).

Facts and figures, published periodically and by authority, clearly show that drunkenness has been on the steady increase, and the opening of as large a number as *five hundred* new shops in a single section of a single presidency within the short space of a single year is evidence conclusive that the "treacherous vine" and other intoxicating drugs are spreading their devastating influence over the country with a rapidity and in a magnitude fearful to contemplate.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

Nearly five hundred new retail shops were opened in the North-Western Provinces during the past year, and the prospects of this branch of trade are exceedingly encouraging. The public revenue gains more than two lakhs of rupees by the increase, and we have nothing to do but congratulate ourselves at the prospect of lighter taxation. Some people, however, will be just blind enough not to see the prosperous part of this prosperity, and will hear with dismay of the five hundred new liquor shops, each one of which will destroy the life of from one to ten persons annually, eat up the earnings of from ten to fifty others, cause scores of children to go hungry on account of their parents' drunkenness, and sow the seeds of dissipation in the hearts of scores of industrious and sober men. It is not too late to check this rising danger to India, but we confess that nothing makes us feel so hopeless about it as this growing dependence of our public revenue upon this traffic. Every year it becomes more difficult to retrace our steps from a course which leads inevitably to public ruin. The most conservative English statesmen are taking alarm at the fatal increase of intemperance in England, but we have every reason to anticipate more ruinous effects in India. The people have not the physical stamina to resist the influence of strong drink, and in this burning climate the downward course of the poor victim is much more rapid than in England. We cannot be too earnest in calling attention to this peculiarly "elastic" source of revenue and misery.—*Lucknow Witness.*

We have often advocated a Permissive Prohibitory Bill for India; and, if this had been granted, a large part of the territory of India might have been shielded from the curse that is now daily spreading over the country.—*Bombay Guardian.*

That, in comparison with population, considerably more spirit is now consumed by the native population of Bengal than was consumed fifteen or twenty years ago is a fact which we are advised the excise returns would themselves establish. The increase of consumption has not, however, been uniform throughout the province. It has been much more rapid in the larger towns than in the hamlets and purely rural districts, and is said to have—at any rate apparently doubled itself in Calcutta within the last twenty years. The leaders of Native society and the Native Press have long been agreed that within the last two decades there has been a great increase of drunkenness in at least the presidency town and its immediate vicinity, and that the rules and procedure of the Abkaree Department, instead of checking, have facilitated that increase. The best proof of all is, however, afforded by the great lucrativeness of the retail spirit trade. For a native to own some half-dozen of these shops, is for him to stand assured of as good a yearly income as a well-managed medium-sized zemindary would yield, considering that it has been estimated that the profits of each such shop are not less than £40 per mensem. In fact, were the existing restrictions removed and complete free trade in intoxicating drinks allowed, the number of spirit vendors' shops would become doubled throughout India—with, we make bold to say, an appalling increase of drunkenness—*Indian Statesman.*

No. 253, dated Simla, the 10th April 1875.

From—W. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Dept.,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February last, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department,

as also of its enclosures, and in reply to communicate to you the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, under section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, to the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, Act XXIII of 1860, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866, being considered in the Bengal Legislative Council.

2. I am at the same time desired to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the provisions of Act XXII of 1864, sections 29 to 35, relating to the sale, &c., of spirits in Military Cantonments, and to express a hope that there will be nothing in the proposed measure which might clash with those provisions.

3. I am also to suggest that care be taken that the proposed Act is drawn in such terms as not to extend to Assam.

4. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor General, it is most desirable that the law upon a subject in which the public are largely interested should be clearly arranged, and that, accordingly, either on the present occasion or after the amendments of the existing law which are proposed in this Bill have been made, the Acts relating to Abkari in the Lower Provinces should be consolidated.

5. With respect to the general question of excise administration in Bengal, I am to inform you that a further communication will be made to the Government of Bengal by the Financial Department.

No. 255, dated Simla, the 13th April 1875.

Endorsed by the Legislative Department.

From the Governor General of India, to the Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated 12th April 1875.

Copy of the above and of the despatch noted in the margin, forwarded to the Financial Department for information.

No. 19, dated Simla, the 12th April 1875.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, and enclosures.
To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 253, dated 10th April 1875.

I have the honour to enclose, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, and of the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, Act XXIII of 1860, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866, to the consideration of which measure by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council I have accorded my sanction, under section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861.

2. Although the general question connected with the proposed legislation, that, namely, of the excise administration in Bengal, is one of great importance, yet the present Bill contains only amendments of detail in the existing law, and does not appear to come within the category of those measures which Your Lordship has desired to be reported to you previous to their introduction.

3. On the general question, however, a further communication will be made to Your Lordship by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

No. 469, dated Simla, the 29th April 1875.

From—R. B. Chapman, Esq., c.s.i., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* No. 253, dated 10th April 1875.

In continuation of the letter* addressed to you in the Legislative Department by which the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General was given for the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Excise Department in Bengal, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to communicate the following observations upon the important matters to which your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, refers.

2. His Excellency in Council has read with attention the memorials and other papers submitted with your letter, and cordially recognises the public

spirit of those gentlemen who have addressed the Government on the excise administration of Bengal. The desire manifested for the discouragement of intemperance by every legitimate means has the cordial sympathy of the Governor General in Council. The danger, however, of attempting by measures of undue stringency to suppress the use of stimulants is clearly brought out by Mr. Money in his able Minute. They would without doubt lead to an increase of smuggling and illicit distillation; and thus to the greater evil of an unregulated traffic in drugs and spirits, which under the present system is at any rate subject to some measure of control. At the same time nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided. The number of liquor shops should therefore be reduced to the utmost degree compatible with the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood, and no new shops should anywhere be opened without strong evidence that on the above understanding they are really needed. These are the general principles which the Government of India desire everywhere to inculcate.

3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured of receiving the support of the Government of India in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja; and indeed, if the use of the drug could be altogether suppressed without the fear of leading to its contraband use, such a course would be justified by its deleterious effects.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to Mr. Alonzo Money, C. B., for the very complete and excellent Minute which he has submitted on the subject, in the arguments and conclusions of which His Excellency in Council desires to express general concurrence.

5. The correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

No. 5, dated Simla, the 29th April 1875.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of the Despatch from the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 12th April 1875, we have the honor to forward, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter* which we have caused to be addressed to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the administration of the Excise Department in the Territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

* No. 469, dated 29th April 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week seems to indicate an early monsoon. Slight rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras and in Mysore, and heavier showers in the south and Malabar. In Bombay rain is reported only from the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, heavy with storms in the Central Districts (5½ inches falling in Burdwan) and Sylhet, and lighter in Chota Nagpore and the Bhagulpore Division; hardly any fell in Behar. A little rain fell in Sambulpore and Bilaspore in the Central Provinces; elsewhere the returns are blank. Few crops remain on the ground. In Bengal the rain has greatly benefitted standing crops, and helped forward sowings for the early rice. In the Punjab the *Rabi* harvest continues. Agricultural prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (April 28th)	...	Harvest of cotton and second crop paddy in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices generally steady; fever prevalent. No water over Sunkesala anicut.
Kistna (29th)	...	At Masulipatam a little rain in four taluqs; land winds commenced; standing crops prospering; prices stationary; mild small-pox in some taluqs; fever in Paluad; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder used; markets well supplied locally.
Tanjore "	...	Rain at Negapatam ·01 inch; elsewhere slight; rivers dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops over; pasture moderate; prices steady; markets well supplied; small-pox in some parts; cholera prevails in Negapatam, and slightly in Naunilum; cattle disease in two taluqs; some loss
Trichinopoly (28th)	...	Favourable rain all over the district on the 21st or 22nd, otherwise no change of importance; season favorable.
Malabar (29th)	2 2	Sowing of first crop almost completed; supply of grain sufficient; prices stationary; season promising; no epidemic but small-pox, which still continues. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—(April 29th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 28th)	...	River continues rising; rabi harvest in Jerruck and Shahbandar over; rabi crops in Sehwan Tuppa Badanee and taluka Dadoo attacked by disease; insects damaging grain in Sehwan; rain on 11th in Moondur Tuppa and taluka Sehwan; kharif preparations commenced; measles in Tuppas Katha, Babla, Khetty, Bunder, Shawl, Sonda and Jerruck; fever still in Johi, Meerpur, Batora and Sehwan talukas; cattle disease in Sehwan, but not serious.
Shikarpur "	...	Weather much warmer during the day; nights cool; public health good.
Hyderabad "	...	State of crops, weather, and public health the same as before; river rising steadily.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot; temperature 119° in tents, above 140° exposed; reaping of rabi crops continues; *peshrus* crops being sown; insects on last flooded tracts, principally on reaped wheat and barley fields.
Guzarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 28th)	...	No change.
Surat "	...	No change.
Broach "	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Kaira "	...	Cholera in Neriad, but very few cases prove fatal; public health good in other talukas; weather hot.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (April 28th)	...	Cholera in Chalisgam taluka; cotton nearly exhausted; Malwa cotton coming in.
Nasik "	...	Cholera in a few villages in seven other talukas besides Nasik, but not to any great extent, except in Sinnar and Igatpura, where twenty-seven deaths took place; in Nasik, out of thirty-nine cases, twelve resulted in death; weather milder.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 28th)	...	Weather cool; public health good; fever in Wada, Mahim and Shahpur talukas, and guinea-worm and small-pox in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 28th)	...	Weather continues hot; except slight cattle disease and fever at Indapur and Mawul public health good.
Ahmednuggur "	...	Slight cattle disease in Rahuree and Parna talukas; four deaths from cholera in Ankola; public health good.
Sholapur "	...	Cattle disease in Sholapur; health good in other talukas.
Satara "	...	Ague and cattle disease in Patan and Khutao.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (April 28th)	0·44	No change.
Dharwar "	0·25 in Kalghatgi.	Cotton picking continues; fever and cattle disease have re-appeared in most of the talukas.
Kanara "	1·33 at Supa	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox in Honore and Bhatkal.
Kaladgi "	...	Crops nearly all harvested; slight cattle disease in Mudebehal; public health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 28th)	...	Weather very windy and hot; public health good; no other change.
Wudwan "	...	Cholera stopped; no other change.
Baroda "	...	Cotton being pressed and sold; rabi crops stored; cholera continues.
		General remarks.—Preparations for next kharif sowings commenced; health good; cholera diminishing; no crops now to report upon.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (April 29th)	5·49	Cholera and small-pox prevalent, fever decreasing.
Hooghly "	1·42	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs "	3·15	Cholera prevails in thanahs Nyehatty, Baduria, Basirhat and Hurwah, it is abating elsewhere, frequent until the storms came.
Noakhally "	...	Cholera still bad throughout the district, and people suffering from fever.
Tipperah "	...	Cholera still prevails in parts.
Patna "	...	Cholera still prevalent, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
Gya "	...	Public health generally good.
Shahabad "	...	Sporadic cholera in parts of Sasseram sub-division.
Darbangah "	...	Cholera almost disappeared.
Mozufferpore "		
Sarun "	...	General health good.
Bhagalpur "		
Purneah "	...	Cholera very prevalent.
Cuttack "	...	A little cholera here and there.
Balasore "	...	Cholera still lingers in the north.
Lohardugga "	·11	Small-pox still very prevalent in parts.
Chittagong "	3·62	
Bankoora "	·28	
Beerbhoom "	·77	
Midnapore "	2·65	
Howrah "	·13	
Nuddea "	·26	
Moorshedabad "	·07	
Dinagepore "	2·89	
Maldah "	·3	
Rajshahye "	·7	
Bogra "	·67	
Pubna "	·41	
Jalpaiguri "	1·87	
Dacca "	·61	
Mymensingh "	1·81	
Chumparun "	·4	
Pooree "	·02	
Hazaribagh "	·04	
Singbhoom "	·37	Healthy.
Maunbhoom "	·18	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost all the Western, Central, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Districts, also in about a third of the Eastern Districts, but in three districts only in Behar; in some the fall has been heavy. The growing crops have greatly benefitted, and ploughing operations are now proceeding vigorously; rain is still, however, wanted and urgently where it has not yet fallen. Spring rice is being harvested in some places and in others is doing well; the early sowing of aus and amun rice and of pulses is progressing favorably; the rabi harvest is now over except in a few isolated tracts. Scarcity of drinking water has been a good deal felt in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, but the heavy rains in the former must have greatly relieved the people. Cattle disease in parts of Hooghly and Backerganj.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 28th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur "	...	No change; easterly wind.
Allahabad "	...	No change; easterly wind.
Banda "	...	No change.
Jhansi "	...	No change.
Agra "	...	No change.
Meerut "	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly "	...	Barometer falling.
		General Remarks.—From Basti the harvest is reported on as follows:—Though the harvest in this district has been generally good, yet in tahsil Captainganj frost and blight appear to have done serious mischief and sugarcane has in a great measure failed. The wheat and barley outturn in this tahsil is estimated at three-fourths, sugarcane and gram at one-half, and arhar and peas at one-fourth of an average crop.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 28th)	...	Crops nearly gathered; health good.
Hissar ,,	...	
Umballa ,,	...	
Jullundur ,,	...	Crops being cut; health good.
Lahore ,,	...	Health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi ,,	...	Crops and health good; cattle disease slight.
Mooltan ,,	...	Crops being cut; health good; water supply in canals insufficient.
Dera Ismail Khan ,,	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Peshawar ,,		Harvest below average; slight fever still.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 28th)	*Nil.*	Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops going on; weather clear; 2,780 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 145 occurred in the Lucknow District, 269 in Unao, 168 in Barabanki, 59 in Hardui, 30 in Kheri, 362 in Fyzabad, 424 in Gonda, 862 in Bahraich, 376 in Sultanpur and 89 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad ,,	...	
Sitapur ,,	...	
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (April 24th)	·22	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing commenced; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur ,,	·01	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cholera in places; prices falling.
Raipur (25th)	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; yield above average; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ,,	...	Weather clear; threshing rabi completed; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in places; prices easy.
Balaghât (26th)	...	Weather cloudy but warm; rabi threshing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara ,,	...	Weather warm; prospects unchanged; health good: prices steady.
Bhandara (27th)	...	Weather cloudy and close; threshing rabi completed; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (28th)	...	Weather warm; harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha ,,	...	Ploughing for kharif commenced.
Nimar ,,	...	Weather clear; hot winds; 11 cases of cholera, 7 fatal; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ,,	...	Heat great.
Betul ,,	...	
Narsingpur ,,	...	Prospects good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ,,	...	Weather clear; hot winds; threshing rabi completed; health good.
Seoni ,,	...	Threshing rabi continues; fever prevalent.
Saugor ,,	...	Threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Cholera cases still continue to occur in Nimar and Bilaspur.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	...	Rainfall slight; weather unsettled; strong winds from north and west; crops generally thriving; public health good.
Coorg ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	1·09	Weather hot and unsettled; more or less overcast with heavy showers; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cattle disease reported from Mauza Patidurrung.
Sylhet ...	4·36	Fieldwork progresses; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti ...	...	Small-pox decreasing; in Elichpur land under plough for ensuing cultivation; weather hot.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (April (26th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (17th)	...	Water becoming daily scarcer; health good; weather seasonable.
Meywar (23rd)	...	Water supply, health, and crops good; hot winds during the day.
Harowtee (28th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Amirjmere (29th)	...	Weather very hot and high winds; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Harvest completed; results most satisfactory; weather seasonable; health continues good.
Eastern States ...	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; hot winds commenced; several cases of cholera reported.
Central India—		
Indore (April 28th) ...	...	Cholera decreasing in Rewah, but broke out in the neighbouring State of Nagoo with some virulence; no [illegible] for four days on the Holkar Railway Works at Choral and [illegible] cholera flying about towns in Western Malwa, but nowhere epidemic. In other respects health and prospects good in Central India.
Rutlam ,, ...		
Neemuch ,, ...		
Baghelkhund ,, ...		
Nepal— (April 21st) ...	*Nil.*	

A. C. MACLEAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th May 1875.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at Peterhoff at 11 A.M., on Monday, 24th May 1875.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Other gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on or before Friday, the 21st May 1875. Those gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, Calcutta or Simla, are requested in sending their cards to give their addresses, and to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

All officers and gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written on them, one to be delivered on entering Peterhoff, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The Levee will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy of the Native Officers of the detachment of the 4th Goorkhas by their Commanding Officer.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th May 1875.

No. 771.—With reference to Home Department Resolution No. 609, dated the 4th September last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the new District to be created in the Pegu Division in British Burma shall be called the District of Thonkwa, and that the head-quarters shall be fixed at the town of Ma-oo-beng. The boundaries of the District of Thonkwa are published below for general information :—

NORTH.—The southern border of the Zaloon Township in the Henzada District.

EAST.—The western borders of the circle of Aphyouk in the Henzada District; of the circles of Eing-galoung, Bhawlay, Htan-tabeng, Kyunnoo, Panhlaing, Twantay, Eandabhooya Lawadee, Htanmaneing Motkyun, in the Rangoon District.

SOUTH.—The Bay of Bengal.

WEST.—The eastern borders of the circles of Kweng-boukgyee, Pyeng-magon, Kyun Kanee, Eanmay, Kyun Kanay, Kyoung-gon, Kyun Kazeng, Shakhay-gyee in the Bassein District.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 434.—*Appointments.*—Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, in Oudh, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Smith retired.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, *vice* Major Wilkinson.

Mr. H. H. Butts, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. McMinn.

No. 436.—*Appointments*:—Mr. L. McIver, of the Madras Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to officiate as Town Magistrate of Rangoon, 2nd Grade, during the absence of Captain R. C. Evanson or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, and Officiating 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, during the absence of Lieutenant C. B. Cooke or until further orders.

Major W. W. Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, pending the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff.

No. 438.—*Appointment.*—Mr. A. F. Millett, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, of the 2nd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as settlement officer, Fyzabad, during the absence of Mr. M. L. Ferrar, or until further orders.

No. 441.—The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his departure from Bombay per Steamer *Pekin* on the evening of the 26th ultimo.

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 212.—Surgeon Major W. H. Rean, M. D. Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair, reported his return from furlough and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th March last.

No. 213.—The services of Surgeon Major J. Dougall, M. D., officiating Senior Medical officer at Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 4th May 1875.

No. 294.—Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, furlough for one year under section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th January 1875.

No. 299.—Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Surveys, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E., who proceeded to Europe on furlough on the forenoon of the 26th March.

FORESTS.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 534.—Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is transferred to British Burma.

No. 550.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 506, dated 29th April 1875, promoting certain Officers of the Forest Department—

For—"Messrs. R. S. Dodsworth in Oudh, and E. McA. Moir in Ajmere, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators."

Read—"Messrs. R. S. Dodsworth in Oudh, and E. McA. Moir in Ajmere, *to officiate* in the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators."

STATISTICS.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 237.—IT is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that the spelling of the names of the more important places in Oudh has been fixed by the Chief Commissioner and approved by the Government of India as shown in the list given below, and should be strictly adhered to in future :—

RIVERS.

Gumti,	Daháwar,	Bisúhi,	Pingál,
Sai,	Gubraiya,	Manwar,	Bhaghar,
Ganges,	Pirai,	Chamnai,	Dharsoti,
Tinai,	Kauriala,	Pathri,	Dhauria,
Bas-ha,	Sárda or Chauka,	Pindar,	Bisoi,
Gurdhoi,	Sarju or Suheli,	Tirhi,	Tons,
Kalyáni,	Ghághi,	Chandaha,	Majhoi,
Son Ganga,	Mohán,	Jamunhia,	Madha,
Chauka,	Jamwári,	Soti Bhajia,	Kharhi,
Gogra,	Dah-aurá or Kandwa,	Rápti,	Sonh,
Reth,	Barwái,	Suwáwan,	Naiya,
Baita,	Dahar,	Búrhi Rápti,	Lon,
Ul,	Gambhíri,	Kathar Pahári,	Bándh Bhujwá,
Saráyan,	Garra,	Bahái,	Bakláhi,
Kewáni,	Lilwan,	Bhakosa,	Chamraura,
Kathna,	Sukheta,	Nálawura,	Sakarni,
Gon,	Kuwána,	Soti,	Píli.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Itaunja,	Rahímabad,	Nigohán Sissaindi,	Harauni,
Mohanlalganj,	Banthra,	Alamnagar,	Malhaur.
Malihabad,	Kákori,	Goshainganj,	
Bijnaur,	Mahona,	Amethi,	

UNAO DISTRICT.

Purwa,	Mauránwán,	Bihár,	Bithar,
Safipur,	Ajgain,	Magráyar,	Mawai,
Mohán,	Panhan,	Ghátampur,	Dalmau,
Asoha Parsandan,	Pariar,	Bára,	Achalganj,
Asíwan,	Daundia Khera,	Bhagwantnagar,	Kusumbhi.
Bángarmau,	Sikandarpur,	Jhalotar Ajgain,	
Fatehpur,	Pátan,	Tárgaon,	
Mohán Aurás,	Harha,	Kursat,	

BARA BANKI DISTRICT.

Tikaitnagar,	Daryabad,	Rámnagar,	Dewa,
Rám Sanehi Ghat,	Bindaura,	Rudauli,	Zaidpur,
Haidargarh,	Safdarganj,	Subeha,	Fatehpur,
Basorhi,	Mawai Maholára,	Bahramghat,	Makhdúmpur.
Bado Sarai,	Muhammadpur,	Satrikh,	
Kursi,	Nawabganj,	Siddhaur,	
Bhitauli,	Partabganj,	Súrajpur,	

SITAPUR DIVISION.

SITAPUR DISTRICT.

Biswán,	Hargám,	Manwán,	Sadrpur,
Bári	Thánagaon,	Machhrehta,	Tambaur,
Misrikh,	Kundri,	Maholi,	Paintepur,
Aurangabad,	Kurauna,	Mahmudabad,	Khimauna.
Chandra,	Khairabad,	Pírnagar,	
Gundlamau,	Láharpur,	Rámkot,	

SITAPUR DIVISION,—*Continued.*

HARDOI DISTRICT.

Chándpur,	Báwan,	Gopamau,	Mallánwán,
Bilgrám,	Piháni Pindarwa,	Katiari,	Saromannagar,
Sandíla,	Kachhona,	Sara,	Mansurnagar,
Shahábad,	Beniganj,	Kachhandan,	Sándi,
Alamnagar,	Bangar,	Kalyánmal,	Pali,
Barwan,	Pachhoha,	Sitapur,	Piháni,
Bálamau,	Gundwa,	Tandiaon,	Naktaura.

KHERI DISTRICT.

Muhamdi,	Dhaurahra,	Kasta,	Pasgawan,
Lakhímpur,	Bhira,	Magdapur,	Srinagar,
Gola,	Firozabad,	Nighasan,	Kukrá Mailáni,
Aurangabad,	Haidarabad,	Singáhi,	Oel,
Barwar,	Atwá Piparia,	Palia,	Mitauli.
Bhúr,	Khairigarh,	Paila,	

FYZABAD DIVISION.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

Baskhári,	Goshainganj,	Khandánsa,	Tánda Maus-ha,
Akbarpur,	Sohwal,	Majhaura,	Jalálpur,
Bíkapur,	Ronahi,	Milkipur,	Sinjhauli,
Tánda,	Pachhimráth,	Nára,	Maya.
Amsin,	Haweli Oudh,	Mangalsi,	
Birhar,	Surharpur,	Ajodhya,	

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

Kurásar,	Motipur,	Ikauna,	Hisámpur,
Nánpára,	Charda,	Sisia,	Tulsipur,
Bhinga,	Dharmánpur,	Fakhrpur,	Piágpur.

GONDA DISTRICT.

Wazírganj,	Babhnipáir,	Nawabganj,	Tulsipur,
Begamganj,	Panchpirwa,	Manikapur,	Colonelganj,
Utraula,	Digsar,	Bírpur,	Lalia,
Búrhapara,	Guwárich,	Paháráapur,	Intwa.
Balrámpur,	Mahadewa,	Sadullahnagar,	

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

Jagatpur Tánghan,	Rokha Jáis,	Kumhráwán,	Dalmau,
Lalganj,	Kunsa,	Simrauta,	Sareni,
Digbijaiganj,	Parshadepur,	Ikhtiyárpur,	Inhauna,
Salon,	Hardoi,	Mau,	Gurbakhshganj.
Bachhráwán,	Khíron,	Mohanganj,	

SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

Kuraibhár,	Chánda,	Aldemau,	Baraunsa,
Amethi,	Dostpur,	Jagdíspur,	Tappa Asl,
Musáfirkhana,	Gaurá Jámún,	Píparpur,	Ráipur,
Kádipur,	Isauli,	Surharpur,	Lambhwa.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

Kunda,	Sangípur,	Mánikpur,	Ranígnnj,
Patti,	Bihár,	Sangrámgarh,	Jithwara,
Ateha,	Dhingwas,	Rámpur,	Bela.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 3rd May 1875.

No. 1265 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Cavaliere A. G. Pilastri.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 1339*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the names of the Officers composing the Mission to His Majesty the King of Burma be published in the *Gazette of India*, viz.:—

Sir T. D. Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I., Envoy on the part of the Viceroy and Governor General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan, Madras Staff Corps, Member of the Mission; Captain T. H. Forsyth, Her Majesty's 62nd Foot, Secretary.

GENERAL.

The 5th May 1875.

No. 835*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1619G of the 21st July 1874, Mr. F. Henvey is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 849*G.*—*Appointment.*—Surgeon R. Caldecott, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Surgeon D. F. Keegan on furlough.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 6th May 1875.

No. 690.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, a Probationer in the Financial Department, is posted to the Office of the Comptroller General with effect from the 13th April 1875, the date from which his services have been replaced by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 706.—In accordance with the intention expressed by the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir in the Financial Statement dated 13th March 1875, an Abstract of the Accounts of the Provincial and Local Revenues and Expenditure and of the Municipal Income and Expenditure through Government Treasuries during 1873-74, of the Regular Estimates for 1874-75, and of the Budget Estimates for 1875-76, is published as an appendix to this day's *Gazette.*

The 7th May 1875.

No. 707.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of March* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1873 *and* 1874:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India...	3,44,50,977	2,24,71,849	2,43,07,959
Bengal ...	3,04,04,402	2,56,68,240	2,91,62,214
Assam ...			28,67,136
British Burmah	29,44,612	51,31,254	53,18,396
N. W. Provinces	2,01,21,693	1,58,67,103	1,88,19,064
Oudh ...	68,60,822	41,99,448	55,57,444
Punjab ...	1,08,79,676	1,04,83,768	1,20,41,861
Bombay ...	4,31,37,889	2,72,85,302	2,59,43,110
Central Provs.	68,69,077	41,63,031	41,00,141
Madras ...	3,34,66,325	2,64,53,427	2,88,77,757
TOTAL ...	18,91,35,473	14,17,23,422	15,69,95,082

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 6th May 1875.

No. 595.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the two first sentences of Rule 1 under Section 29 of the Civil Pension Code:

"When part of the pensionable service of an Officer has been paid from the general revenues and part from local funds, his pension or gratuity is paid according to the rule of proportions. The pensionable local fund service may not be neglected, and a pension or gratuity awarded solely for the service paid from general revenues."

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 708.—*Opium Revenue to date Compared with the Estimate for the year* 1875-76:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			TWO SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM, AND ONE MONTH'S DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,375	461,428	41,053	840,750	936,828	96,078
Bombay	192,255	222,300	30,045	192,255	222,300	30,045
TOTAL ...	612,630	683,728	71,098	1,033,005	1,159,128	126,123

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd May 1875.

No. 457 *of* 1875.—It is hereby notified that the Garrison Cells in the Fortress of Gwalior shall be deemed and taken to be a military prison under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1004, dated the 18th October 1870.

No. 458 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Lukmeer Singh, to be Subadar *vice* Nutha Singh deceased.

Color Havildar Nahar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lukmeer Singh promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 25th January 1875.

No. 459 *of* 1875.—Native Medical Pupil Mehdee Hossein, No. 789, lately attached to the 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, is dismissed the service.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 460 *of* 1875.—In continuation of the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875.
„ 431, dated the 26th April 1875.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
18	Lieutenant-Colonel George Leith Fraser ...	Staff Corps	292 0 0	257 5 0	.....	30th Apl. 1875	England.
19	Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Cuyler ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	257 5 0	.....	1st May „	Ditto.
20	Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dashwood Ogilvie ...	Ditto ...	292 0 0	229 8 0	.....	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 461 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Major M. H. Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Quartermaster General during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, or until further orders.

Captain R. H. Grant, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Heathcote.

Captain E. D. Fisher, of the 4th Hussars, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Captain Grant.

Major H. A. Little, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Captain E. F. Chapman, proceeded on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Roberts, of the 72nd Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Little.

No. 462 *of* 1875.—Sub-Conductor John Robinson, attached to the Peshâwar Arsenal, is allowed leave of absence for eight months from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Murree on medical certificate.

The 5th May 1875.

No. 463 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1070, dated 15th October 1872, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an allowance of annas 2 and pies 8 for making up and sewing on facings, under regimental arrangements, to each serge frock of British Infantry, including fixing numerals.

No. 464 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant E. F. Cambier, Subaltern, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, and Officiating Commandant No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Biden, retired.

No. 465 *of* 1875.—The following extract, paragraph 6, of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 54, dated the 25th of February 1875, is published for general information :—

6. Colonels H. Finch, Bengal Infantry, and W. H. Binny, Bengal Staff Corps, have been allowed to avail themselves of the terms of G. O. No. 797, dated 1st August 1872, from the date of the expiration of their present leave.

No. 466 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned men of the Bhopal Battalion, who are declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the stipend noted opposite their respective names, from the dates they may be struck off the strength of the Battalion :—

Rank.	Names.	Amount.	
		Rs. A. P.	
Sepoy ...	Doorbullee	3 8 0	Permensem.
„ ...	Jeypal Sing	3 8 0	„
„ ...	Chubeele Sing	3 8 0	„
„ ...	Davee Ram	3 8 0	„

No. 467 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Sergeant Laurence Pimpole, late of the 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension per diem* 1*s.* 6*d.* (one shilling six pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial revenue.

Bombadier Thomas Marriott, late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension per diem* 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial revenue.

Martin Twoomy, late of the 39th Foot,—*rate of pension per diem* 1*s.* 1*d.* (one shilling and one penny) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Gunner Hugh McCallum, late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension per diem* 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial revenue.

Gunner William Dwyer, late of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension per diem* 6*d.* (six pence) for 30 months from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial revenue.

Private Thomas O'Connor, late of the 85th Foot, —*rate of pension per diem* 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial revenue.

No. 468 *of* 1875.—First Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Hadait Allie, lately attached to the Police Hospital, Saugor, having completed a service of upwards of thirty-five years, being desirous of retiring on pension, is admitted to the same (*viz.*, half of the average pay of his rank for the preceding five years, *viz.*, Rs. 30) from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Establishment.

The stipend will be disbursed at Saugor in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 469 *of* 1875.—Hurdaie, widow of Subadar Heera Lall Misser, late 16th Native Infantry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the 20th September 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 470 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Cross, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 25th February 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 29th December 1871).

Captain R. E. S. Smith, of the General List Infantry, Adjutant, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Dandridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 34th (The Futtegurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th April 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 28th April 1873).

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. C. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd April 1875.

No. 471 *of* 1875.—Captain R. E. S. Smith, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 4th March 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. Os. Nos. 328 of 1873 and 926 of 1874.

No. 472 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain W. F. Bartleman, of the late 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 414 of 1875,—per *Crocodile*, 23rd March 1875, from Bombay.

Sub-Conductor S. Corbett, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 410 of 1875,—per *Crocodile*, 23rd March 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. H. Palliser, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 414 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. H. Bergman, of the late 60th Regiment of Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 414 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th March 1875, from Bombay.

No. 473 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon William Flood Murray, M.B., of the Medical Department,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I).

No. 474 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut.-Col. (Brevet Colonel) Robert Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—for eighteen months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Edward Baynes Nixon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Boswell Norman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 475 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal dated the 27th April 1875, the services of Surgeon W. E. Griffiths, late temporary Civil Surgeon of Jalpáiguri, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 476 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Forbes Hogg, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 10th March 1875, under the provisions of the

Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clauses 9 and 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 477 *of* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Charles Peter Costello, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 478 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Barchard, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years under Rule XIV, clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 479 *of* 1875.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 291, *dated* 12*th April* 1875.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Captain Henry Vansittart Riddell, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—for fifteen months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 480 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Captain Martin James Moore, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, —for two years: six days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 481 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Walter Morland Story, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works,—for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 482 *of* 1875.—The following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868 :—

To be a Member of the 1*st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor"*—

Subadar Major Shaik Esoph, "Bahadoor," of the 10th Bombay Regiment Native Light Infantry, from the 1st January 1875, *vice* Ressaldar Majors Shaik Abdool Nubbee and Hossein Alli, "Sirdar Bahadoors," pensioned.

To be Members of the 2*nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor"*—

Ressaldar Major Moostuffa Khan, of the 1st Sind Horse, from the 27th November 1874, *vice* Ressaldar Major Tej Sing, "Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar Major Shaik Kurreem, of the 28th Bombay Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st January 1875, *vice* Subadar Major Shaik Esoph, promoted to the 1st Class.

The 7*th May* 1875.

No. 483 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1270 of the 16th December 1872, appointing Major-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be President of the Stud Commission, and to G. G. O., No. 838 of the 24th August 1874, appointing him to the divisional staff of the Army, Major-General Chamberlain's services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to enable him to assume his command.

No. 484 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 483 of this date, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be President of the Stud Commission in succession to Major-General Chamberlain, C.S.I.

No. 485 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Captain C. C. Brownlow, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain A. G. Ross, proceeded on furlough to Europe, and during the period Major H. C. P. Rice may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Captain A. F. Lambe, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain C. C. Brownlow and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A. G. Ross, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. C. Brownlow, or until further orders.

No. 486 *of* 1875.—Deputy Surgeon General T. E. White, M.D., C.B., appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay from England on the 15th March 1875, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General J. Macbeth, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

Dr. White is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Lucknow Circle.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ESTATE NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1*st May* 1875.

Granville Lawrence Hay, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, died 20th January 1875, at Allahabad, intestate. Rupees 682-15-9 deposited on the 26th April 1875; next-of-kin, father, Robert B. Hay, Esq., Spelthorne Grove, Sunbury, Middlesex, England.

All claims against the above estate must be submitted before the 30th June 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May 1875.

No. 8 *of* 1875.—The following notice received from the Acting Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, is published for general information :—

NOTICE.

HONGKONG.

Cape d'Aguilar Light.

Notice is hereby given that a light will be exhibited on *Cape d'Aguilar* on and after the 16th of April next.

The illuminating apparatus *is fixed Dioptric of the First Order*, showing a *white light* on the following bearings, which are *magnetic* and taken from *Seaward* :—

1. From S. 45° ½ W. to N. 53° ½ W. Between these bearings the light is obscured by the islets of the *Nine Pins*, and the islet just *South of Waglan.*

   The light is then obscured by *Soonkong Island.*

2. From N. 21° ½ W. to N. 42° W.

   The light is then obscured by the *Lema Islands* and the *Islands to the southward of them.*

3. From N. 33° E. to N. 69° E. Between these bearings the light is obscured to vessels to the *South-Westward of Ling Ting Island* and the *Islands of the Samoun Group.*

4. The *Tathong Channel*, with the exception of a small portion obscured by *Shicko Head.*

The focal plane of the light is 200 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather it should be seen at a distance of 23 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of stone, 30 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 57 feet.

The dwellings and boundary walls are painted white.

The Lighthouse is in latitude 22° 12′ 14″ N. longitude 114° 15′ 44″ E.

HARBOUR DEPT., HONGKONG; *The 19th March* 1875. } H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., *Harbour Master, &c.*

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1875.

No. 211.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from 17th March 1875.

The 1st May 1875.

No. 212.—Mr. C. H. Masters, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation in the Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the Establishment of Clerks on the Holkar State Railway.

Mr. Bhicajee Cowasjee is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Neemuch State Railway.

The 3rd May 1875.

No. 213.—Mr. G. S. Duff, Officiating Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 1st May 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 214.—Major J. P. Steel, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is placed on special duty with the Government of India with the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the date of his making over charge of the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department to Mr. A. B. Sampson.

No. 215.—The following extract from Military Department G. G. O. No. 71, dated 19th January 1875, is published for information and guidance.

It should be understood that the emoluments (exclusive of pay proper Rs. 182-10) of Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers in receipt of staff salaries in the Public Works Department are still subject to the maximum limits laid down in Appendix D of the Public Works Code.

Extract from Military Department G. G. O. No. 71, *dated* 19*th January* 1875.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that from the 1st April 1875 the following rates of pay will be allowed to all Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India :—

* * * *

6. Majors of Royal Engineers * * when in receipt of a consolidated pay, with pay proper, will draw for the latter Rs. 182-10 per mensem, instead of Rs. 140 as at present.

7. Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers in receipt of staff salaries will draw Rs. 640-14 per mensem as allowed to Majors of other branches who draw staff salaries.

No. 216.—Mr. C. Kinnear, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 217.—The appointment in Public Works Department Notification No. 161, dated 30th March 1875, of Babu Hurro Prosuno Ghose as an Accountant 4th Grade, is cancelled.

Babu Kristo Dhone Chatterjee, Head Clerk and Accountant in Bengal, is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and is transferred to British Burmah.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 219.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates attached to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, who have been temporarily employed in Bengal on famine relief work, are transferred

to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways :—

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. Wilshaw Do., do.
„ F. Hiles, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Do., 2nd do.

No. 220.—In Notification No. 112, dated 11th March 1875, transferring certain Upper Subordinates from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, omit the names of Mr. E LeMaistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, Babu Parmesery Doss, Overseer, 3rd Grade, and substitute those of Corporal J. Crampton, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mr. D. Campbell, Overseer, 1st Grade, temporarily transferred to Bengal for famine work.

The 6th May 1875.

No. 221.—Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the rank of Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 11th March.

No. 222.—Captain W. J. Engledue, R. E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department under the conditions specified in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section iv, paras. 4 A to 4 D, and posted to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 223.—Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 30th April 1875.

Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sindh, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, during the absence of Colonel Pollard on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major LeMessurier assumed charge of the office from Colonel Pollard on the afternoon of the 29th April 1875.

No. 224.—Mr. W. Handy, Temporary Supervisor 2nd Grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 225.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 180, dated 17th April 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following changes of rank in the Engineer Establishment under the Director of State Railways :—

The promotion of Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer 4th Grade, to date from 10th September 1874, *vice* Savi—

The promotion of Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer 4th Grade, to date from 1st October 1874, *vice* Rennie.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, to be Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from 3rd October 1874, *vice* Lincké.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permanently promoted to that Grade from 17th November, *vice* Savi.

In consequence of the reversion of Mr. J. L. Gallott to his substantive grade of Executive Engineer 1st Grade on the afternoon of the 8th February 1875, the temporary rank of the following officers will cease from that date :—

Mr. A. Izat, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant G. F. O. Boughey, R. E., Temporary Executive Engineer 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Rennie, Temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade.

Mr. J. F. E. Spring, Temporary Assistant Engineer 1st Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 5th April 1875.

No. 75.—Serjeant L. Stephenson having been re-appointed on probation, to the Public Works Department, under orders from the Government of India, as Supervisor, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Mhow Division, which he joined on the 5th of April 1875.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 76.—Luchmun Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Road Division, has been granted fourteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. S. TREVOR, *Lieut. Col., V.C., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 28th April 1875.

No. 106/797 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, received charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, from Colonel J. A. Wright, on the afternoon of the 6th April 1875, and made over the same to Captain W. J. W. Muir on the forenoon of the 15th April 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, the 24th April 1875.

Subsidiary leave from 23rd to 27th October 1874, under the provisions of Chapter V, Section 18*b*, is granted to Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey Department, to enable him to join his appointment.

During the absence on privilege leave of Captain G. Strahan, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, in charge of No. 7, or Rajputana and Simla Topographical Survey, Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, attached to that Party, will assume temporary charge, with effect from the 16th instant.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st May 1875.

No. 21.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas Campbell, to be Probationary Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st May 1875.

No. 4.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the 14th June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days under 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 5.—Mr. A. D. Hill, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th April 1875.

No. 6.—Mr. J. H. Webster, a Sub-Assistant of the 2nd Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1875, of the furlough and subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 53 of the 11th March 1875.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 7.—H. Izaak Walton, recently transferred to the Establishment of this Department as a

Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, availed himself on the 24th April 1875 of the one year's furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 133 of the 23rd March last.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th May 1875.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk, has obtained privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days from the 3rd instant.

Mr. A. S. Gasper, Assistant Registrar, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for five months from the 23rd of April 1875.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April 1875.

No. 36.—Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 37.—Mr. J. Hurst, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted six months' sick leave from 10th March 1875.

No. 38.—Barrack Sergeant E. Dubery is transferred from the 4th to 3rd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 30th April 1875.

No. 19.—Sub-Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

No. 20.—With reference to Notification No. 19 of this day, Sub-Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, returned from his privilege leave on the 18th instant, the unexpired portion thereof is hereby cancelled.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 27th April 1875.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 30 of 5th April 1875, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Nundoo Singh reported his departure from Morar, 3rd Circle, Military Works, on the 20th April 1875, in order to join the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 12.—Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 2nd of March 1875.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 30th April 1875.

No. 1204.—Privilege leave for thirteen days is granted to Mr. I. Calvert, Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 6th April 1875.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 29th April 1875.

No. 780.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the 2nd Rawulpindee Division, Military Works, from the 1st of May, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April 1875.

No. 76.—Mr. J. Nicholls is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 1st May 1875.

No. 77.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' special leave under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 3rd May 1875.

No. 78.—Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Junior, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 10th April 1875, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 79.—With reference to Government of Bombay, Military Department, Notification No. 269 of the 6th April 1875, Lieutenant Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st May 1875.

No. 47.—Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Jhelum Bridge Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th April 1875.

No. 85.—Mr. M. McInerney, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 48, dated 3rd March, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

No. 86.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lower Sind District, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 288 of 12th December 1874.

The 29th April 1875.

No. 88.—This Office Notification No. 209 of 17th August 1874, granting Mr. R. H. Froude, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, forty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave is cancelled.

No. 89.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office to that of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

No. 90.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Mr. P. C. Augier, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 30th April 1875.

No. 27.—Corporal H. Rowe, R. E., appointed as an Overseer, 1st Grade, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 162 of the 30th March 1875, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the 30th April 1875, and is posted to the Nerbudda Division.

The 1st May 1875.

No. 28.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Barnagar Division, from Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 24th April 1875.

No. 29.—In this Office Notification No. 7, in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th March 1875, regarding Mr. M. Trodden, read "Sub-Storekeeper, 1st Grade," for "Sub-Storekeeper, 2nd Grade."

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 29th April 1875.

No. 558*E.*—Referring to Notification No. 446E of 29th ultimo, Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, of the late Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Central Office of Accounts at Agra, which he joined on the forenoon of 26th instant.

No. 559*E.*—Mohumud Dhoomun Khan, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Controller's Office to that of the Storekeeper, Rajpootana State Railway, with effect from 16th ultimo.

The 3rd May 1875.

No. 567*E.*—Privilege leave of absence for fifteen days is granted to Overseer Chundee Ram, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, and he availed himself of it on the afternoon of the 25th April 1875.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 570*E.*—Referring to Notification (Part I) No. 152, dated 25th March 1875, Mr. E. Marval, Accountant, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajpootana and Sindia State Railway, on the afternoon of 30th April 1875.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Parbatipur, the 27th April 1875.

No. 39.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this Railway in Notification No. 45 of 26th February 1875 by the Director of State Railways, reported his arrival at Burrul on the forenoon of the 24th March 1875.

No. 40.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 57 of 5th April 1875 on the afternoon of the 28th March 1875.

No. 41.—Mr. R. T. S. Anderson, Surveyor, ordered for British Burmah in letter No. 588E. of 19th March 1875 from the Director of State Railways, left this Railway on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 42.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rungpore Branch Division, is allowed five months' leave (three months to study the language and two months' privilege) from 15th June next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—Mr. E. J. Newville, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one year's furlough with subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Sections 7 and 10 respectively, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1875.

No. 44.—Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Nator Division, is transferred to No. 2, Jaipur Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th April 1875.

No. 45.—Corporal J. Crampton, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to No. 4, Haldibari Division, transferred to the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway under the authority of letter No. 276E. of 12th February 1875 from the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his charge on the afternoon of the 6th April 1875.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

James Stuart Campbell, of Morrelgunge, in the District of Jessore, died at Morrelgunge on the 31st January 1875.

Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Dehra Doon on the 16th January 1875.

N. J. Jones, a Captain in the Retired List, died at Dehra Ghazee Khan on the 1st June 1874.

Charles Hugh Lushington, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, died at Thorosby, Nottinghamshire, England, on the 3rd November 1874.

William Watson, formerly of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Watson & Co., Wine Merchants, died in the year 1856. Transfer of Executorship under Sec. 31, Act II of 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 17th April* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 31*st March* 1875.

Agents in Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Local Agents.

Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor,—Curator of Government Books.
Bombay,—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Lahore,—Mr. W. Ball, Bookseller and Stationer.

N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, *free of charge* on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Garo Hills, Lower Assam	4 Sheets Atlas ...	2	0	2	8
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Garo Hills, Lower Assam	Atlas ...	1	0	1	0
Chindwara (skeleton)	Double Elephant ...	1	8	1	12
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Bareilly, Sheets Nos. 2, 4, 8 & 11	Double Royal ...	1	8	1	12
Nowgong, do. 3, 4 & 8	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Moorshedabad, do. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 9	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Durrung, do. 1 & 2	Double Elephant ...	1	8	1	12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Gwalior & Central India, Sheets Nos. 4 (*b*,) 7 *a*, 27, 32, (2nd Edition) 57, 60, 61 & 71	Double Elephant ...	1	0	1	4
N. E. Division, Central Provinces, Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 23, 27, 28 & 29 ...	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Bhopal & Malwa, Sheets Nos. 15, 17 & 26	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Khandesh & Bombay Native States, Sheets Nos. 2 & 3...	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.					
N. E. Division, Central Provinces, ¼ Degree, Sheet No. 1 South and No. 2 North ...	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 6 Inches.					
Erinpoora Cantonment in Rajpootana	½ Sheet Imperial...	0	8	0	10
Nyanagar City in Rajpootana	Ditto ...	0	8	0	10
Hydrabad Cantonment, City & Environs	2 Sheets of D. R. ...	2	0	2	8
Mahesar City, Fort & Environs	Imperial ...	0	8	0	12
Scale 1 Mile = 24 Inches.					
Simla & Jutog, Sheets Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20	Double Elephant...	1	4	1	8
Scale 1 Mile = 16 Inches.					
Simla & Jutog, Sheets Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20	½ Double Elephant	0	12	1	0

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Calcutta, 15th April* 1875. } J. O. N. JAMES, *Assistant Surveyor General.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1875.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th April 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,34,200	1,66,17,600	1,11,28,200	1,28,51,000	40,53,300	2,53,000	3,21,98,800	93,000	5,20,56,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,11,98,905
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1875	...	...	...	...	...	27,400	2,700	...	15,500	...	23,500	...	10,000	...	...	79,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1875	...	...	...	...	5,500	21,000	...	19,300	...	...	1,900	...	..	...	...	47,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1875	...	...	...	...	2,900	1,08,200	6,400	31,500	...	...	10,500	...	4,000	...	1,000	1,64,400
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,42,500	1,67,74,200	1,11,37,300	1,29,01,800	40,68,800	2,53,000	3,22,22,700	93,000	5,20,70,500	34,56,000	35,65,000	14,14,90,105
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	...	...	...	...	1,64,900	28,000	1,18,500	4,800	...	1,000	1,000	47,500	10,000	...	3,75,700
Balance on 30th April 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,42,500	1,66,09,300	1,11,09,300	1,27,83,300	40,64,000	2,53,000	3,22,21,700	92,000	5,20,23,000	34,46,000	35,65,000	14,11,14,405

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1875, enfaced from India 2,131 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,065 lakhs.

„	1st March	1875 to 15th March	„	„	„	14	„	„	„	3	„
„	16th „	„ to 31st „	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	8	„
„	1st April	„ to 15th April	„	„	„	7	„	„	„	1	„
„	16th „	„ to 30th „	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	3	„
						2,158				2,080	lakhs.
						2,080					
					Balance against India ...	78					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 3rd May 1875

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 L

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,235	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,66,11,525 2 4; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,81,86,363 14 0	3,47,97,889	0	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,12,63,033	3	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,99,006	3	2
Sundries	8,63,466	14	7
TOTAL ...	8,11,28,631	2	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities	1,50,30,766	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	80,81,662	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c:, at Head Office and Branches	75,65,719	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,17,31,050	9	9
Dead Stock	10,77,342	7	1
Stamps	12,623	7	11
Balances with other Banks ...	5,61,184	1	8
Sundries	19,097	1	3
Bullion	16,039	12	3
	5,40,95,485	5	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,09,52,739 8 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,60,80,406 4 10	2,70,33,145	13	4
TOTAL ...	8,11,28,631	2	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 6th May* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
301	B 39—14620	5	B. Streenevassa Row, Prodatore.
3	B 35—29138	20	Streenevassa Iyengar, Salem.
25	B 38—99654	100	V. Ruthnum Pillay, No. 3, Vellala Street, Pursewalkum, Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
390	B 41—50571	10	Mrs. M. J. Georges, Vellore.
	„ —62412	10	
5	B 28—67491	500	Seikh Amir Chodri, Lahore.
	„ —67984	500	
11	B 41—39434 wrongly joined „ —39435	10	Shunmooga Moodelly, Paddy Merchant, Big Bazar, Madras
23	B 39—75925 ditto „ —75923	5	C. Gopal Naidu, Head Peon, Free Church Mission School, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 26th April* 1875.

D. TEAGIAH, *Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
18	C 98—35905	10	Mr. G. Gonsalves, at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla.
19	C 98—16575	10	Mr. Nursoo Lingoo, at Quarter Master General's Office Ahmedabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
A4	M 2—46681 wrongly joined „ —47617	5	Wishwanath Shiwshunker, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Audit Office, Bombay.
A5	C 84—29539 ditto „ —07849	20	Valley Cassumbhoy, No. 28, Shamjee Hosajee Street, Khojamolla.
A6	C 97—02612 ditto C 92—86255	10	Mahamad Ally Khan Ibrahim Khan, No. 86, Jamlee Molla, near Null Bazar, Bombay.
10	M 2—47402	5	Mr. F. DeSouza, Dhobie Talao, Fish Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th April* 1875.

A. R. GORDON *Assistant Commissioner*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7950	L 15—12954	5	Babu Loknath Bosu.
	„ —11606	5	
7951	L 38—33385	100	Babu Mohesh Chunder Bosu.
2	L 49—77345	50	The Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
3	L 50—54045	100	Messrs. Gopal Chunder Mitter & Co.
4	L 66—19311	50	C. T. Davis, Esq.
	„ —03097	50	
	„ —10099	50	
	„ —13824	50	
	L 49—70959	50	
5	L 41—68807	10	Rev. S. J. Hill.
	„ —68806	10	
6	L 51—61177	100	Babu Lal Behari Shome.
	L 66—16361	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1	A 94—57590	20	Babu Nobin Kristo Bose.
	L 47—07596	20	
	L 48—54038	20	
	„ —54029	20	
	„ —72682	20	
2	L 38—81598	100	Babu Osheedharee Bosu.
3	L 39—08929	10	Babu Kalla Chand Shome.
4	L 40—69368	10	Babu Nocoor Chunder Bysack.
5	L 14—50998	20	Babu Jodoo Nath Banerjee.
6	A 88—89035	1,000	Roy Dhunoput Sing, Bahadoor
	„ —88054	1,000	
7	L 49—17848	50	Babu Mohesh Chunder Surosutty.
	„ —16155	50	
8	L 51—05368	100	Lt. Col. C. V. Jenkins.
9	L 15—75890	5	A. Christian, Esq.
	L 40—27988	10	
	„ —27989	10	
	„ —27990	10	
	„ —27991	10	
10	L 16—34914	5	Colonel H. C. Anderson.
	L 42—14983	10	
	L 8—81066	100	
	„ —53864	100	
	L 51—02864	100	
	L 38—48288	100	
11	L 41—16555	10	Babu Koilas Chunder Nundy.
	L 36—64707	20	
	L 37—62333	20	
12	A 50—81137	10	Messrs. Findlay, Hoyes & Co.
13	L 16—89931	5	Babu Dwarka Nath Gupta.
14	L 38—47490	100	Noabut Ram Brojo Mohun Ram.
	L 66—00265	50	
15	L 66—12941	50	George D. Ross, Esq.
16	L 9—88032	5	Babu Mohim Chunder Dass
1	L 15—64658	5	Babu Hurrogobind Chuckerbutty.
	„ —64657		
	L 10—81904	5	
	„ —81905		
	L 33—46475	10	
	„ —46474		
2	L 20—05084	5	J. W. Limington, Esq.
	„ —05085		
3	L 34—20411	10	N. V. Mylne, Esq.
	„ —20413		
4	A 78—18787	10	Messrs. Findlay, Hoyes & Co
	„ —18788		
	A 31—86402	10	
	„ —86401		
5	L 16—57938	5	Babu Boroda Kant Bose.
	„ —57952		
	L 37—25399	20	
	L 36—82309		
6	A 49—41773	10	H. Brydges, Esq
	A 77—03878		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 7th May* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
K 1—25571	10	Mr. A. A. George, Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Akola.
K 2—16577	20	
„ —16585	20	
„ —16586	20	
K 4—14757	100	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 1st May* 1875.

C. A. W. DAVIES.
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
397	D 7—62410	100	Messrs. M. McKenzie and Co., Calcutta.
399	D 5—81076	20	Lalla Thakoor Pershad, Allahabad.
	L 49—77345	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
389	L 49—75099	50	Mr. G. Hedges, S., P. and D. Railway, Gazeeabad
390	D 4—42476	50	Messrs. Seal Brothers and Co., Calcutta.
391	D 5—51319	20	Abdool Rahman, Calcutta.
392	D 7—59461	100	Nilmadub Bannerjee, Cawnpore.
393	D 6—70484 } wrongly joined	10	Juggernath Rampertap. Calcutta.
	„ —70485 }		
394	D 11—04269	10	William Young, Esq., C. S., Manipoorie.
	„ —04281	10	
	„ —05341	10	
	„ —12862	10	
	D 7—57148	100	
	D 4—45753	50	
	„ —45881	50	
	„ —45897	50	
	„ —45898	50	
	„ —45899	50	
	„ —45900	50	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 29th April 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
82	E 5—82545	20	Syud Jafur Hosain, Ferozepore, Jhirka District, Gurgaon.
	„ —82567	20	
	„ —82586	20	
	„ —82587	20	
84	E 3—55359	100	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.
83	E 6—81518	10	The Post Master General, Lahore.
	„ —81519	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
68	E 3—61530	100	Mr. J. Beynon, Adamwahan.
73	E 4—53573	50	Narain Sing, Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, D. I. Khan
	E 6—77679	10	
78	E 4—57498	50	Mr. G. Hedges, Gazeeabad.
79	E 3—66617	100	Heera Nund, Rawul Pindi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 1st May 1875.

T. H. BIGGS,
Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 26th, 1875 ...	..	...	12	10,113	45,83,487
„ 27th „ ...	...	...	12	10,261	44,83,487
„ 28th „ ...	...	...	12	10,175	43,83,487
„ 29th „ ...	...	...	7	10,085	43,63,487
„ 30th „ ...	...	...	7	8,172	43,63,487
May 1st „ ...	...	...	7	8,108	43,63,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd May 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

WANTED

For the Kooldana Division, Special Military Works, Murree :—

1 Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, pay Rs. 50.
1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, pay Rs. 35.
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Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

WANTED

A Cashier, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

Application with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 20th May next.

The successful candidate will be required to lodge Rs. 1,000 as security, in cash or Government paper.

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Executive Engineer,
Mhow Division,
Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1875.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Mr. J. Colthurst has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Patna Division.

Rai Surja Narayan Banerjee, Bahadoor, has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Purnea Division.

Mr. C. H. Lane has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Hazareebagh Division.

Babu Sasipada Banerjee has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Burdwan Division.

Babu Purna Chandra Mustafi has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Howrah Division.

Mr. J. Owens has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Dacca Division.

Mr. A. George has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Rajshahi Division.

Mr. W. Merrett has been appointed to be Deputy Post Master, Calcutta.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Babajee Sadoba has been appointed from the 11th April to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Guzerath Division.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea has been appointed from the 16th April to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Poona Division.

Mr. L. G. Wait has been appointed from the 20th April to officiate as Post Master of Aden.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to officiate as Mail Officer.

Mr. Cowasjee Jamsedjée has been appointed to officiate as Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Khandeish Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th May 1875.

Baines, J.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Brame, A.
Bright, A.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Holland, H.
Hope, Mrs. A.
Joseph, C.
Lucas & Co., A.
Magill, H.
Maguire, Mrs.
Masson, E. S.
McNeema, J.
Mills, H. F.
Phillips, S. R.
Pickford, C. E.
Pugh, H. E.
Sebille, S. and Co.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Taeger, W. F.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Warren, Thomas.
Watson, William.
Willoughby and Co.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C
Anderson, R.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Bills, Captain J. W.
Bowhay, Mr.
Brewster, J.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Croghan, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
DeQueechy, R. H.
Elworthy, F.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fielding, Col. the Hon'ble W.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Groom, S. R.
Greenwood, H.
Hill, T. S.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendrop, Baron.
Hobblcouse.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Jones, J. J.
Jones, Miss.
Joseph, P. W.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
McLean, W.
Miller, H. W.
Oates, Mrs.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearse, Mrs. A. J.
Pearson, G.
Peppin, Mrs. F.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Raffin, F. J.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Reid, E. B.
Reid, R.
Roberts, H.
Scott, E.
Scott, Lieut., E. H. C.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Schwartz, Miss. O.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Verner, W. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watson, W.
Watts, F.
Williams, W.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each from 1869 to 1873.

Subscription for the year, Rs. 2. Price of each number, 1 rupee. Postage for India, 4 annas additional per annum.

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, in each year. *Price, Rs. 2.*

The following have already appeared:—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price, Rs. 7-8 (15s.); packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street; and of all Booksellers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A. R. S. M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Calcutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

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Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, *viâ* Bhamô. By John Anderson, M. D., 1871. *Price, Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C. S. I. Vols. I & II. *Price, Rs.* 16; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-10. Vol. III. Report for the year 1871-72. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.* Vol. IV. Report for the year 1871-72. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

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A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

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A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

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Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of E. Catliff in the firm of BAKER & CATLIFF, ceased on and from this date. All debts due to, or payable by, said firm, will be received and paid by the undersigned.

F. W. BAKER.

With reference to the above notice, the firm will, in future, be carried on under the name and style of

F. W. BAKER & Co.

The 30th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in a certain cause, wherein George Wood and others are plaintiffs, and Augustus Oldemeyer and others are defendants, on and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the creditors of Philip Bernhard Wilmans, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are, on or before the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Hon'ble William Markby, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court House, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CALCUTTA,
HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 7th day of April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 284 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (wherein Kulleanjee and others are plaintiffs, and Monindronarain Day and others are defendants), and dated the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Brojendronarain Day, late of Soba Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are, on or before the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson, the Officiating Chief, Justice at the Court House, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the said decree. Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 9th day of April 1875.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, dated the twentieth January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, made in suit No. 286 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (wherein J. J. McLeod Innes is plaintiff, and L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, and the Simla Bank Corporation, are defendants), the creditors of Peter Innes, late a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died on or about the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, are, on or before the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names,

addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claims, or shall produce the same before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby in the Court House on the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

The claims of creditors holding certificates granted by the Administrator General will be submitted as certified by him to the Court together with their proofs in his possession. No such creditor need send in further claims, or be especially represented unless further notice be served upon him requiring him to do or be so.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

J. B. KNOWLES,
Attorney.

HIGH COURT,—O. J.,
The 9th April 1875.

Just published

THE REGISTRATION & STAMP MANUAL,

CONTAINING

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1871;

WITH Abstracts of Decided Cases and Notes on Procedure; Table of Fees; Revised Rules framed under the Act for Bengal; Rules for Translitration; List of Districts, Sub-districts, and Thanahs, List of Districts and Sub-districts, North-Western Provinces; Circulars on Rural Offices, &c. Also the GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1869, with Abstracts of all Notifications of the Government of India relating to Stamps and with a full Index to the whole. By T. F. BIGNOLD, Esq., B. A., *Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.* THOS. S. SMITH, *City Press*, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 7; with packing and postage, Rs. 7-8, interleaved copies, Rs. 8, and by post Rs. 9.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The undermentioned Government Promissory Note which last stood in the name of Chonee Lall Khandelwall, No. 340 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 500.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT, *Attorney-at-Law.*

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 019889 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,400, and Nos. 008612 and 011382 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 2,000, each being Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kadumbinie Dabie, the Proprietress by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the Proprietress.

KADUMBINIE DABIE,
Serampore, Hooghly.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY PROJECTS IN NORTH BEHAR.

Nos. 119-21 I., dated Simla, the 27th April 1875.
RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 164 R., dated 14th November 1874, and enclosures.

Read also the following reply :—

No. 21 P. W., dated 11th March 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have perused with much interest the Resolution of your Government, copy of which accompanied Your Excellency's letter No. 164 of 14th November last, on the subject of railway and irrigation works for the tracts north of the Ganges, recently afflicted by scarcity.

2. This document is of the more importance as exhibiting the views of your Government in regard to the proper mode of dealing with projects for railways and canals designed for the prevention or mitigation of famine, and I have much pleasure in signifying my cordial concurrence in the opinions expressed.

3. The immediate object, as Your Excellency points out, is "not to bring waste lands into cultivation or to increase the wealth of the country by improving the present means of communication," but to guard as much as possible against a recurrence of such disasters, both to the people and the State, as resulted last year and previously in the year 1865-66 from failure of rain and consequent failure of the principal food-crop of extensive tracts of country. Although, too, irrigation works alone can prevent such evils, improved lines of communication afford the best means of alleviating them when they occur, as, in spite of the utmost precaution, they everywhere may, and therefore, however desirable it be that some at least of the more imminently threatened districts should be protected from drought by irrigation works, it is even more essential that all of them should, as you say, be "brought into nearer communication with the main arteries of trade."

4. With only limited funds at command, however, it is impossible for the Government to supply these desiderata except very gradually, and too much caution cannot be exercised in selecting the works to be undertaken, nor too much stress laid on the necessity of rigid economy in their construction. The principles which should govern the choice are clearly set forth in the Government Resolution, where I note with particular satisfaction what is said in favor of multiplying wells and tanks, and of utilizing nullahs, in preference to the too exclusive elaboration of grand schemes on the scale of those in Orissa and elsewhere, and also the intimation given to the officers charged with the preparation of a railway scheme for connecting Mozufferpoor and Durbungah with the Ganges, that they will be expected to be upon "their mettle to design the cheapest railway that has yet been made in India, both as regards construction and working."

5. The railway in question is apparently the only project of magnitude the early execution of which is distinctly contemplated by the Resolution. Before being undertaken, it will of course be submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. Surveys, however, have, I observe, been ordered, with a view to the construction in Sarun and Chumparun of inundation canals in connection with the recently authorized embankments of the Gunduck, and of minor irrigation works in Ramnugger and elsewhere, and I shall await with interest a report upon the results of these surveys.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded for information to the Government of Bengal in the General and Irrigation Departments, and also that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	14 7	13 3	8 8	...	...	...	19 4	21 1	17 8	26 1	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	23 8	23 8	25 9	24 7	25 7	23 8
	Godavery ...	12 6	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	17 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	19 4	20 2	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 3	20 3	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 6	28 3	20 2	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	15 4	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary ...	15 4	16 3	15 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 2	15 1	14 6	13 5	27 8	26 8	27 8	26 3	26 3	30 1
	Kurnool ...	15 2	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 2	26 0	26 0	30 1	23 7	23 7	26 2
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 8	10 9	15 7	15 3	11 7	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	12 4	18 1	18 9	12 8	22 0	21 6	...	22 4	22 4	...
	North Arcot ...	10 2	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	18 1	18 7	14 0	18 8	19 2	15 0	25 5	...	...	23 9	25 6	19 8
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	14 8	12 6	16 6	15 7	...	...	26 9	20 2	26 6	26 9	16 9
	Tanjore ...	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	16 2	16 6	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	30 6	30 6	18 8
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	22 9	22 9	20 3
	Madura ...	10 9	11 3	9 4	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	12 2	15 2	15 6	12 7	21 1	21 1	21 1	28 7	29 4	20 6
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	22 3	22 3	17 0
	Coimbatore ...	14 6	14 6	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	14 7	11 8	20 4	22 0	18 0	24 3	24 3	21 4
	Nilgiris ...	10 6	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	10 4	9 6	8 0	11 2	10 4	8 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	16 8	14 0	14 0
	Salem ...	14 8	14 8	11 1	...	...	...	16 5	15 3	13 2	18 3	17 4	14 9	22 3	22 3	19 1	26 1	23 2	20 3
	South Canara ...	11 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 6	10 7	10 7	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	11 2	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 0	15 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay ...	10 6	10 9	13 4	20 6	19 11	19 2	7 4	7 7	8 9	11 10	11 10	15 13	20 7	22 15	25 0	18 11	19 10	20 12
	Ahmedabad ...	18 8	18 8	14 10	32 0	32 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	23 8	23 8	23 8
	Kaira ...	15 4	13 15	..	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	..	13 5	13 5	...	26 11	32 0	...	20 10	20 0	...
	Surat ...	14 1	14 1	14 12	9 4	8 11	7 6	8 1	8 3	8 6	10 10	10 10	14 12	17 6	17 6	19 14	16 6	17 6	18 8
	Broach ...	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	20 0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	19 0	...
	Kolaba ...	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 4	17 15	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 7	12 3	...	30 8	32 5	...	24 11	25 2	...
	Nasik ...	17 0	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	19 3½	19 2	24 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 3¼	9 0	11 5½	10 15	10 8	38 8	38 10½	39 0	32 2	32 14½	31 8
	Poona ...	15 12	15 12	18 0	10 3	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	..	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Sholapur ...	20 3	19 12	21 12	...	...	...	14 4	15 3	14 12	16 3	17 2	15 11	31 14	31 8	38 8	33 1	31 8	35 0
	Kaladgi ...	24 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 14	11 0	14 8	16 2	11 8	36 14	36 14	30 0	35 11	36 14	30 0
	Satara ...	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	27 15	27 15	...	27 2	27 2	...
	Belgaum ...	21 0	20 5	14 0	...	...	...	16 2	17 0	13 8	17 1	17 13	14 0	22 13	22 9	20 0	24 4	24 4	23 0
	Dharwar ...	28 2	27 8	21 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	12 0	22 7	23 0	15 11	28 11	28 3	25 6	30 0	28 12	26 6
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	13 10	15 13	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 3	18 3	19 8
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	18 8
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	13 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0
	Aden ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	29 0	29 0	...
	Baroda ...	12 2	11 13	...	12 2	12 2	...	8 11	8 11	...	15 0½	15 3	...	21 6½	22 0	..	19 1½	20 8½	...
	Disa ...	17 12	17 10½	16 2	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	36 10½	34 7	28 12	33 8	35 8½	20 8
	Nimach ...	14 0	13 9	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	16 8	16 15	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot ..	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	22 5	21 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	23 0	32 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10½	22 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	19 0	18 12	15 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	24 8	22 12	23 0	27 0	28 0	31 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 10	12 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	20 0*a*	17 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	19 4	18 4	13 4	19 8	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 4*b*	20 8	14 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	18 12	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	26 0*c*	20 0	13 8	30 0	15 0	...	17 0	19 8	10 8	21 0	25 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	16 0*d* to 20 0	...	13 0	25 0 to 26 8	...	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	...	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	...	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	16 0	15 8	12 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 12	12 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5*e*	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	20 0*e*	17 8	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	16 0	17 12	11 0	16 0*e*	16 0	...	13 5*e*	13 5	...
	Nuddea ...	20 0	24 0	14 9	32 0	...	24 10	14 8	15 4	10 10½	15 4*g*	16 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	22 0*h*	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	23 0*i* to 24 0	23 0 to 24 0	15 0	40 0*e*	14 0 to 40 0	21 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	10 0	17 0 to 20 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	31 0*e*	31 0	14 0

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-4 to 29 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 28 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, and gram 21 to 29 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-12 to 23 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of April 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
46 9	41 0	35 2	36 6	40 0	43 3	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	17 2	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
26 3	30 3	28 3	31 6	31 6	42 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
38 2	38 2	34 6	33 6	33 6	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	35 3	30 8	33 3	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
29 1	30 7	25 5	23 1	21 0	23 6	77 4	76 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
27 0	27 0	26 2	29 2	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
31 0	31 0	33 0	30 2	31 4	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 3	14 3	16 7	Bellary ...		
...	.	25 8	27 0	28 5	27 0	202 2	214 8	194 4	14 8	15 6	15 2	Kurnool ...		
24 6	25 9	22 6	21 3	21 3	20 9	93 5	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 5	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	24 7	21 1	21 1	21 8	88 4	95 2	81 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
28 2	27 4	28 2	25 6	26 0	21 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 8	15 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
27 8	28 6	19 1	28 8	29 3	19 7	234 2	228 4	247 9	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot ...		
31 9	31 9	24 5	27 1	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 1	16 1	16 6	Tanjore ...		
27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	29 3	20 0	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
30 2	29 4	22 5	29 4	29 4	20 5	127 3	126 4	121 5	17 3	17 8	17 8	Madura ...		
21 9	21 9	19 2	18 7	20 3	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
25 0	23 5	22 0	28 9	27 2	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
18 0	18 0	16 6	16 6	19 1	14 1	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
27 0	27 0	24 0	29 2	30 1	20 6	145 8	145 8	138 9	17 4	17 0	15 5	Salem ...		
24 6	23 8	24 6	18 2	19 2	16 2	89 9	89 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
21 9	19 0	22 6	20 2	20 2	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	17 5	17 10	17 13	68 4	68 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	18 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	...	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 5	17 12	...	Kaira ...		
...	....	...	14 3	14 13	12 4	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	.	16 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
30 5	30 5	...	18 3	18 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	14 7	14 15	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
31 14	31 14	...	21 4	21 4	...	128 0	122 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	20 12	23 12	21 12	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	15 15	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 3	13 3	..	Poona ...		
...	...	...	25 9	25 9	21 0	121 0	140 0	120 0	14 4	15 0	14 12	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	20 9	21 9	14 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 13	13 11	15 0	Kaládgi ...		
...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	146 4	146 4	...	14 11	16 0	...	Satara ...		
30 9	30 12	26 0	17 6	19 1	12 8	155 8	155 8	150 0	17 0	16 5	17 0	Belgaum ...		
35 8	33 0	32 0	22 0	22 4	14 6	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	26 0	15 11	15 11	13 11	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	17 2	17 10	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 9¾	15 10	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	18 13½	18 8	18 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	57 0	...	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	128 0	132 0	62 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...		.	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	21 0	17 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	..	14 0	...	12 0	180 0	...	180 0	9 0	...	8 4	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	...	13 8	120 0	...	120 0	8 8	...	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	18 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	13 5	110 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
...	...	..	26 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0 to 32 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8 to 8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior only

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice at 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15-4 to 18 seers, per rupee.

g Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers, per rupee

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-12 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 29-12 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	16 0	15 8	12 0	14 0	12 4	...	22 0	22 0	8 2	28 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	27 8	21 0	15 0	50 0	32 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10-8 to 11	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0
	Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 25 5	13 8 to 20 10	12 12	37 8	45 0	30 0	19 11 to 20 10	20 4 to 21 12	9 0 to 10 8	21 9 to 22 8	22 14 to 23 10	11 10 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	22 8	22 8	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 8	15 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 12	26 4	27 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	23 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*j*	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	26 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	...	14 8	45 0	...	32 0	19 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	23 0*k*	19 0	20 0	30 0	70 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*l*	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 4*m*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*n*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*o*	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	26 0	22 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	22 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	34 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	22 8	16 0	13 0	...	25 0	...	27 0	...	19 0
	Gya ...	24 0*p*	20 0	12 4	36 0	32 0	17 0	12 0	11 8	8 4	22 8	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 0 to 18 0*q*	17 8	14 0	28 0	21 0	18 0	11 8 and 16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0 and 19 0	19 0	12 0	15 8 to 22 0*e*	27 0	15 to 17	30 0	22 0	17 0
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0	14 0	10 0	32 0	18 0 to 25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*r*	17 0	11 0	37 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7	18 15	15 2	32 13	32 13	20 3	18 15	20 3	10 1	22 1	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sontha' Pergunnahs ...	...*s*	...	13 0	42 0*e*	...	25 0	17 0	...	11 0	22 0	...	13 0	35 0 to 40 0*e*	...	12 to 40	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	13 2	9 3	...	...	23 10	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	22 0	11 0	...	24 0	14 8	12 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0*t*	11 & 17	12 0	32 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	16 0	12 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0*e*	...	40 0	...	16 0	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 14	15 0	12 4	19 8	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	9 6	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 13	17 12	17 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	25 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	10 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 6	10 0	10 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	20 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	25 0	18 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	24 13	18 8	37 11	32 5	26 14	9 11	10 12	8 10	14 0	15 1	11 13	22 10	26 15	26 12	30 2	29 2	22 9
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 14	18 12	38 8	38 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	26 6	27 8	25 5	24 3	24 3	22 0
	Meerut ...	23 8	23 15	18 4	34 9	31 9	28 2	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 12	25 0	25 0	20 8
	Bulandshahr ...	25 8	25 0	19 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	25 8	25 0	18 8	36 0	35 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	20 8	23 0	25 0	18 0
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 24 seers, per rupee
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 22 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10-10 to 20 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 23 seers, and common rice 23 to 28 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of April 1875—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	27 8	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 6	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	17 8	...	14 8	100 0	...	80 0	8 12	...	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	20 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	9 4	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna ...		
32 0e	32 0 to 35 0	15 0	25 0	23 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	27 0 and 29 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
0 0	29 0	...	20 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	24 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
38 0	38 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr† ...		
35 0e	35 0	12 0	22 11	20 3	17 0	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	...	12 8	320 0	...	320 0	8 0	...	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 5	21 0	...	17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
37 8	33 0	16 8	18 0	21 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazáribágh ...		
43 0	38 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	13 5	12 4	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	7 3	7 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	33 6	33 6	26 14	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 4	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	30 5	29 4	24 5½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	12 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Kumaun ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 34 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, and gram 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 23 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 29 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 10-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 23 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 32 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 19 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 14-8 to 28-8 seers, per rupee.
t New wheat.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 13	20 4	18 0	29 4	25 5	29 4	12 15	12 6	10 2	14 10	14 10	10 2	20 4	22 8	20 4	24 12	23 10	15
	Moradabad ...	19 11	19 6	19 1	34 6	30 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 9	11 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	27 8	23 12	19
	Budaun ...	22 8	21 9½	15 14½	36 0	36 0	21 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	10 12½	28 12½	28 12½	...	20 11½	20 6	16 12
	Bareilly ...	21 4	21 14	15 15	35 0	50 0	20 10	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	10 15	28 12	31 4	16 4	20 0	31 4	13 1
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 0	27 0	14 4	44 0	50 0	21 8	7 8	7 12	8 3	21 0	20 0	14 8	33 0	38 8	16 2	25 0	29 0	16
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	20 10	18 2	35 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra ...	21 0	22 0	17 0	33 0	35 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Agra ...	20 4	19 10	15 3½	33 2½	32 2½	22 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	29 0	27 9	23 0	29 0	26 15½	16
	Farukhabad ...	23 6	20 0	15 2	31 4	29 4	20 10	7 2	6 12	6 14	15 12	16 0	11 11	30 4	32 0	22 0	28 14	24 0	19
	Mainpuri ...	25 0	20 4	14 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	7 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	24 0	...	...	24 8	...
	Etáwah ...	19 8	19 8	16 8	26 8	24 8	19 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	9 8	23 0	21 8	19 8	23 8	22 8	15
	Etah ...	25 8	22 0	18 0	37 0	35 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julaun ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16
	Jhánsi ...	20 14	19 9	17 4½	27 0	25 3	23 11	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16
	Lalitpur ...	21 12	21 8	20 2	32 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	22 0	21 8	16 0	30 0	29 0	22 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	20
	Fatehpur ...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 0	20 8	16 14	26 0	25 0	20 14	9 8	10 4	11 2	18 8	18 8	12 10	23 4	24 8	17 4	21 8	24 0	16
	Allahabad ...	19 8	16 4	14 4	26 8	26 0	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	11 8	27 0	27 0	18 4	25 8	26 0	17
	Hamírpur ...	21 0	19 4	16 14	23 10	23 10	18 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 12	16 0	10 10	24 12	24 12	19 0	23 8	22 8	16
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	22 9	17 4	32 7	32 7	22 4	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 12	19 1	10 9	26 13	26 13	...	21 3	21 3	14
	Gorakhpur ...	22 12	22 12	13 2	35 0	35 0	19 4	16 10	17 8	8 12	18 6	19 4	10 8	...	22 12	15 12	...	17 8	15
	Basti ...	23 12	23 2	14 6	40 0	32 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 7	18 2	18 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	20 10	14 12	31 0	32 7	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	17 11	19 3	11 13	...	26 9	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	19 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Benares ...	18 14	18 6	14 0	26 4	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	7 8	15 12	14 11	9 0	24 2	23 2	17 8	...	...	14
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	18 10½	14 13	28 5	27 0	20 9½	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	23 3	21 14	16
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 0	23 0	18 8	34 8	33 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	19
	Gurgáon ...	23 8	22 4	18 8	38 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	29 12	21
	Karnál ...	24 0	23 8	22 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	20
	Hissár ...	22 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	24
	Rohtak ...	22 8	22 0	16 8	31 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	22
	Sirsa ...	22 4	22 8	22 4	36 12	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 8	28 0	26
	Umballa ...	25 0	25 0	17 12	33 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	28 8	30 0	24 0	25 0	24
	Ludhiána ...	26 0	27 0	21 8	42 0	43 0	31 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	29 0	25 8	25 8	25
	Simlá* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	26 0	27 0	20 0	52 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	18
	Hushiárpur ...	27 0	27 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	18
	Kángra ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	27 0	27 13	19 8	39 0	35 8	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 4	39 0	37 8	27 0	27 8	27 8	24
	Siálkot ...	24 0	24 8	15 4	35 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	20
	Gurdáspúr ...	30 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Lahore ...	24 0	24 8	18 0	39 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	25
	Ferozepore ...	27 0	26 8	23 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	12 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	33 0	35 0	28
	Gujránwála ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	18
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	30 8	14 12	36 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	37 8	28
	Jhelum ...	32 0	32 0	16 8	44 2	41 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	18 0	41 0	41 0	18
	Gujrát ...	26 0	28 0	15 0	45 0	50 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 5	35 0	33 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	22
	Shahpúr ...	30 8	30 0	17 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	22
	Mooltan ...	21 8	21 1	15 8	36 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	28
	Jhang ...	29 0	26 8	17 4	40 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	39 0	30 0	27
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 8	19 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	24 0	23 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	22
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	37 8	33 12	25 0	62 8	62 8	38 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	62 8	55 0	38 12	53 12	52 8	37
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	25 15	25 0	16 14	41 4	40 0	30 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	46 14	41 0	28 12	43 2	37 8	30
	Bannú ...	51 15	50 0	27 8	81 4	93 12	50 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	7 8	60 0	60 0	42 8	60 0	55 0	30
	Peshawar ...	24 6	23 11	15 9	40 5	36 6	24 11	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	11 11	28 9	28 9	19 13	33 13	35 1	22
	Kohát ...	31 4	29 5	19 2	61 3	58 10	53 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	38 4	35 11	25 8	48 7	45 14	30
	Hazára ...	23 0	23 0	17 0	37 0	36 10	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	28† 0	28† 8	25† 0	26 0	28 0	19
Oude.	Lucknow ...	24 0	24 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	20 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	24 8	23 8	17
	Unáo ...	23 0	23 0	15 7	32 0	31 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	20 0	14 7	32 0	24 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	8 12	26 0	27 0	15 12	20 0	20 0	12
	Sítápur ...	25 0	26 8	18 8	35 0	40 0	21 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	24 4	20 8	17 0	38 8	37 8	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	16 0	17 6	10 9	...	22 0	...	...	21 2	...
	Kheri ...	25 0	22 8	18 8	37 0	32 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	23 8	23 6	15 7	35 0	28 5	20 5	15 3	12 7	10 5	19 6	19 14	12 1	29 11	29 0	17 11	19 14	19 4	16
	Bharaich ...	19 0	20 0	15 0	41 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	36 0	32 8	17 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	24 14	23 1	14 12	40 0	26 4	18 9	20 13	20 6	10 0	20 4	21 3	11 4	30 14	29 4	16 6	20 4	21 4	14
	Rái Barelí ...	26 4	26 8	17 8	35 0	37 8	20 0	21 4	21 0	12 0	23 12	22 8	13 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	24 0	23 8	17 4	34 0	34 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 0	22 0	13 8	31 0	31 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	16
	Pratábgarh ...	26 9	26 2	17 5	36 8	36 12	21 12	18 6	18 0	10 5	22 11	23 2	13 14	29 0	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of April 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mandwa, Nugloe), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	6 4	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	27 0	24 12	23 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	21 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 12½	21 4½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 4	19 6	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 11	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 4	27 0	17 4	155 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	6 6	6 4	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	22 8	17 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	30 10½	30 15½	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	30 4	29 4	19 4	158 2	160 0	165 0	8 14	9 4	8 10	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	21 14	22 8	20 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 3	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 4	140 0	145 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	29 8	21 2	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 8	Banda ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 12	18 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	29 10	22 9	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	22 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 2	16 14	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	6 9	7 3	Basti ...		
...	...	...	22 2	20 10	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 2	23 2	18 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		*a.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		*b.* Wheat and barley falling; rice rising.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		*c.* Barley falling; rice and jowár rising.
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e* ...		*d.* Wheat and bájra falling; jowár rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	41 0	45 0	Sirsa *f* ...		*e.* Barley, jowár, gram, and firewood rising; bájra falling.
...	...	...	37 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 6	9 0	Umballa *g* ...		*f.* Barley and jowár falling.
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *a* ...		*g.* Barley falling; bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simlá* ...		*h.* Wheat, bájra; and gram rising; barley and jowár falling.
...	...	...	38 8	40 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *h* ...		*i* Bajra rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *i* ...		*j.* Barley and gram rising; jowár falling.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *a* ...		*k.* Gram rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	31 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *f* ...		*l.* Barley rising; bájra falling.
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *j* ...		*m.* Bájra and jowár rising.
...	...	...	24 0	38 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *k* ...		*n.* Bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *l* ...		*o.* Wheat, barley, and bájra rising.
...	...	...	38 8	39 0	33 0	140 0	150 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *m* ...		*p.* Wheat, barley, and bájra rising; jowár falling.
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *n* ...		*q.* Bájra and jowár falling.
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	21 8	140 0	130 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi *o* ...		*r.* Wheat, barley, and bájra falling
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *f* ...		*s.* Barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Gujrát *p* ...		*t.* Wheat and barley falling; jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	51 0	51 0	27 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *q* ...		*u.* Wheat, bájra, and jowár falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *a* ...		*v.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
...	...	...	34 0	34 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *r* ...		*w.* Wheat and bájra falling; barley, rice, and gram rising.
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *s* ...		*x.* Barley falling; bájra rising.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *t* ...		*y.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and jowár falling.
...	...	...	53 12	60 0	40 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *u* ...		*z.* Rice and bájra rising.
...	...	...	36 4	33 12	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	36 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *v* ...		* Return not received.
...	...	...	56 4	62 8	38 12	80 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *w* ...		† Maize or Indian-corn.
...	...	...	34 7	33 13	23 6	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	55 14	Peshawar *x* ...		
...	...	...	44 10	44 10	28 1	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *y* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *z* ...		
31 0	30 0	25 0	28 8	24 8	19 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	20 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo ...		Matri.
34 0*	36 0*	15 12†	28 0	23 0	16 3	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Bára Banki ...		
...	40 0	...	34 0	25 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		* Kodon. † Madua.
...	...	...	27 6	23 7	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hardui ...		
...	36 0	...	24 0	23 8	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kheri ...		Kodon.
26 0	25 11	15 6	30 0	24 1	17 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		Madua.
42 0‡	45 0‡	16 0§	32 0	22 0	18 0	260 0	320 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bhraich ...		‡ Kodon. § Madua.
43 10	44 0	20 13	28 10	23 8	15 12	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Madua.
...	...	...	36 4	32 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	7 12	Rái Barelí ...		
40 0	38 0	24 0	35 0	28 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
37 8	38 0	16 11	35 6	35 12	21 14	200 0	180 0	166 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Pratábgarh ...		Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 4	17 7	37 5	40 0	50 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	27 0	27 0	23 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	27 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	40 0	37 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	17 0
	Saugor ...	21 0	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	34 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	...	40 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	28 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	32 8	31 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	27 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 4	20 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	52 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Akola ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	28 0
	Woon ...	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	72 0	63 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	21 5	21 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	26 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	13 5	12 2	13 7	12 7	13 0	11 5	11 0	10 0	15 5	16 2	12 5	25 0	25 0	23 2	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 2	13 0	11 7	13 5	12 2	12 5	11 0	10 5	9 7	15 0	15 7	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 2	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 5	10 1	9 2	17 4	17 2	13 1	22 2	21 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	11 3	9 9	8 4	17 2	16 6	12 9	21 6	20 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	12 1	13 1	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	12 3	14 3	13 5	13 1	34 5	34 5	...	...	...	29 7
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	14 4	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	11 7	13 7	13 1	12 5	33 5	33 5	...	...	...	29 3
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	11 0	10 5	13 5	11 0	12 5	14 7	13 5	14 7	13 7	14 7	16 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	18 8	19 0	12 2	21 2	...	14 4	16 8	17 5	12 6	...	18 5	14 4	43 6	44 0	38 0	...	35 0	33 3
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	18 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	40 0	33 0	28 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 5	8 4	7 9	8 7	8 5	8 8	10 7	11 2	11 9	17 8	16 8	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 7	16 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	6 11	6 8	...	9 5	9 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	25 0	24 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 0	8 4	...	22 0	21 8	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 0	24 0	16 8	38 0	36 0	24 4	6 10	6 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	36 0	36 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	17 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	21 8	21 8	16 0	35 0	36 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	13 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	17 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 15	11 4	11 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	30 0	28 12	16 4	27 8	26 4	15 0
	Ajmir ...	15 0	15 4	13 8	22 10	23 4	17 8	4 0	4 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 4	21 5	13 0	21 0	21 8	13 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 0	17 8	16 0	31 0	31 0	23 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	29 0	19 8
	Sirohi ...	17 0	17 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	13 8	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	22 0
	Aboo ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	27 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 13	14 1	14 0	21 14	20 5	21 8	...	...	...	8 13	8 3	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 2	15 5	...	25 5	25 0	...	5 4	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 15	21 4	...	22 8	21 14	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	20 0	20 4	16 0	27 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 8	17 12	15 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 6	10 0	10 2	9 0	23 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	...	18 0	12 6	...	28 0	17 12	...	6 0	6 1	...	12 0	9 2	...	29 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	17 4	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	18 12	20 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	17 0
	Shahpoora ...	16 4	16 0	13 0	22 8	24 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 6	22 8	17 4	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	16 0	16 0	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 12	25 8	24 0	22 0	26 0
	Gwalior ...	16 0	15 1	13 2	20 2	18 12	17 6	6 14	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	18 4	18 4	15 13	18 12	17 13	14 10
	Goona ...	21 0	19 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	23 0	23 0	18 8	...	...	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	26 0	26 0	16 8	30 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	17 0

India for the 1st half of April 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Savee, Cheena, Coraloo, Kurhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	22 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 3	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	28 9	30 1	30 3	480 0	480 0	287 0	9 0	9 5	8 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
30 0	35 0	...	35 0	35 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 4	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni ...		
32 0	35 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul ...		
25 8	27 8	22 4	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	27 8	33 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	50 0	46 0	38 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
9 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	34 0	24 0	18 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 5	Bassim ...		
35 5	35 2	34 2	24 0	23 0	19 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 5	13 2	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 5	34 2	33 2	23 5	22 5	19 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	12 7	13 0	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
45 3	39 1	37 3	30 9	29 1	23 2	...	...	...	14 6	14 9	13 5	Kolar ... Wholesale		
44 8	38 6	37 1	30 0	28 8	22 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 8	14 6	13 2	Kolar ... Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	180 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
36 2	31 4	29 7	26 2	26 2	22 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	9 8	9 8	11 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
33 5	30 4	29 3	25 2	25 2	21 0	74 0	74 0	70 0	9 4	9 4	11 2	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Hassan ... Wholesale		
36 7	34 7	42 0	19 7	22 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 0	10 5	11 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
35 0	34 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
28 0	32 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
54 0	51 8	54 4	27 2	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
48 0	44 0	48 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
27 5	27 5	38 5	20 8	20 7	17 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	10 2	12 6	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	24 4	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
34 8	36 0	17 12	34 0	36 0	25 14	100 0	100 0	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
27 8	25 4	...	31 4	28 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	31 4	31 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	20 12	21 6	16 12	85 0	85 0	110 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	14 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	18 0	15 10	16 0	165 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 9	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 8	35 0	30 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	130 0	...	37 0	37 8	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	90 0	...	27 0	27 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	40 0	42 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 7	18 14	17 2	100 6	91 4	91 4	12 13	11 14	13 4	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	23 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	17 4	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been light in Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay. Storms are reported from Nagpore, Bilaspore and Balaghat in the Central Provinces. In Bengal there has been a seasonable and general fall throughout the whole province, with the exception of a small portion of Behar. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and Sylhet. In the North-Western Provinces, light showers are reported from Meerut, Benares and Jhansi; elsewhere the returns are blank. Few crops remain on the ground. In Bengal the rice sowings are progressing favourably, and the harvest continues in the Punjab with generally fair results.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 6th)	·18 at Masuliputam. ·4 at Venukonda.	Second crop of kolair suffering from want of water; prices stationary; public health good; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder used; markets well supplied locally; thunder and cloudy weather on Tuesday.
Kurnool	(5th)	·9 at Markapur	No rain in Kurnool; second crop of paddy and cotton harvest continues; outturn fair; markets well supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Tanjore	(6th)	...	Rain at Negapatam none; elsewhere slight and partial; water scanty in some rivers, and none in others; supply to tanks considerable; water over anicuts *nil*; cultivation of raggi and gingelly oil seeds in some places; standing crops generally good; harvest a few dry grains; yield fair; pasture procurable; prices steady; markets well supplied; small-pox and fever in some localities; cholera in Negapatam and in some other places; cattle disease in four taluqs.
Trichinopoly	(5th)	...	Slight rain in three taluqs; no other change of importance.
Malabar	(6th)	·4	Sowing of first crop in progress; supply of grain sufficient; prices stationary; season continues promising; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(May 6th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 5th)	...	River at Kotree on 1st 6 feet 6 inches, against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cotton sowings commenced in Dadoo and Sehwan talukas; damage to wheat crops in Sehwan from blight, and grain attacked by wor. fever in Sehwan, Johi and Meerapoor Batora; cattle disease in Sehwan and Kotree; measles in Jerruck and Khetty, and Tuppas Ghorabaree and Kutha; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Shikarpur ...	...	Harvest generally gathered; weather warmer, but nights cool; much fever.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested, outturn fairly good; small-pox continues in talukas Badin and Aalbar-Ka-Tanda; public health otherwise good; river steadily rising.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot and close; harvesting of rabi crops continues; public health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather moderately warm; public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Cholera continues in Neriad; weather hot.
Surat ...	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera in Dhulia, Parola, Chalisgaon and Bhusawal talukas; measles and cattle disease in some parts. Cotton market dull; Hingunghat 50 per pulla, American 52; weather hot.
Nasik ...	...	Cholera abating in all talukas; no cases at Nasik; lands being ploughed for cultivation; weather cooler.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather hot; public health good; fever in Wada and Shahpur talukas, and guinea-worm and small-pox in Wada taluka, wherein scarcity of drinking-water continues to be felt at some places.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather hot; cattle disease and fever in Indapur and Mawul, except slight cholera in Kheid and Havelee; public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in some villages of talukas Ankola and Copergaum; a few deaths from it in Ankola taluka; slight cattle disease in Rahuree and Parna talukas; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Public health good; ague and cattle-disease in Khutao; days sultry; nights cool.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·1	No change.
Dharwar ...	·04 in Petha Mundargi ·75.	Cotton picking nearly over; fever increasing in Gadak and Mundargi, and causing mortality in Kod, but decreasing in Hubli and Savanur; fever in other talukas as before; cattle-disease decreasing in Kod and Savanur.
Kanara ...	...	Ploughing operations continue; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Weather very warm; fever in Bijapur.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	No change.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather hot; health moderate.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remark—Weather very hot; slight cholera.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (May 6th)	...	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; fever decreasing.
Hooghly "	...	Cholera and small-pox less.
24-Pergunnahs "	1·76	Cholera abated everywhere; fever increasing at Barripore.
Moorshedabad "	·23	Cholera still bad at Gowas Circle, 16 deaths during the week; mild form of small-pox at Sujaganj and Berhampore.
Rajshahye "	·19	Cholera prevalent, principally in the north-east of the district.
Pubna "	...	Cholera continues.
Furreedpore "	1·55	Several cases of cholera at head-quarters.
Noakhally "	3·99	Cholera abating.
Patna "	...	Cholera still prevalent, but nowhere in epidemic form.
Gya "	...	Cholera slightly prevalent in some parts.
Shahabad "	1·28	Cholera in parts of the district.
Darbangah "	...	Cholera still reported, but fewer in number.
Mozufferpore "	1·45	In Jullah and Kutrah thanas cholera has broken out and is spreading rather rapidly.
Sarun " / Bhagulpore "	...	General health good.
Purneah "	1·218	Cholera decreasing.
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	...	Cholera appearing on the borders; small-pox heard of occasionally; cattle disease in places bad.
Balasore "	...	Cholera in the north steadily declining.
Lohardagga "	·9	Small-pox still prevalent.
Palamow "	...	A few cases of cholera.
Backerganj "	9·96	Cattle disease still present, but not bad.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Bankoora	(May 6th)	·77	
Beerbhoom	"	·08	
Midnapore	"	3·05	
Hooghly	"	2·96	
Howrah	"	2·04	
Nuddea	"	1·04	
Jessore	"	·71	
Dinagepore	"	1·89	
Maldah	"	·22	
Rungpore	"	3·0	
Bogra	"	·65	
Pubna	"	·42	
Jalpaiguri	"	3·39	
Cooch Behar	"	1·49	
Dacca	"	1·82	
Mymensingh	"	·68	
Chittagong	"	3·71	
Hill Tipperah	"	1·73	
Monghyr	"	2·71	
Pooree	"	·38	
Singbhoom	"	·04	
Maunbhoom	"	·14	
Tipperah	"	·23	
			General Remarks.—Very seasonable rain has fallen throughout Bengal and Orissa and in two-thirds of the Behar districts, also in all the Chota Nagpore districts, except in Hazaribagh. Tillage is progressing rapidly, as are the rice sowings. Harvest of the rabi is closed, and boro or spring rice is being reaped in some places and doing well in all.
N. W. P.—			
Banda	(May 5th)	...	No change.
Agra	"	...	
Bareilly	"	...	
Benares	"	...	Light shower with some hail in Pargana Chandauli.
Mirzapur	"	...	Wind still east; storms without rain on 2nd; weather cooler.
Allahabad	"	...	Grain very cheap by reason of good harvest.
Jhansi	(4th)	...	Clouds with slight rain on 2nd.
Meerut	(5th)	·3	Harvest over.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(May 5th)	...	Crops gathered; health good.
Hissar	"	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Umballa	"	...	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur	"	...	Reaping over; health good.
Lahore	"	...	Crops and health good.
Rawul Pindi	"	...	Harvest nearly over; health good.
Mooltan	"	...	Reaping over; health good.
Peshawar	"	...	Probable outturn of harvest below average; slight fever in parts of district.
Dera Ismail Khan	"	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(May 5th)	*Nil.*	Crops all cut; sugarcane being irrigated; weather clear; 2,270 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 95 occurred in the Lucknow District, 113 in Unao, 98 in Sitapur, 43 in Hardui, 298 in Fyzabad, 457 in Gonda, 853 in Bahraich, 14 in Rai Bareli, 255 in Sultanpore and 48 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad	"	Rainfall slight.	
Sitapur	"	*Nil.*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(May 1st)	...	Weather clear; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur	"	...	Weather clear, but hot; kharif ploughing commenced; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur	"	...	Weather stormy; cholera in one village; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara	(3rd)	...	Weather close, but cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât	"	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; rabi threshing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Nagpur	(5th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; harvest completed; prices rising.
Wardha	"	...	Cow-pox and small-pox prevalent.
Nimar	"	...	Weather clear but hot; 17 cases of cholera, 9 fatal; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad	"	...	Weather sultry; a few cases of cholera.
Betul	"	...	
Harda	"		Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Narsingpur	"		
Jubbulpore	"	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox continues.
Saugor	"	...	Weather hot; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni	"	...	Rabi threshed and stored.
Raipur	(2nd)	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; health good; prices easy.
			General Remarks.—Cholera has appeared in the Narbada Valley along the line of railway; special measures have been taken to treat cases.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(May 6th) ...	·15 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Public health good.
Coorg	"	·2 in Mercara.	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 6th) ...	1·79	Weather hot and unsettled; heavy rain storms occasionally; prospects of crops favorable; cattle disease reported from several mauzas in North Kamrup; cholera and diarrhœa at Gauhati.
Sylhet	"	15·96	Reaping boro paddy continues; outturn good; heavy rain during the week, field work consequently retarded.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Small-pox nearly abated in Elichpur; land under plough for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—			
Meywar	(April 30th)	...	Water supply, health and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Marwar	(May 5th)	...	All wells have dried up with the exception of two; people are obliged to go to distant places for water; health good; no crops; weather seasonable.
Harowtee	...	...	Health and prospects unchanged.
Jeypore	(6th)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	...	...	Strong south-westerly winds have prevailed; weather hot but healthy.
Bhurtpore	...	...	No change; prices rising owing to heavy purchase by dealers for storage.
Sirohi	(3rd)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; weather seasonable.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 5th)	...	Public health generally good; cholera has abated in Malwa and is less fatal where it occurs; Indore and the Khandwa road free.
Gwalior	"	...	
Neemuch	"	...	
Nepal—	(April 28th)	2 77	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May 1875.

No. 448.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for temporary employment on special duty.

The 12th May 1875.

No. 461.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. J. Elliot to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 10th instant.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 470.—The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Hourt of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure from India per Steamer *Meinum*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th ultimo.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 475.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. LAW, M. D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nágpúr in the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 478.—*Appointment.*—Major W. G. Ward, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to officiate as Superintendent of the School of Industry and of the Central Jail at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, during the absence of Colonel R. Ranken, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 286.—*Appointment.*—Apothecary J. Hughes is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Medical Officer of Nowgong in Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 683.—IN supersession of so much of the Notification dated 28th February 1872, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, as confers certain Civil Court powers on certain officers in the division of Assam, and in the districts of Cachar and Goálpárá, it is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the said Section 10 of Act VI. of 1871, as modified by Act VIII. of 1874, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to vest the officers for the time being holding the undermentioned offices in the province of Assam, with the Civil Court powers mentioned against their names:—

WITH THE POWERS OF A DISTRICT JUDGE—

IN THE DISTRICTS OF—

Goálpárá,	Nowgong,
Kámrúp,	Sibságar,
Darrang,	Lakhimpur.

The Judicial Commissioner of Assam.

IN THE DISTRICT OF CACHAR.

The Deputy Commissioner.

WITH THE POWERS OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE—

IN THE DISTRICT OF GOÁLPÁRÁ.

The Deputy Commissioner.
The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Dhoobree.

IN THE DISTRICT OF KÁMRÚP.

The Deputy Commissioner.

IN THE DISTRICT OF DARRANG.

The Deputy Commissioner.
The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Mungledye.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NOWGONG.

The Deputy Commissioner.

IN THE DISTRICT OF SIBSÁGAR.

The Deputy Commissioner.
The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Jorehat.

IN THE DISTRICT OF LAKHIMPUR.

The Deputy-Commissioner.
The Officer in charge of the sub-division of North Lakhimpur.

WITH THE POWERS OF A MUNSIFF—

IN THE DISTRICT OF GOÁLPÁRÁ.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Goálpárá.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Goálpárá.

IN THE DISTRICT OF KÁMRÚP.

The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Burpettah
The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Gauháti.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Gauháti.

IN THE DISTRICT OF DARRANG.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Tezpur.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Tezpur.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NOWGONG.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Nowgong.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Nowgong.

IN THE DISTRICT OF SIBSAGAR.

The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Golaghát.
The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Sibságar.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Sibságar.

IN THE DISTRICT OF LAKHIMPUR.

The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Jaipur.
The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Dibrugarh.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Dibrugarh.

IN THE DISTRICT OF CACHAR.

The Officer in charge of the sub-division of Hylakandy.
The Senior Assistant Commissioner stationed at Silchar.
The Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at Silchar.

No. 684.—IN supersession of so much of the Notification dated 28th February 1872, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, as confers certain Civil Court powers on certain officers in the division of Assam, and in the districts of Cachar and Goálpárá, it is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the said Section 10 of Act VI. of 1871, as modified by Act VIII. of 1874, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of a Munsiff:—

IN THE DISTRICT OF GOÁLPÁRÁ.

Babu Padma Lochun Dass.
" Purnananda Surmah.
" Gunga Nath Surmah.
" Harish Chundra Chaki.

IN THE DISTRICT OF KÁMRÚP.

Babu Haro Kanto Surmah.
" Sharut Chandra Banerjee, M.A. and B.L.

IN THE DISTRICT OF DARRANG.

Mr. R. Lea.
" R. A. Fisher.
Babu Gunga Govind Surmah.
" Futtick Chundra.
" Chundra Mohun Goswami.
" Juggut Chundra Dass.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NOWGONG.

Babu Gunabhi Ram Surmah.
" Champuk Narain.

IN THE DISTRICT OF SIBSÁGAR.

Mr. Herbert Maitland Hinde.
Babu Shibo Prosad Chakrabarti.

IN THE DISTRICT OF LAKHIMPUR.

Babu Raj Mohun Dey, B.L.
" Haro Nath Ghosh.

IN THE DISTRICT OF CACHAR.

Babu Ram Govind Dey.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 234.—The services of Major-General D. M. Stewart, C. B., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th instant.

No. 235.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Charles Arthur Barwell, C. B., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 239.—Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair, has obtained two days' leave in extension of the two months granted him in Notification No. 19, dated 12th January last. Mr. de Roepstorff's services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 20th February to the 1st March last for employment on special duty.

PATENTS.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 68.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 812.—Mr. Lumisden Strange, of Madras, in the East Indies, Merchant, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Dymes and Company, of the same place, Merchants and Agents, for an improved Lashing plate or Jolly applicable to any hydraulic Lever, Screw, or other Press employed in the compression of cotton, wool, hay, jute or other fibres.

No. 831.—Mr. Thomas Drewet, of Khangaum, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in cotton and other Presses.

No. 11 of 1875.—Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing at Agra, for a more economical method of burning bricks, tiles and other goods.

No. 12 of 1875.—Mons. Jean Baptiste Toselli, of Paris, in France, for improved apparatus for grappling submerged objects.

No 21 of 1875.—Mr. John McGouch Beath, Engineer of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for improvements in the process of making artificial ice and in apparatus therefor.

No. 22 of 1875.—Mr. John Y. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvement in Railway Brake apparatus.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 11th May 1875.

No. 319.—The following promotions will take place in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India with effect from the 4th January last, the date on which Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, proceeded on furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate :—

Major C. T. Haig, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Captain H. Trotter, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Captain A. W. Baird, R. E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant H. J. Harman, R. E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

FORESTS.

The 12th May 1875.

No. 560.—Mr. E. P. Dansey, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 160.—Mr. W. Synnott, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, is promoted from the 4th to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Commissioner with effect from the 15th March last, *vice* Mr. T. B. Ray, promoted to the 1st Grade.

STUDS.

The 11th May 1875.

No. 26.—With reference to Military Department General Order dated the 30th ultimo, the services of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for employment in connection with measures for dealing with cattle disease.

STATISTICS.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 269.—*Erratum*: In Notification No. 2 (Statistics), dated 5th January 1875, publishing in the *Gazette of India* (Part I) of the 9th idem a list of names of places in the Punjab and its Dependencies, the names under the fourth head (Rivers) should terminate at the word *Nainsukh*, and the following heading should be inserted before the name *Kashmir* and those following it:—

"Dependent and Feudatory Native States in the Punjab and their principal towns, &c."

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th May 1875.

No. 1350*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Ernst Seebeck as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Smidt.

No. 1352*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Salmon as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 889*G.*—*Appointment.*—Captain H. B. Abbott, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Officiating Settlement Officer at Ulwur, to officiate temporarily in the third class of Political Agents and as Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajpootana from date of assuming charge.

No. 890 *G.*—The following Notification is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 16th February 1875:—

FOREIGN OFFICE;
February 8th, 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas George Knox, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul-General in Siam, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Siam.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 12th May 1875.

No. 820.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion in the Civil Leave Code of the following foot-note to the second sentence in Rule 4 in Chapter VIII. of that Code:—

* Whichever calculation would entitle him to the less joining time.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to decide, in supersession of existing rules on the subject, that for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, the distance between two stations shall be held to be the length of the shortest of two or more practicable routes between them or the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short, and that the shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 835.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "of which the pay is progressive" be inserted after "lower class" in the proviso to Section 27 of the Acting Allowance Code.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 845.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the note under Rule 4 of Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code:—

Note.—This rule applies to a Military Officer in Civil employ; but in his case, the permission to return to duty must be obtained from the Local Government.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 848.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
April 30th	Calcutta	4,84,64,570	1,59,26,105	43,63,488	72,495	2,56,74,402	4,60,36,490
	Madras	1,00,39,050	38,18,255	72	....	56,28,463	94,46,790
	Bombay	2,90,27,195	93,03,386	41,22,475	....	1,59,85,209	2,94,11,070
	Allahabad	49,01,865	22,74,829	....	....	30,03,291	52,78,120
	Lahore	57,79,885	47,37,238	....	....	32,00,037	79,37,275
	Calicut	25,52,945	14,37,071	....	....	10,00,059	24,37,130
	Coconada	23,82,430	17,80,661	....	....	6,00,059	23,80,720
	Nagpore	10,65,855	4,97,873	....	....	7,47,902	12,45,775
	Kurrachee	20,12,765	8,46,469	....	....	8,00,106	16,46,575
	Akola	13,18,080	14,15,695	....	....	3,00,000	17,15,695
	TOTAL ..	10,75,44,640	4,20,46,582	84,86,035	72,495	5,69,39,528	10,75,44,640

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 739.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 7 (*a*) under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code:—

The salary of an officer transferred in the manner described in Section 34 for service under a Native State, Municipality or other body, shall be borne by the Native State,

Municipality or other body from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government to the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the Native State, Municipality or other body.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 826.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye made over charge of the office of Post Master General of the Punjab on the 14th April 1875 before noon to Major W. M. Lane, who is allowed subsidiary leave from the 8th to the 13th April 1875, on his return from furlough.

No. 847.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye received charge of the office of Post Master General of Bombay from Mr. J. Macfarlan before noon on the 26th April 1875, from which date the services of Mr. Macfarlan are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May 1875.

No. 487 *of* 1875.—Captain R. Bazett, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 25th April 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Kashmir on private affairs.

No. 488 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department—

Temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McKenzie, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Biggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
} From 31st March 1875, and during the absence on furlough to Europe on medical certificate of Colonel R. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 31st March 1875, to fill a vacancy.

Permanent.

Colonel H. A. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
Captain J. R. Yule, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
} From 2nd April 1875, in succession to Colonel W. Briggs, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, retired.

No. 489 *of* 1875.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 9th March 1875, the services of Surgeon G. Hutcheson, M. D., of the Medical Department, late Civil Surgeon, Tipperah, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 9th March 1875.

No. 490 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. A. K. Holmes, M. D., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 491 *of* 1875.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 75, *dated the 20th April* 1875.—Confirming, as a provisional arrangement, the regimental order issued to the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 9th April 1875, directing Lieutenant W. G. C. Johnstone, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Regiment, consequent on the departure of Captain E. W. Shaw, on preparatory leave of absence to Bombay, and Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, Wing Subaltern, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

No. 492 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain R. P. Blake, 3rd Squadron Officer, and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain T. O. Underwood, and till the return to duty of Major J. Gillespie, or until further orders.

Captain T. Shepherd, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain R. P. Blake.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, 1st Squadron Subaltern, and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. Shepherd.

Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant E. Lloyd.

These appointments are made in modification of that part of G. G. O. No. 178, dated the 16th February 1875, appointing Captain Blake to the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

The 12th May 1875.

No. 493 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant A. T. S. A. Rind, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, by G. G. O. No. 259 of the 16th March 1874, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 494 *of* 1875.—That part of G. G. O. No. 232 of the 2nd March 1875, granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Captain L. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, is cancelled at his request.

No. 495 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Edward Law Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, 2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Montagu Gilbert Gerard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—for twenty months, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 496 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major William Cabell, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months, under Rules IX. and XV. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 497 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Alexander Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX., note I), with effect from the 26th April 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Pekin*.

No. 498 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Major-General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th April 1875.

No. 499 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain C. H. Garbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 316 of 1875,—per *Peshawur*, 22nd April 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain A. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 299 of 1875,—per *Arabia*, 1st May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain R. Morris, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 278 of 1875,—per *Avoca*, 3rd May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 447 of 1875,—per *Avoca*, 3rd May 1875, from Bombay.

No. 500 *of* 1875.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the adoption of the following rules regarding the treatment of Native insanes in India:—

INSANES.

1. When a Native soldier is pronounced by a committee to be insane, he may be sent to a lunatic asylum under a military escort.

2. The following documents will be forwarded to the medical officer in charge of the asylum: a certificate of the date to which he is paid, a statement of all unadjusted claims, such as clothing or prize-money, and a descriptive roll in duplicate, giving every particular which may affect his claim to pension, wounds received, and the names of his nearest relatives or heirs.

SOLDIERS OF SHORT SERVICE.

3. An insane soldier who may not be entitled from length of service to a pension, will be paid up and struck off his regiment from date of departure, and an allowance of two annas a day for the period occupied on the journey may be drawn in advance and made over to the escort for the patient's subsistence on the road.

4. The paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situated, will pay to the officer in charge of the asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of a Native soldier so received and detained, until he is discharged from the asylum, or in the case of a man incurably afflicted, for a period of two years only, after which the expense will be treated as an ordinary civil medical charge.

5. In cases where the family of such an insane may require support owing to the allowances of soldiers ceasing on their admission to a lunatic asylum, a special representation may be submitted containing full information for the consideration and orders of the government of the presidency concerned.

6. When a Native soldier is discharged from a lunatic asylum as cured, and is permitted to rejoin his corps as a supernumerary if no vacancy exists, he will be re-enrolled and his pay will re-commence from the date of his rejoining; his previous service up to the date on which he was struck off will also be restored to him.

7. When a Native soldier is discharged from a lunatic asylum as partially cured and pronounced *permanently* unfit to contribute to his own livelihood, but fit to be entrusted to the care of his friends, he will be transferred to the pension establishment on an allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem from date of discharge from the asylum. The stipend will be payable to his friends or relatives on production of the usual life-certificate.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO PENSION.

8. A Native soldier who at the time of his removal to a lunatic asylum may, by length of service, be entitled to the benefit of the invalid pension establishment, will be transferred to that

establishment on the pension to which he is entitled, and so much of the pension as will cover the cost of his maintenance at the asylum will be deducted subject to the condition that where there is a family dependent on him, they shall be allowed at least a moiety of it. The pension will be drawn monthly by the officer in charge of the asylum from the paymaster or pension paymaster of the circle in which the asylum is situated.

9. Should a pensioner be discharged and pronounced fit to be entrusted to his friends, he will be entitled, should he not have had a family dependent upon him, to any balance of his pension that may remain after deducting the cost of his maintenance whilst in the asylum.

10. In all cases of recovered men discharged and sent to their homes, the medical officer in charge of the asylum will transmit to the paymaster of the circle in which the man wishes to reside and draw his pension, the duplicate copy of the descriptive roll received from the corps and the discharge certificate, also in the case of pensioners, a last payment certificate, &c.

No. 501 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 8 dated the 16th April 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extension of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons.

Granted extension of leave.

Surgeon-Major G. K. Poole,—6 months, sick certificate.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 502 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain C. O. W. Apperley, of the General List Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 503 *of* 1875.—Third class hospital assistant Azeezur Rohman, lately attached to the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted by G. G. O. No. 583 of 1872, is dismissed the service.

No. 504 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Agra Medical School, admitted by Government General Orders Nos. 49 and 819 of 1872, and 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with:—

Sheik Nyaz Ally, No. 302.
Swamee Dyal, No. 442.
Safakut Ally, No. 370.
Abdool Kureem, No. 452.
Shekh Jan Ali, No. 343.
Behari Lal, No 624.
Mooneer Khan, No. 521.
Toontoon Shookul, No. 522.

No. 505 *of* 1875.—Native medical pupil Azim Ullah, No. 742, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022, dated the 30th October 1874, is discharged from the service.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 506 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Major-General *Sir* C. Reid, K.C.B., or until further orders.

No. 507 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1248 of the 31st December 1874, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 75, dated the 24th of March 1875, is published for general information:—

PARA. 1. The permission to return to duty granted to Colonel R. W. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been cancelled.

No. 508 *of* 1875.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 75, dated the 24th March 1875, is published for general information:—

PARA. 2. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed to avail himself of the terms of G. O. No. 797 of 1st August 1872, with effect from the 9th February 1875.

No. 509 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Thompson—11th May 1875.

No. 510 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officer having completed 20 years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze—11th May 1875.

No. 511 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon S. Brereton, of the Medical Department, doing duty with the 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department from 17th April to 7th May 1875 :—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain F. H. Hood ...	26th April 1875	Jalpaiguri ...	.....	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 1st to 7th May 1875.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
H. M's. Indian Mily. Service.					*Rs. A. P.*		
Richard Henry Curran* ...	Surgeon ...	Bengal Medl. Estabt.	26th September 1874.	Intestate .	99 0 0	.....	.....

* Next of kin : Father, Thomas Curran, Esq., Ennistymon, County Clare, Ireland.
Administrator-General administering.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th May 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th May 1875.

No. 226.—Lance Corporal C. Lewis, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 227.—Mr. R. G. Barrett, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

The 12th May 1875.

No. 228.—The services of Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Municipality of Bombay, with effect from 23rd April 1875.

No. 229.—Lieutenant W. H. James, R. E., Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, having exceeded two years' furlough, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 14th February 1875.

No. 230.—Baboo Mohes Chundra Banerjee, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 231.—Mr. J. Beynon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Aboo, the 3rd May 1875.

No. 263.—Major H. M. Repton and Mr. J. D. LaTouche, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 17th April 1875.

The 6th May 1875.

No. 278.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. LaTouche is appointed, under Section 35 of Act X of 1872, Magistrate of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra District from the date of his assuming charge of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, and until further orders.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Aboo, the 6th May 1875.

No. $\frac{1147}{66}$ *M.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted one month's preparatory leave from the 12th May 1875, in order to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, with a view to obtain furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The 7th May 1875.

No. $\frac{1169}{71}$ *M.*—LEAVE.—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. $\frac{625}{28}$M, dated 1st March 1875, on the forenoon of the 24th April 1875.

GENERAL.

The 6th May 1875.

No. $\frac{1145}{844}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Captain Oliver St. John, Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, has been granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 24th January 1875, to enable him to join his appointment at Ajmere.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 4th May 1875.

No. 538.—Captain J. Homfray, Wing Subaltern of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date in May on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, the 30th April 1875.

Lieutenant Gerald Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 10th Deccan Topographical Survey from the 29th March 1875.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 5th May 1875.

No. 9.—Mr. A. Christie, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as his services can be spared.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 10.—Mr. E. P. Wrixon, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 12th ultimo to the 11th instant, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May 1875.

No. 39.—Captain C. A. Sim, R. E., Executive Engineer, returned from furlough on 14th October 1874, and is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Captain Sim took over charge of the 2nd Chuckrata Division on 26th October 1874.

No. 40.—Captain A. C. Padday, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from furlough on 28th November 1874, and is posted to 5th Circle, Military Works, which he joined on 12th December 1874.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 41.—Mr. G. de la Hoyde, Accountant, 4th Grade, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 12th July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 8th May 1875.

No. 21.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated 5th April 1875, by Inspector General of Military Works, Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave therein granted from the 6th May 1875.

No. 22.—With reference to Notification No. 30 of 5th April 1875, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Nundoo Sing joined the Puchmurree Division, Military Works, on the morning of 3rd instant.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 4.—Ensign F. T. Reilley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to the Dharmsalla Sub-Division, Jullundur Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 3rd May 1875.

No. 4.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Peshawur Division, is transferred to the 1st Rawulpindee Division, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 5th May 1875.

No. 838.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works, to the office of the Superintending Engineer, 8th Circle, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement. He reported his departure from the former on the 2nd instant, and his arrival at the latter on the 3rd idem.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May 1875.

No. 80.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 22, on the 5th April 1875.

The 7th May 1875.

No. 81.—Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and twelve days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.

No. 82.—CORRECTION.—On page 5 of the General Classification of Goods in force on State Railways, opposite the article "Koochla" or "Nux Vomica," *for* class 2 *read* class 1.

No. 83.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, is granted twenty months' furlough under Section 10*a* of the Civil Leave Code, and thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th May 1875.

No. 84.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, availed himself on the 4th May 1874 of the leave on medical certificate granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 249 of the 27th April 1874.

The 10th May 1875.

No. 85.—Mr. E. P. Woods is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a

Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 86.—Baboo Prosonno Coomar Ghose is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 87.—Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighty-two days' privilege leave from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 88.—The services of Mr. J. H. Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Sindhia State Railway, are dispensed with.

No. 89.—Mr. R. Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajpootana State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 90.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 219 of 4th May 1875, the under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway:—

Sergeant E. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. Hiles, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 7th May 1875.

Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, the following stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway are opened for the receipt of public telegraph messages between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily:—

Lahore.	Wazirabad.
Goojranwala.	

The 8th May 1875.

No. 48.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, returned to duty from one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 34, dated 20th March 1875, on the forenoon of 1st May 1875.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 77, dated 1st May 1875, granting six months' special and fifteen days' subsidiary leave to Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, this Officer made over charge of the Jhelum Bridge Division to Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of 8th May 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th May 1875.

No. 91.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, together with forty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 92.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted forty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st June 1875.

No. 93.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on special duty, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, is granted thirty-three days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 31st instant, or such subsequent dates as he may avail himself of it.

No. 94.—Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 95.—Mr. V. E. DeBroë, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 96.—Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 97.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Lower Sindh District, reported his departure on furlough on the afternoon of the 15th April 1875.

No. 100.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 440 of 1875, Mr. Apothecary J. Casey was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 21st April 1875, making over the medical charge of the Mooltan District to Mr. T. Baron, Assistant Apothecary, on the same date.

The 5th May 1875.

No. 102.—Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 6th May 1875.

No. 104.—Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Sindh District.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 5th May 1875.

No. 574*E.*—Referring to Notification No. 458E., dated 31st March 1875, Mr. J. W. Buyers and Mr. E. J. Moore, respectively, made over, and took, charge of the Delhi Division on the afternoon of the 30th April 1875.

Mr. Buyers availed himself of the privilege leave granted him, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 6th May 1875.

No 575*E*.—Baboo Nundun Sing, temporary Supervisor, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 518E., dated 16th April 1875, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 10th May 1875.

No. 588*E*.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, transferred under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 61, dated 12th April 1875, reported himself on the forenoon of 10th instant to relieve Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, Rajpootana State Railway, transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th April 1875.

No. 662.—Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm George Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty at Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1875, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 225, dated 1st March 1873.

The 8th May 1875.

No. 746.—Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from Bombay on forenoon of 8th March 1875, on eighteen months' furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 348 of 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May 1875.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1875.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akote ...	Berars ...	30th ...	Closed.
Allahabad City ...	N.-W. Provinces ..	5th ...	Opened.
Badulla ...	Ceylon ...	9th ...	Ditto.
Lucknow Cantonment ...	Oudh ...	1st ..	Ditto.
Wurdah ...	Berars ...	30th ...	Closed.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Registrar, *vice* Mr. Sutcliffe resigned.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th May 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 11th day of May 1875.

Number, Rank, and Name,—60 Bde. / No 300, Private Ernest Nicolle.
Age,—20 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Brown; Eyes, Grey.
Date of Desertion,—5th May 1875.
Place of Desertion,—Pachmarhi.
Date of Enlistment,—5th December 1873.

At what Place enlisted,—Westminster.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Martins, Jersey, Channel Isles.
Marks,—Scar on left shoulder.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.
Under 2 years' service.

S. M. WISEMAN-CLARKE, *Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 73rd Regiment.

WANTED

For the Kooldana Division, Special Military Works, Murree :—

1 Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, pay Rs. 50.
1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, pay Rs. 35.
1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, pay Rs. 25.

Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

WANTED

A Cashier, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

Application with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 20th May next.

The successful candidate will be required to lodge Rs. 1,000 as security, in cash or Government paper.

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Executive Engineer,
Mhow Division,
Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 3rd 1875 ...	...	7	...	8,006	42,63,487
" 4th " ...	...	...	...	8,006	42,63,487
" 5th " ...	...	...	...	8,277	41,63,487
" 6th " ...	...	...	...	9,704	41,25,487
" 7th " ...	...	...	...	9,621	41,25,487
" 8th " ...	...	...	...	9,585	40,25,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th May 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 13th May 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, in celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,235	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,11,50,576 1 1; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,63,37,312 10 4	3,74,87,888	11	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,95,10,470	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,66,636	0	7
Sundries	8,90,310	1	8
TOTAL ...	8,17,60,541	0	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,45,29,854	15	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	77,67,871	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	80,28,271	7	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,29,95,289	9	5
Dead Stock	10,76,677	13	11
Stamps	12,035	15	5
Balances with other Banks ...	7,27,799	7	11
Sundries	27,670	6	3
Bullion	62,643	9	9
	5,52,28,114	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 97,81,142 6 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,67,51,284 1 3	2,65,32,426	7	6
TOTAL ...	8,17,60,541	0	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 13th May 1875.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 218.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th April 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Rajpootana.	Feb. 1875	April 5, 1875
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
5	Do., Oudh	Ditto ..	Do. 21, „
6	Do., Hyderabad, for Berars.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
7	Do., Punjab ..	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
8	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
9	Do., Central Provinces.	Ditto	Do. 26, „
10	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto	Do. 26, „
11	Depy. Contlr., Assam	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
12	Controller. Mysore, for Coorg.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
13	Do, Hyderabad	Ditto	Do. 29, „
14	Do., Central India	Jan. 1875	Mar. 24, „
15	Do., N.-W. Provinces.	Ditto ..	April 5, „
16	Do., Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 5, „
17	Do., Bombay	Ditto ..	Do. 8, „
18	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
19	Do., Bengal .	Ditto .	Do. 13, „
	TELEGRAPHS.		
4	Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph.	Feb 1875	April 20, 1875
3	Do. do., for Indian Telegraph.	Ditto	Do 17, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Mar. 1875	April 20, 1875
2	Do., Rajpootana	Feb. „	Do. 5, „
3	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ..	Do. 19, „
4	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ..	Do. 23, „
5	Do., N.-W. P. ...	Jan. 1875	Do. 5, „
6	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „
7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10, „
8	Do., Madras .	Ditto .	Do. 13, „
9	Do., Mysore ..	Dec. 1874	Do. 5, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab ...	Feb 1875	April 26, 1875
2	Oudh	Ditto ...	Do 26, „
3	Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
4	Central Provinces	Jan. 1875	Mar. 19, „
5	Bombay	Ditto ..	April 8, „
6	Madras	Ditto .	Do. 13, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Sindia ...	Feb. 1875	Mar. 19, 1875.
2	Do Nagpoor and Chutteesgurh.	Ditto ..	Apl. 5, „
3	Do. Wurdah Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
4	Do. Western Rajpootana Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
5	Do. Bengal, for Store-keeper.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
6	Do. Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ..	Do. 19, „
7	Do. Punjab Northern.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
8	Do. Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
9	Do. Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
10	Do. Hyderabad ...	Ditto ..	Do. 29, „
11	Do. Agra District, Rajpootana.	Jan 1875	Mar. 22, „
12	Do. Holkar .	Ditto ...	Apl. 5, „
13	Do. Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5, „
14	Do Nizam's	Ditto	Do. 5, „
15	Do. Tirhoot	Ditto .	Do. ., „
16	Do. Hooblee and Carwar.	Ditto	Do. 8, „
17	Do Northern Bengal.	Ditto	Do. 10, „
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Controller, Wurdah Valley	Mar. 1875	Apl. 26, 1875.
2	Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Feb. 1875	Do. 5, „
3	Do. Nulhatee ..	Ditto ...	Do. 14, „
4	Controller, Oomraotee.	Ditto ..	Do. 19, „
5	Do. Khamgaum	Ditto ..	Do. 19, „
6	Do Holkar	Ditto ..	Do. 27, „
7	Do Nizam's	Jan. 1875	Do. 5, „
8	Do Rajpootana .	Ditto ..	Do. 12, „

SIMLA, *The 4th May 1875.*

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 157.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of December* 1874, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1873.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to Dec. 1873.	April to Dec. 1874.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,404,000	12,409,611	12,249,943	...	159,668
II.—Tributes ...	726,000	527,765	484,653	...	43,112
III.—Forest ...	606,000	365,974	326,735	..	39,239
IV.—Excise ...	2,286,000	1,717,928	1,723,342	5,414	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	19,158	2,550	...	16,608
VI.—Customs ...	2,738,000	1,785,450	1,817,659	32,209	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,079,000	4,499,973	4,510,670	10,697	...
VIII.—Opium ...	7,615,000	6,127,320	6,389,156	261,836	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,708,000	2,007,024	2,050,736	43,712	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	13,526	195,384	181,858	...
XI.—Post Office ...	695,000	514,703	550,809	36,106	...
XII.—Telegraph (up to October) ...	241,200	102,921	118,246	15,325	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	333,000	273,449	245,852	...	27,597
XIV.—Marine ...	201,000	134,146	121,510	...	12 636
XV.—Interest ...	447,000	264,365	334,082	69,717	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	584,400	141,374	143,513	2,139	..
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	322,000	207,170	234,534	27,364	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	187,000	127,342	117,275	...	10,067
	47,296,600	31,239,199	31,616,649	377,450	...
Army Receipts ...	870,000	658,533	620,309	...	38,224
Public Works, Ordinary ...	64,300	49,453	31,835	...	17,618
Irrigation Receipts	491,000	296,555	297,577	1,022	
State Railways ...	95,000	26,244	78,719	52,475	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ...	7,387,000	5,191,648	5,545,182	353,534	...
TOTAL ...	56,203,900	37,461,632	38,190,271	728,639	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	167,100	184,342	256,735	72,393	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,371,000	37,645,974	38,447,006	801,032	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to Dec. 1873.	April to Dec. 1874.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,917,000	1,882,479	1,952,843	70,364	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	359,000	334,639	292,364	...	42,275
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	262,000	190,248	222,663	32,415	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,509,400	1,708,649	1,705,304	...	3,345
5.—Forest ...	440,000	279,256	284,600	5,344	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	95,610	62,244	...	33,366
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,180	...	...	2,180
8.—Customs ...	186,000	136,156	130,956	...	5,200
9.—Salt ...	490,000	356,165	351,266	...	4,899
10.—Opium ...	2,115,000	1,730,866	2,068,290	337,424	...
11.—Stamps ...	70,500	51,778	49,127	...	2,651
12.—Mint ...	82,000	42,175	154,100	111,925	...
13.—Post Office ...	733,600	550,026	576,397	26,371	...
14.—Telegraph (up to October) ...	382,100	176,786	188,049	11,263	..
15.—Administration, &c. ...	1,191,500	915,365	883,422	...	31,943
16.—Minor Departments ...	283,600	202,225	184,265	...	17,960
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,277,000	1,682,921	1,697,407	14,486	...
18.—Marine ...	383,200	254,978	288,867	33,889	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	158,100	115,382	117,199	1,817	...
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	132,497	138,576	6,079	...
21.—Political Agencies ...	402,000	208,748	236,218	27,470	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,702,600	968,613	940,770	...	27,843
24.—Superannuation, &c. ...	700,000	415,181	524,378	109,197	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	746,000	707,103	554,976	...	152,127
26.—Miscellaneous ...	44,800	28,615	73,566	44,951	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,030,000	3,749,152	3,792,950	43,798	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	2,522,000	...	...	...	...
	26,254,600	16,917,793	17,470,797*	553,004	...
Army Charges ...	11,869,700	8,497,788	8,528,745	30,957	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,421,200	1,499,300	1,452,647	...	46,653
Do. do. Extraordinary (including Railways) ...	3,420,000	1,671,530	1,987,994	316,464	...
Land and Supervision ...	129,000	116,314	52,367	...	63,947
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	36,000	17,685	18,851	1,166	...
State Railways ...	104,000	52,575	74,931	22,356	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ...	4,085,000	2,612,526	2,577,415	...	35,111
TOTAL ...	48,319,500	31,385,511	32,163,747	778,236	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	14,002,500	8,644,020	9,225,717	581,697	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,322,000	40,029,531	41,389,464	1,359,933	...

* Exclusive of famine charges.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 12th May 1875.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
9	L 20—85376	5	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
	„ —85375	5	
	„ —38610	5	
	L 43—11178	10	
10	L 68—05127	100	Babu Balmokhund Khettry.
11	L 14—02185	20	Babu Mutty Ram Shaw.
13	L 51—70623	100	Babu Hurry Mohun Dey.
14	L 53—30095	1,000	Mahomed Seedeck and Karreem Ellahie.
15	L 17—55485	5	Masood Hossain Khan.
16	L 50—94380	100	W. Ferris, Esq., Inspector, for Mr. T. Mitchell.
	L 68—04422	100	
	„ —00586	100	
	L 51—74876	100	
	L 49—64727	50	
	L 66—45364	50	
	L 49—46059	50	
	L 66—22218	50	
17	L 45—26337	20	Messrs. Francis, Ramsay & Co.
18	L 66—10199	50	Babu Nobo Kissen Ghose.
	L 35—34137	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
17	L 40—74746	10	Babu Nobin Chunder Ghose.
18	A 93—70567	20	W. F. Graham, Esq.
19	L 10—11486	5	Babu Mohesh Chunder Surosutty.
20	A 82—52690	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Ghose.
21	L 50—04684	100	Shaik Sarunp Bapare.
22	L 49—53490	50	Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan.
23	A 92—26692	50	Messrs. Abmuty & Co.
	L 3—76487	10	
	L 7—32851	20	
	„ —48088	20	
7	L 44—16930 / „ —16939	10	Suffer Khan.
8	L 14—69301 / „ 36—59256	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Ghose.
9	L 40—57935 / „ —57934	10	Messrs. King, King & Co.
10	A 97—94565 / „ —94575	10	Babu Brudjo Nath Paul.
11	L 9—70828 / „ —70829	5	Babu Chunder Mohun Mozoomdar.
12	L 40—69121 / „ —69122	10	A. Dassier, Esq.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 14th May* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.				
13	C 85—41023		50	Mr. Narayen Bhicajee, Head Master, Wardha, C. P.
6	C 98—01463		10	Major James Arthur Gayer, 19th Regiment, N. I., Sholapore.
21	M 2—68226		5	Walubdoss Mooljee, No. 45, Koombar Wada, Bombay.
1874-75.				
A83	C 97—68008 / „ —68009	wrongly joined	10	Nurharee Kerba Komptee, Shop-keeper, Mahableshwar.
1875-76.				
A1	C 96—85977 / „ —85980	ditto	10.	Vishnoo Venayeck, Collector's Office, Poona.
A3	C 84—75421 / „ —75425	ditto	20	Captain P. B. Simpson, Detachment 72nd Highlanders, Attock.
8A	M 2—45845 / „ —72420	ditto	5	Sitaram Luxumon, G. I. P. Railway, Pay Clerk, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th May* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTES WRONGLY JOINED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—06338 / „ —06339	5	Gunputrao Morojee, Builder's Department, Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.
K 1—18057 / „ —18067	10	Hajee Curreem Janmahomed, of Bombay.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th May* 1875.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
13	B 36—61304	5	Bava Saw Meah, of Panagoody, Nangoonary Talook, Tinnevelly District.
	„ —61306	5	
	B 34—17811	10	
	„ —27988	10	
	„ —80404	10	
	B 41—00371	10	
	„ —04697	10	
	B 35—42280	20	
	B 38—64467	100	
	„ —92665	100	
	„ —92764	100	
	„ —97839	100	
	B 44—00163	100	
	„ —06426	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7	B 8—89322	10	Ramiah Shanbogue, of Naglapura, Kadaba Talook, Toomkur.
	B 9—66770	20	
16	B 39—49138	5	Mr. W. Marlam, Cavalry Road, Bangalore.
	B 41—38931	10	
27	B 41—82411	10	C. Nursima Charry, 66, Veera Pillay Street, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —82414	10	
	„ —82426	10	
	„ —82427	10	
28	B 35—41392	20	T. Ramoo Chetty, 87, Iron Bazaar, Rassapah Chetty Street, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 3rd May 1875.

D. TEAGIAH,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
400	D 4—47327	50	Jumna Pershad, Pertabgurh.
406	D 8—21811	500	Motee Ram Sah, Naini Tal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
401	D 10—44759	5	Ameer Ally, Bharaich.
	D 6—98474	10	
404	D 10—60118	5	Chaida Lall, Todgurh, Ajmere.
	„ —60119	5	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 6th May 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
87	E 4—60044	50	Mr. A J. Daniels, Rawulpindi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 8th May 1875.

T. H. BIGGS,
Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1875.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Thobs* and *Hindoostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Thibet*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

After Friday, the 28th instant, the Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office every Tuesday, commencing from Tuesday, the 1st June 1875.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th May 1875.

Baines, J.	Lucas and Co., A.
Battye, D.	Magill, H.
Berrington, E.	Masson, E. S.
Brame, A.	Pickford, C. E.
Bright, A.	Pugh, H. E.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.	Sebille, S., and Co.
Clarke, Lady.	Smyth, G. R. C.
Floriken, A.	St. Clair, Miss A.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.	Taeger, W. F.
Harrison, J. H. C.	Thacker, J. A. G.
Henly, J. C.	Warren, Thomas.
Holland, H.	Warne, J. C.
Joseph, C.	Willoughby and Co.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon'ble C.	Jones, J. J.
Anderson, R.	Joseph, P. W.
Avallore, L.	Latham, C.
Bainbridge, F. C.	Levie, D.
Barbase, W. C.	Luigi, G.
Bills, Captain J. W.	MacIntyre, A.
Bowhay, Mr.	McLean, W.
Brewster, J.	Mellis, Col. G.
Brown, W. T.	Oates, Mrs.
Burton, H. J.	Palmer, A. H.
Chisam, W.	Parnham, J. L.
Connolly, N.	Pearse, Mrs. A. J.
Croghan, W.	Pearson, G.
DeBono. L. L. D.	Peppin, Mrs. F.
DeQueechy, R. H.	Perra, T. R.
Fernandez, J. F.	Phipps, C. E.
Fielding, Col. the Hon'ble W.	Pinckney, R. R.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.	Raffin, F. J.
Graham, C.	Ralphs, H. J.
Greig, J.	Ramsden, H.
Grinshaw, N.	Reid, R.
Greenwood, H.	Shearman, J., Driver.
Hill, T. S.	Schwartz, Miss O.
Hill, H. H.	Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Hogendorp, Baron.	Verner, W. H.
Hobbleouse.	Wade, A R.
Holl, C.	Watts, F.
Holmes, Miss E.	Williams, W.
Hyman, S.	Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, 10 *annas.*

8vo., cloth.

Reports on Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain, by Captain Campbell Walker, F. R. G. S., Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras; with Extracts from Reports by Mr. Gustav Mann, Mr. Ross, and Mr. T. W. Webber; and a Memo. by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests. *Price, Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Re* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1873-74, with Tables. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 5 *annas.*

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adop-tion throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Sam-hita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller; M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs.* 24; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of those ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 80; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Parts I to III. *Price, Re. 1-8 each; packing and postage, 8 annas extra each Part.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

New authorized edition, corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, 8; annas packing and postage, 2 annas*

or

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs. 10.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Ditto in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

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To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs. 3.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs. 3; postage 8 annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Estate HENRY BRUGES BUCKLE, C. B., deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased late Deputy Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, C. B., who died on the 12th December 1874, and Probate of whose Will was granted to the undersigned, the sole executor, on the 28th January 1875, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1875, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto. Dated this 11th day of May 1875.

CALCUTTA, 5, *Hastings Street.* } CHAS. SANDERSON, *Executor.*

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of E. Catliff in the firm of BAKER & CATLIFF, ceased on and from this date. All debts due to, or payable by, said firm, will be received and paid by the undersigned.

F. W. BAKER.

With reference to the above notice, the firm will, in future, be carried on under the name and style of

F. W. BAKER & Co.

The 30th April 1875.

Just published

THE REGISTRATION & STAMP MANUAL,

CONTAINING

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1871;

WITH Abstracts of Decided Cases and Notes on Procedure; Table of Fees; Revised Rules framed under the Act for Bengal; Rules for Transliteration; List of Districts, Sub-districts, and Thanahs, List of Districts and Sub-districts, North-Western Provinces; Circulars on Rural Offices, &c. Also the GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1869, with Abstracts of all Notifications of the Government of India relating to Stamps and with a full Index to the whole. By T. F. BIGNOLD, Esq., B. A., *Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.* THOS. S. SMITH, *City Press*, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 7; with packing and postage, Rs. 7-8, interleaved copies, Rs. 8, and by post Rs. 9.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The undermentioned Government Promissory Note which last stood in the name of Chonee Lall Khandelwall, No. 340 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 500.

UKHOY CHUNDER DUTT, *Attorney-at-Law.*

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 019889 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,400, and Nos. 008612 and 011382 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 2,000, each being Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kadumbinie Dabie, the Proprietress by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the Proprietress.

KADUMBINIE DABIE,
Serampore, Hooghly.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of January 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ..	1,121	7,642 15	36	170 8	63	365 7	1,815	10,441 13	..	...	281	1,685 7	231	429 0	3,547	20,735 2
Received ...	1,159	6,834 13	48	230 3	112	730 12	1,676	8,762 1		.	246	1,334 9	197	362 4	3,438	18,254 10
TOTAL ...	2,280	14,477 12	84	400 11	175	1,096 3	3,491	19,203 14	.	...	527	3,020 0	428	791 4	6,985	38,989 12
TRANSIT.																
East to West	76	457 13	3	12 10	..	..	1,188	8,115 7	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	8,585 14
West to East	331	2,277 7	42	220 8	..	.	883	5,328 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,256	7,826 13
West to West.	.	...	*1	4 3	†5	23 2	‡1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31 8
TOTAL ..	407	2,735 4	46	237 5	5	23 2	2,072	13,448 8	..	..	...	...	...	...	2,530	16,444 3
GRAND TOTAL...															9,515	55,433 15

* From London to Bushire.
† From Aden 1 to Muskut, 1 to Bussorah, 2 to Henjam and the other to Bushire.
‡ From Gwadur to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of January 1875.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,159	1,121	2,280	38·70	36·94	37·81
	„ Turkey	48	36	84	1·60	1·18	1·39
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	112	63	175	3·74	2·08	2·90
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,676	1,815	3,491	55·96	59·80	57·90
	TOTAL ...	2,995	3,035	6,030	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 31st December 1874.	For the period ending 31st December 1873.	Total from 1st January to 31st December 1874.	Total from 1st January to 31st December 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875	East Indian, Main	4,29,565	4,62,880	3,47,74,320	2,79,92,987	67,81,333	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	36,617	34,275	25,64,041	19,42,210	6,21,831	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,280	37,227	35,67,549	30,87,644	4,79,905	...
20th Mar. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	34,665	18,966	20,08,793	11,24,058	8,84,735	...
3rd Apl. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	96,959	2,88,181	74,47,445	60,45,284	14,02,161	...
27th Mar. 1875	Madras ...	1,50,985	67,556	58,09,315	66,89,660	...	8,80,345
3rd Apl. 1875	South Indian ...	14,677	22,363	9,60,143	11,21,030	...	1,60,887
3rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,21,083	2,23,915	1,98,95,619	1,86,03,582	12,92,037	...
3rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	83,391	1,71,684	57,74,948	54,20,558	3,54,390	...
	TOTAL ...	13,36,222	13,27,047	8,28,02,173	7,20,27,013	1,07,75,160	...
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,335	2,597	99,489	1,02,161	...	2,672
10th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	3,165	3,902	85,121	84,453	668	...
31st Dec. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	7,821	4,323	2,76,422	1,15,653*a*	1,60,769	...
31st ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	21,311	1,005	3,41,745	17,854*b*	3,23,891	...
20th Mar. 1875	Holkar ...	1,856	...	1,03,421*c*	...	1,03,421	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	623	216	26,936*d*	16,125*e*	10,811	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	809	268	30,444*f*	21,616*g*	8,828	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	380	...	20,785*h*	...	20,785	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,966	...	1,14,586*k*	...	1,14,586	...
	TOTAL ...	47,266	12,311	10,98,949	3,57,862	7,41,087	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,83,488	13,39,358	8,39,01,122	7,23,84,875	1,15,16,247	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 31st December 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 31st December 1874.
d Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June and from 10th to 31st December 1873.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
g Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August and from 26th November to 31st December 1873.
h Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June and from 21st November to 31st December 1874.
k Total receipts from 9th October to 31st December 1874.

No. I OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 10th January 1874.	For the period ending 9th January 1875.	Total from 1st January to 10th Jan. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 9th Jan. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	10,75,587	7,29,136	10,75,587	7,29,136	...	3,46,451
10th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	55,133	51,593	55,133	51,593	...	3,540
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	94,908	71,390	94,908	71,390	...	23,518
20th Mar. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	36,918	59,777	36,918	59,777	22,859	...
3rd Apl. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,52,261	1,50,567	1,52,261	1,50,567	...	1,694
27th Mar. 1875	Madras ...	1,91,881	1,42,436	1,91,881	1,42,436	...	49,445
3rd Apl. 1875	South Indian ...	29,318	20,750	29,318	20,750	...	8,568
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,93,935	5,88,523	5,93,935	5,88,523	...	5,412
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,27,837	1,25,218	1,27,837	1,25,218	...	2,619
	TOTAL ...	23,57,778	19,39,390	23,57,778	19,39,390	...	4,18,388
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,328	2,003	2,328	2,003	...	325
10th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,984	1,551	1,984	1,551	...	433
10th ditto	Rajpootana ...	7,733	27,237	7,733	27,237	19,504	...
20th Mar. 1875	Holkar ...	...	4,980	...	4,980	4,980	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	717	987	717	987	270	...
27th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,165	1,720	1,165	1,720	555	...
27th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	955	...	955	955	...
13th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	10,623	...	10,623	10,623	...
	TOTAL ...	13,927	50,056	13,927	50,056	36,129	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,71,705	19,89,446	23,71,705	19,89,446	...	3,82,259

No. II of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Jan. 1874	For week ending 16th Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 17th Jan. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 16th Jan. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,30,748	5,52,136	18,06,335	12,81,272	...	5,25,063
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor...	38,397	51,037	93,530	1,02,630	9,100	
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,012	46,043	1,51,921	1,17,433	...	34,488
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	27,622	50,947	64,541	1,10,724	46,183	
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,23,631	1,11,381	2,75,893	2,61,948	...	13,945
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,00,523	96,000	2,92,404	2,38,435	...	53,969
3rd Apl. 1875...	South Indian ...	13,456	14,715	42,773	35,465	...	7,308
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,17,777	4,77,711	10,11,713	10,66,234	54,521	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	80,759	1,03,777	2,08,595	2,28,994	20,399	...
	TOTAL ...	15,89,925	15,03,747	39,47,705	34,43,135	...	5,04,570
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,057	1,961	4,385	3,964	...	421
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,896	1,492	3,880	3,044	...	836
Ditto ...	Rajpootana	5,497	28,054	13,230	55,292	42,062	..
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	3,629	...	8,609	8,609	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	652	996	1,370	1,983	613	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	706	1,227	1,870	2,947	1,077	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,227	...	2,182	2,182	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	9,895	...	20,518	20,518	...
	TOTAL ...	10,808	48,481	24,735	98,539	73,804	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	16,00,733	15,52,228	39,72,440	35,41,674	...	4,30,766

No. III of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th Jan. 1874.	For week ending 23rd Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 24th Jan. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,43,613	5,56,643	25,49,948	18,37,915	...	7,12,033
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor...	42,970	40,254	1,36,501	1,42,885	6,384	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,155	55,209	2,19,076	1,72,642	...	46,434
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	26,345	50,889	90,886	1,61,613	70,727	...
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,21,575	1,10,258	3,97,468	3,72,206	...	25,262
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,08,205	1,01,441	4,00,609	3,39,877	...	60,732
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	South Indian ...	15,881	15,586	58,655	51,051	...	7,604
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,75,908	5,28,086	14,87,621	15,94,319	1,06,698	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,00,537	1,14,383	3,09,133	3,43,378	34,245	...
	TOTAL ...	17,02,189	15,72,749	56,49,897	50,15,886	...	6,34,011
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,896	1,849	6,281	5,813	...	468
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,561	1,772	5,441	4,815	...	626
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,288	27,717	18,517	83,009	64,492	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	4,468	..	13,077	13,077	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	900	1,139	2,270	3,122	852	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	785	1,312	2,655	4,259	1,604	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	938	...	3,120	3,120	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,765	...	29,282	29,282	...
	TOTAL ...	10,430	47,960	35,164	1,46,497	1,11,333	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	17,12,619	16,20,709	56,85,061	51,62,383	...	5,22,678

No. IV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		31st Jan. 1874	30th Jan. 1875.	to 31st Jan. 1874.	to 30th Jan. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,66,019	5,62,540	33,15,968	24,00,454	..	9,15,514
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	41,797	47,225	1,78,297	1,90,109	11,812	..
3rd ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	65,669	52,220	2,84,745	2,24,862	..	59,883
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	26,342	48,091	1,17,228	2,09,704	92,476	..
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,36,700	1,05,680	5,34,168	4,77,886	...	56,282
27th Mar. 1875 ..	Madras ...	1,16,174	1,15,915	5,16,783	4,55,792	...	60,991
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	South Indian ...	17,948	16,342	76,603	67,393	...	9,210
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula .	4,90,402	5,32,698	19,78,023	21,27,018	1,48,995	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,08,206	1,32,136	4,17,339	4,75,514	58,175	...
	Total ...	17,69,257	16,12,847	74,19,154	66,28,732	...	7,90,422
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	3,244	1,773	9,526	7,586	...	1,940
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,783	1,770	7,224	6,585	...	639
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,696	26,470	25,215	1,09,479	84,264	.
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	5,968	...	19,045	19,045	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	984	1,163	3,253	4,285	1,032	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,139	1,644	3,794	5,903	2,109	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,200	...	4,320	4,320	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,723	...	37,005	37,005	...
	Total ...	13,846	47,711	49,012	1,94,208	1,45,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	17,83,103	16,60,558	74,68,166	68,22,940	...	6,45,226

No. V of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875
		7th Feb. 1874.	6th Feb. 1875.	to 7th Feb. 1874.	to 6th Feb. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875...	East Indian, Main	7,77,006	5,81,893	40,92,973	29,82,348	...	11,10,625
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	52,118	50,918	2,30,415	2,41,027	10,612	...
3rd Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,673	58,467	3,51,418	2,83,329	...	68,089
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,318	56,209	1,46,546	2,65,914	1,19,368	...
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,43,359	1,15,102	6,77,527	5,92,988	...	84,539
27th Mar. 1875 .	Madras ...	1,29,490	1,24,007	6,46,272	5,79,799	.	66,473
3rd Apl. 1875...	South Indian	20,307	16,738	96,911	84,131	..	12,780
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,83,504	5,71,761	25,61,526	26,98,779	1,37,253	..
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,19,743	1,28,047	5,37,082	6,03,561	66,479	...
	Total ...	19,21,518	17,03,142	93,40,670	83,31,876	..	10,08,794
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,998	2,944	11,524	10,530	...	994
Ditto ...	Nulhattee .	1,586	1,836	8,811	8,421	..	390
Ditto ...	Rajpootana .	5,776	29,605	30,990	1,39,084	1,08,094	...
20th Mar. 1875 ..	Holkar *(a)* .	423	5,453	423	24,498	24,075	..
27th Feb. 1875 ..	Khamgaon ...	1,172	1,343	4,425	5,628	1,203	.
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,003	1,682	4,797	7,585	2,788	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley *(a)*	1,083	1,782	1,083	6,102	5,019	...
13th Feb. 1875...	Nizam's ...	...	11,693	...	48,698	48,698	...
	Total ...	13,041	56,338	62,053	2,50,546	1,88,493	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	19,34,559	17,59,480	94,02,723	85,82,422	..	8[illegible]0,301

(a) Opened from 1st February 1874.

No. VI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1874	For week ending 13th Feb. 1875	Total from 1st January to 14th Feb 1874.	Total from 1st January to 13th Feb 1875	Total increase in 1875	Total decrease in 1875
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th April 1875	East Indian, Main	8,24,207	6,00,813	49,17,180	35,83,161		13,34,019
Ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	45,485	47,321	2,75,900	2,88,348	12,448	
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	73,464	58,166	4,24,881	3,41,495		83,386
20th Mar 1875 ..	Oudh & Rohilkhund	30,651	53,840	1,77,197	3,19,753	1,42,556	...
3rd April 1875	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,39,242	1,14,833	8,16,770	7,07,821	...	1,08,949
27th Mar. 1875 ..	Madras ...	1,20,707	1,17,375	7,66,979	6,97,174	...	69,805
3rd April 1875 ..	South Indian ...	17,853	17,204	1,14,764	1,01,335	...	13,429
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,72,760	6,34,016	31,34,286	33,32,795	1,98,509	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ..	1,19,929	1,44,854	6,57,011	7,48,415	91,404	...
	TOTAL .	19,44,298	17,88,422	1,12,84,968	1,01,20,297	..	11,64,671
	State.						
10th April 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,129	2,005	13,653	12,535	...	1,118
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,903	1,910	10,713	10,331	...	382
10th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,729	28,731	36,720	1,67,815	1,31,095	...
20th Mar 1875	Holkar ...	939	6,447	1,361a	30,945	29,584	
27th Feb 1875	Khamgaon ..	1,505	3,819	5,930	9,447	3,517	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,214	4,007	6,012	11,593	5,581	..
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley	910	1,024	1,994a	7,126	5,132	
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	10,482	..	59,181	59,181	...
	TOTAL ...	14,329	58,425	76,383	3,08,973	2,32,590	
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,58,627	18,46,847	1,13,61,351	1,04,29,270	...	9,32,081

(a) Total receipts from 1st to 14th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RECENT ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST LINE OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The following papers relating to the progress made in repairing the damaged bridges on the Madras Railway are published for general information in continuation of the papers published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 5th December 1874.

No. 159, dated Madras, 19th March 1875.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. SHAW-STEWART, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways,

To—Colonel G. W. WALKER, R. E., Secretary to Government, Madras, Public Works Department.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the operations in progress for the repair of the damaged bridges on the North-West Line were inspected by me during last week in company with the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway.

2. At the Cheyair the work is well advanced. The embankment in the centre of the river has been restored, with both abutments; and of the four masonry piers which failed in the north portion of the bridge three have been replaced with screw piles. At the site of the fourth pier the bed of the river was found to be so much encumbered with old masonry as to render the screwing of piles almost impossible, and it has been necessary to alter the design and to construct the new pier of masonry resting on wells nine feet in diameter and carried down to a depth of 35 feet. The bricks for these wells are ready, and the work is now in progress. At the pier which failed in the south portion of the bridge, the clearing away of the old foundation has been attended with some trouble on account of the compactness of the masonry and the quantity of water in the river; but the work is making steady progress, and the new foundations will soon be got in.

3. At the Chittravatty the work is also well advanced. At this river nine of the masonry piers failed, and they are being replaced by ten piers formed with screw piles. Of these nine are now completed, and in the tenth pier all the piles are screwed into position

with the exception of one which came in contact with a large block of masonry about nine feet below the bed of the river. The removal of this obstruction has caused some delay, but I trust that all the piers will soon be ready to receive the girders.

4. At the Paupugnee little has been yet done beyond getting all the material into position. The work here consists solely of forming new piers with screw piles in the positions occupied by those which were carried away, and it was thought advisable to concentrate the whole available labour on to the Chittravatty bridge in the first instance, as greater difficulties were anticipated there. The large gangs of trained labour will now be brought to the Paupugnee, where it is expected that the construction of the new piers will soon be pushed through.

5. At the Pennair it has been found necessary to modify in some particulars the mode originally proposed for reconstructing the two piers which failed. The river bed was found to be encumbered with old masonry to such an extent as to render it impossible to support the girders temporarily, as was proposed, upon screw piles. The difficulty of dealing with this bridge is increased from the fact that the traffic over it has not been diverted, as in the other cases, to a temporary road laid across the river bed; and it is therefore necessary to provide for the repair of the piers without interfering with the passage of trains over the bridge. The obstructions which have been come upon unexpectedly in the river bed, and which prevent the screwing of piles, render the progress of work under these conditions a matter of considerable difficulty. A revised method of supporting the girders during the operation of building the piers has now been adopted, and this is shown in the accompanying plan. Another modification in the original design which it has been found necessary to introduce, is the substitution of well foundations for solid ones in rebuilding the two piers. This change is due to the depth of sand, 15 feet, overlying a solid substratum. The wells will be 9 feet in diameter, and bricks for the purpose are now being conveyed to the bridge.

6. Adverting to the letter from this office, dated the 8th instant, No. 145,* I have the honour to report that, unless unforeseen difficulties occur, the completion of the repairs to the Cheyair, Chittravatty, and Paupugnee bridges may be looked for during April. The extent of the progress made towards the reconstruction of the damaged piers is explained above, and in each case the necessary girder material is on the ground, and the girders are being rapidly rivetted and got ready.

* G. O. No. 784, dated 20th March 1875.

7. It is more difficult to name the date when the repairs to the Pennair bridge will be finished. The obstructions found in the river bed have retarded the work very considerably, but I am still in hopes that the repairs will be completed, or nearly so, by the end of May. The Government may rest assured that every effort to attain this object will be made by the Railway officers.

8. The unusual amount of water in the beds of the Chittravatty and the Pennair has made it impossible to make any examination as yet of the pier foundations, and this must in all probability be postponed for another month.

No. 949, dated 10th April 1875.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to find that steady progress is being made with the restoration of damaged bridges on the Madras Railway. Difficulties met with in the execution of the work have been overcome by what appear to be judicious modifications of the original designs. The completion of the repairs to the Cheyair, Chittravatty, and Paupugnee may, it is stated, be expected during April, while the Pennair bridge will probably be ready by the end of May.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the assurance given that every effort will be made by the railway officers to ensure the completion of the work by the time specified.

(True Extract.)

G. W. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Docket No. 950, dated 10th April 1875.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of India, in continuation of docket No. 785, dated 20th March 1875.

(True Extract.)

G. W. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875. | Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras, a portion of the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay, and Mysore, there have been slight and partial falls of rain during the week. Throughout Bengal the rainfall has been general, and in some districts heavy for the time of the year; there has also been a good fall in Sylhet, but very little fell in Assam. In the North-West Provinces, slight showers are reported from Jhansi, Meerut, and Bareilly, and in Oudh from Sitapur; the returns from other parts are blank. With the exception of Jalpaiguri, where injury is apprehended to the young rice and jute, the rain has benefitted the crops generally in Bengal, and helped on sowing operations. The crops throughout the Punjab are nearly all harvested.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 13th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam; 0·55 at Repalli; ·50 at Nandigama; none elsewhere; at Kolair summer crops suffering from want of rain; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle unhealthy in some localities; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(12th)	...	0·25 inch of rain fell in Kurnool on one day; slight showers elsewhere; cotton and second crop paddy harvests; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; fever prevalent; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(13th)	0·84 at Negapatam.	Drizzling in Mayaveram alone; rivers dry; supply to tanks none; no water over anicuts; cultivation not yet commenced; standing crops generally good; harvest of a few dry grains, yield fair; markets well supplied, prices steady; fever and small-pox in some parts; cholera in Negapatam and Namulum; cattle disease in three taluks; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(12th)	...	Slight rain in one taluk; no change of importance.
Malabar	(13th)	0·1	Only one shower during the week, more required; markets well supplied; prices steady; some small-pox; no cholera.
			General Remarks.—Prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 12th)		River rising; fever in two, and cattle disease in three talukas; North-West winds on Sunday and Monday with great heat; nights still and warm.
Shikarpur "	...	Wheat harvest gathered; insects in Kumber taluka injuring harvested grain; cattle disease disappeared; nights cool; fever prevailing; river 7 feet 1 inch on Bukkur; gauge height one foot less than last year.
Hyderabad "	...	State of crops, weather and health the same as before; mango crop destroyed by blight; river slightly higher.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot with occasional dust-storms; nights cool; harvesting of kharif crops continues; river floods have reached the Kusmore Bogari Bund at Burri; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	State of weather the same as before; cholera slightly prevalent.
Kaira ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in some talukas; weather hot.
Surat ...	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera continues; preparations for monsoon crops in progress; cotton market dull—Hinganghat 48, American 50; ginning finished.
Nasik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather tolerably cool; public health good; slight fever in Shahpur taluka; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather hot; fever in Indapur; cholera in four talukas, and cattle disease in a few talukas.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in four, and cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Slight fever in Malwa; ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in Uthni taluka.
Dharwar ...	...	Slight rain in a few places; cotton harvest over in six talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Sowing for monsoon crop commenced; weather hot; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Crops harvested; land being cleared for next sowing; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather very hot.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather very hot; health moderate.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still continues in some districts
Bengal—		
Burdwan (May 13th)	...	Cholera decreasing.
Hooghly "	1·8	Cholera and small-pox have nearly disappeared since the rain, but in places cholera is still unabated.
24-Pergunnahs "	...	Sickness decreasing.
Moorshedabad "	1·51	Health good.
Dinagepore "	1·55	Cholera on the increase, both in regard to cases and deaths.
Rajshahye "	1·3	Cholera has abated considerably.
Pubna "	1·55	Cholera abating.
Jalpaiguri "	3·46	Cholera is general over the district and worst in Buxa sub-division, where in one part it has assumed severe epidemic type.
Cooch Behar "	4·03	Cholera raging in some parts.
Dacca "	·08	Health improving.
Furreedpore "	·4	General health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	3·29	Cholera in several parts.
Patna "	...	Cholera is spreading on the south and south-west, not actually in epidemic form.
Gya "	·21	Cholera is decreasing.
Shahabad "	...	Sporadic cholera reported in some villages of Sasseram and Buxar sub-division.
Darbangah "	1·06	Cholera still exists in some villages.
Mozufferpore "	..	Cholera in epidemic form in many parts.
Sarun "	...	General health good.
Chumparun "	·2	A good deal of fever about.
Bhagulpore "	...	General health good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	·69	General health improving.
Cuttack "	·91	Public health good; cholera disappeared.
Balasore "	...	Cholera still diminishing.
Lohardagga "	·64	Small-pox still prevalent and a few sporadic cases of cholera reported from Palamow.
Singbhoom "	1·38	Healthy.
Bankoora "	1·16	
Beerbhoom "	·88	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	1·4	
Howrah ...	1·34	
Nuddea ...	1·89	
Jessore ...	3·29	
Maldah ...	·39	
Rungpore ...	1·51	
Bogra ...	·94	
Backergunge ...	2·85	
Mymensingh ...	3·33	
Noakhally ...	3·45	
Hill Tipperah ...	5·07	
Pooree ...	·01	
Hazaribaugh ...	·03	
Maunbhoom ...	1·08	
Tipperah ...	·51	
		General Remarks.—There has been rain throughout Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and the fall has been heavy for the time of year in some districts, and in Jalpaiguri some injury is apprehended to the young rice and to jute, but the rain has done immense good to the crops generally, it has also facilitated sowing operations, which are proceeding rapidly. Boro rice is still being reaped; other crops progressing favourably.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (May 12th)	...	East wind continues; no change.
Mirzapur "	...	
Allahabad "	...	
Banda "	...	No change.
Agra "	...	
Jhansi "	·2 on the 3rd instant.	
Hamirpur (May 13th)	...	West wind; no other change.
Meerut (12th)	·2	
Bareilly "	·3 in Pargana Bisalpur.	
Punjab—		
(May 12th)	...	*General Remarks.*—Reports from districts show that the crops throughout the province are nearly all harvested. General health good with the exception of slight fever still in the Peshawur District and eleven cases of cholera reported in city of Delhi. From 6th to 12th May two deaths.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (May 12th)	*Nil*	Prices low; weather clear; 2,173 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 56 occurred in Lucknow, 256 in Unao, 93 in Barabanki, 15 in Hardui, 100 in Kheri, 158 in Fyzabad, 459 in Gonda, 799 in Bharaich, 10 in Rae Bareli, 154 in Sultanpur, and 73 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad "	"	
Sitapur "	·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 8th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather stormy; kharif ploughing continues; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur "	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera in Mungels town; prices easy.
Raipur (9th)	...	Weather clear; health good; prices easy.
Chanda "	...	Cloudy, hot; fever abating.
Balaghât (10th)	...	Weather warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent: prices steady.
Chhindwara "	...	Weather cloudy; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (11th)	...	Weather cloudy and close; kharif ploughing commenced; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (12th)	...	Weather close; kharif ploughing commenced; prices rising.
Wardha "	...	Small-pox continues.
Nimar "	...	43 cases of cholera, 18 fatal; small-pox decreasing; prices easy.
Hoshangabad " / Betul "	...	Weather hot and oppressive.
Narsingpur "	...	Small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore "	...	Weather clear; two imported cases of cholera; small-pox continues.
Saugor "	...	Weather warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni "	...	Rabi stored; kharif ploughing commenced; bowel complaint prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Cholera cases continue to occur in the Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts; precautions have been taken and medical aid is available at most stations on the line of Railway.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	Rain slight.	Public health generally good; fever rather prevalent.
Coorg ...	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 13th)	·6	Days hot and more or less clear, occasionally overcast with rain storms; prospects of crops continue favourable; small-pox at Burpetta; choleraic diarrhœa still at Gauhati; cattle disease reported from several mauzas in North Kamrup; public health generally good.
Sylhet		3·94	Field work progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 10th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; high winds prevailing.
Marwar	(8th)	...	Water scarce everywhere; Ranisur tank contains about a month's supply, has been opened to inhabitants for use; health good; a slight storm on night of 2nd.
Harowtee	"	...	Health and prospects unchanged.
Bhurtpore	(13th)	...	Weather cooler; prices continue high; a few cases of cholera.
Ajmere	"	...	Weather seasonable; health continues good.
Meywar	(7th)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 12th)	...	Cholera has almost entirely left Rewah, Indore, and the road southwards, but is heavy on the railway works near Futtehabad: with this exception, general health and prospects are good, and weather pleasant.
Neemuch	"		
Baghelkund	"		
Sutna	"		
Nepal—	(May 5th)	2·2	Crops in Temai and hill districts generally good; local damage in valley of Katmandoo to some of the standing corn, owing to a recent hail storm.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th May 1875.

No. 843.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 1513, dated the 29th May 1874, Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra is appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta, *vice* Surgeon A. Crombie.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18*th May* 1875.

No. 490.—*Appointment.*—Hamid Hossein Khan, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade in Oudh, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. G. E. McLeod, transferred to Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 18*th May* 1875.

No. 294.—Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D., officiated as Marine Surgeon, Calcutta, from the afternoon of the 10th January to the forenoon of the 9th February 1875, during the absence of Dr. Moir, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, on deputation.

No. 299.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon F. C. Ghose to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Unao in Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 21*st May* 1875.

No. 716.—Under Section 15, Act XI. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Bymonjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the powers of the Judge of a Court of Small Causes,

to be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the Akola Small Cause Court, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. B. Knowlys, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 250.—*Appointments.*—Captain M. Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate temporarily as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars. Captain Protheroe received charge of his office from Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Captain R J. Wimberly, 1st Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Captain M. Protheroe.

Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Captain R. J. Wimberly.

Mr. G. D. Grimes to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Captain W. B. Birch.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 170.—The Reverend Edmund Jermyn, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 2nd instant.

Mr. Jermyn's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 19th May 1875.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 29th March 1875, the date on which Captain F. Coddington, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the furlough for one year, granted to him in Military Department Notification, dated the 18th March 1875:—

Captain W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Captain E. W. Samuells, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

FORESTS.

The 17th May 1875.

No. 572.—Mr. A. P. Aylmer, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, in Assam, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, for one year.

EMIGRATION.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 141.—THE following Rules relating to emigration from the Port of Bombay to British and Foreign Colonies have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and are hereby published for general information:—

RULES RELATING TO EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF BOMBAY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT VII OF 1871.

I.—OF RECRUITERS AND THE REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS AND OF PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN PORT.

Rules for the guidance of the Protector of Emigrants and Registering Magistrates.

1. The attention of the Protector of Emigrants is directed to those sections of the Act which define his position and duties, the position and duties of others who are engaged under the Act, and to the following rules.

2. Every license granted to a recruiter of emigrants shall have appended thereto a descriptive roll setting forth in English and in the Vernacular language of the town, district

or districts in which he is licensed to engage labourers the name of the recruiter's father, the age of the recruiter, his caste, colour and height, the particular personal marks that distinguish him, and the name of the village, taluq and district to which his family belongs. The Protector shall affix his signature to this descriptive roll; and no recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage labourers in any town or village without having first exhibited his license with the descriptive roll attached thereto, to the resident Magistrate of that town or village; or if there be more than one such Magistrate, to the Senior Magistrate.

3. Every recruiter shall wear on his left arm the badge prescribed by Section 20 of the Act; and if he is found exercising his calling without his badge so placed and plainly visible, his license shall be withdrawn.

4. Badges to be worn by the recruiters shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants by the Emigration Agent concerned when the agency is opened, and all badges shall be numbered consecutively.

5. When a license is applied for, it will be issued with a numbered badge, and be itself numbered to correspond.

6. When a license is cancelled, withdrawn or no longer required, the badge shall be returned, with the license, to the Protector, or to the Magistrate of the district if the license was held by a recruiter appointed in the mofussil, and re-issued on the next application.

7. When intending emigrants appear before a Magistrate or the Protector for registration, the Magistrate or Protector shall, in the first instance, examine them with reference to their respective engagements without the recruiter being present at such examination; and in cases where the intending emigrants appear to be young persons unaccompanied by their relations, shall make careful inquiry as to the circumstances under which they have been induced to enter into such engagement. The recruiter shall then be called upon to answer any questions rendered necessary by statements made regarding his conduct by the intending emigrants; and finally the Magistrate or Protector shall effect their registration as provided by Section 27 or 29 of the Act, and by the following rule.

8. The register required to be kept, and the certified copy thereof which is to be given to each registered emigrant under Section 27 or 29 of the Act, shall include a descriptive roll of the emigrant setting forth his caste, colour, height and distinguishing marks.

9. During their journey to the emigration depôt an allowance will be made to emigrants on account of food at the rate of two annas a day for each adult, and half that sum for each child under ten years, including infants. If proceeding by sea, their passage shall be engaged by steamer, or by sailing vessel when the wind is fair, but not otherwise.

10. Besides the usual reports [under Section 8 of the Act] on return emigrants, the treatment they have experienced on boardship and in the colony, the Protector will submit, for the information of Government, the under-noted periodical reports and returns :—

(*a*) *Monthly.*—A return showing the number and description of emigrants who have embarked for the colonies during the month immediately preceding that on which the return is due.

(*b*) *Annually.*—A report on the emigration of the preceding official year, giving particulars on any points of importance, and embracing detailed information on (*a*) the number and description of emigrants embarked for and returned from the several colonies, (*b*) the amount of savings brought back by return emigrants, (*c*) the detention of coolies in the depôts and their mortality in depôts, (*d*) the length of the voyages and the mortality during those voyages, and (*e*) the prevalence of cholera on board of emigrant ships for the period under review.

11. Fees under Section 31 of the Indian Emigration Act must be levied on each emigrant as defined in Section 3 of the Act.

12. In the event of any emigrant who is already registered for one colony desiring to emigrate to another, such emigrant may be re-registered for the colony elected; and the same fee authorised for the first registration must be paid for re-registration by the agent or recruiter of the colony to which the emigrant is going.

13. Where any emigrant deserts at the station of the registering Magistrate, the fee paid in respect of such emigrant shall be refunded by the said Magistrate to the recruiter by whom it was paid on his written application.

14. Where the desertion occurs at any place between the station of the registering Magistrate and the emigration depôt to which the deserting emigrant was bound, or at such depôt, refund shall be made to the Emigration Agent on his written application for and on behalf of the recruiter by the Protector of Emigrants.

15. Where the deserting emigrant may have been registered by the Protector, refund shall be made by the Protector, as aforesaid.

16. In no case shall any refund be made where it shall appear to the Magistrate or Protector (as the case may be) that the desertion of the emigrant is attributable to the misconduct of the recruiter or his servants, or of the Emigration Agent or any person employed by him or under his control.

17. Copies and translations of the Indian Emigration Act, and of the rules framed under its provisions, may be procured at the authorised prices from the Office of the Protector of Emigrants, who will submit annual returns to Government of the number of copies of each which have been disposed of.

Rules for the guidance of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

18. The attention of the Medical Inspector is directed to Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 34, 42 and 49 of the Act, and to the following rules.

19. The Medical Inspector shall exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary state of the emigration depôts; and, when necessary, he should suggest to the agent or officer in charge of the depôt any alteration which in a sanitary point of view may seem to him likely to benefit the coolies; and, so far as circumstances render it expedient, he should endeavour to introduce uniformity by assimilating the approved practices and arrangements in the several depôts, each one to the other.

20. He is jointly responsible with the Protector of Emigrants for the eligibility, for emigration purposes, of vessels which take emigrants from this port, and is expected to be present with the Protector of Emigrants at the primary and final surveys of ships chartered for the conveyance of emigrants, of their ventilation, fittings, provisions, medical stores and hospital arrangements. He shall also be present at the embarkation of emigrants, and shall see that everything is done to lessen the likelihood of disease and increase the comfort of the coolies.

21. No emigrant must be permitted to embark who is considered by the Medical Inspector to be physically unfit for the voyage, or who cannot do so without danger to his or her health, or to that of others. It will not be for the Inspector to decide upon the fitness or otherwise of the coolies for labour in the colony to which they are bound: that is a question for the consideration of the agent, who is guided in his selection of fit labourers by the advice of medical officers* who are specially appointed to this duty by the colony to which the emigrants are going.

* (a) The Surgeon of the depôt, and (b) the Surgeon of the ship in which the coolies are about to be conveyed.

Rules for the guidance of Emigration Agents.

22. Their attention is directed to those sections of the Act that define their duties, and to the following rules.

23. Correspondence with the local Government in connection with colonial emigration shall be conducted through the Protector of Emigrants.

24. Ordinarily the Agent will be guided by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants and the Surgeon of the depôt in all sanitary measures adopted in depôts, but the following points should always be kept in view, *viz.*:—

(*a*).—Cleanliness and ventilation, as affecting the persons of the coolies, their clothing, sleeping sheds, hospitals, depôt, compound and privies.

(*b*).—The purity of the drinking water-supply [*which must be distinct from that used for washing and bathing*] and the efficiency of the means for preserving its purity.

(*c*).—*Food:* That it is of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and well cooked. When rations are issued in lieu of diet-money or batta, the Government dietary scale (table A) shall be used as a guide.

(*d*).—*Clothing:* A sufficient supply at all seasons, and of blankets during the cold months especially. Clothing which coolies bring into the depôt with them may be retained by them, provided that the articles are in good condition, are not suspected of infection [in which case they must be burnt], and are properly washed, especially on admission and previous to embarkation.

(*e*).—The immediate isolation of all cases of communicable disease (*e.g.*, cholera, small-pox) and the prompt and careful disposal of all excreta, particularly in cholera cases, the destruction by fire of all infected or suspected clothing or other articles, the vaccination of all emigrants admitted into depôt previous to embarkation, and the free use of disinfectants in sleeping sheds, hospitals and privies.

(*f*).—Employment and recreation should be encouraged. Coolies should be engaged, as far as possible, in maintaining the good order and cleanliness of the depôt compound, garden, &c., for which service they ought to be fairly remunerated, and games or other amusements should be encouraged.

(*g*).—The emigration depôt shall be enclosed by a hedge in preference to a wall; but if the latter be considered necessary, it shall not be higher than five feet.

25. Whenever cholera makes its appearance, the matter should be immediately reported to the Protector of Emigrants, who will in severe outbreaks report for the information of Government.

26. There should always be two hospitals in every depôt—one for ordinary cases, and the other for communicable disease (*e. g.*, cholera, &c.); and a resident native or other doctor, subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of and to live near the hospital and within the depôt compound.

27. The weekly hospital report, in such form as may be desired by the Medical Inspector, shall be furnished regularly.

28. Coolies should not be detained too long in depôt. Every effort should be made to despatch the coolies, if possible, within a month from the date of their arrival in depot, so that the average detention in depôt may not, as a general rule, exceed one month. A return in Form No. 2 should be submitted for the information of Government at the close of each official year, with an explanation if the detention in depôt has been unusually long.

29. A qualified European, East Indian or Native Medical Officer (who has a fair knowledge of English) shall, subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector and the Protector of Emigrants, be appointed by the Emigration Agent to every ship engaged. Should the Medical Officer be unable to converse with the emigrants in their vernacular language, one interpreter must be engaged for ships proceeding to colonies east of the Cape; and in all cases three must be employed in those proceeding west of the Cape.

30. In cases in which the Medical Officer selected by the Agent has no diploma, he should not be employed without the approval of the Surgeon-General of the Medical Department.

A compounder or a qualified native doctor shall also be appointed to attend on the emigrants during the voyage.

31. The Medical Officer selected must be directed to the Protector's Office for the purpose of having his testimonials examined and registered, and the Protector may, if he see reason for so doing, take the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Medical Department as to the efficiency of such Medical Officer.

32. The Emigration Agent will be informed by the Master of the vessel chartered by him of the dates fixed for the official surveys, in order that the Agent may have an opportunity of being present. Any opinions or suggestions which the Agent may wish to express respecting the vessel, her stores, fittings, &c., on those occasions should be communicated there and then to the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants. Unless of a trivial nature and disposed of at the time, the Agent should convey his views also in writing officially to the Protector and without delay before the vessel is passed as fit for the conveyance or reception of emigrants.

33. When epidemic disease is prevalent in Bombay, the Emigration Agent will be required to obtain from the Surgeon of the depôt on the day of the embarkation of the emigrants a certificate to the effect that they have been generally healthy in depôt, and that no epidemic is prevalent among the coolies there. A copy of this certificate must be forwarded to the Protector's Office.

34. Of the total number to be embarked, the proportion of adult females shall be not less than 40 to every 100 adult males.

35. The Emigration Agent concerned should furnish the Master of the vessel chartered by him, when applying for a license, with a certified memorandum of the number and description of the emigrants likely to be embarked.

36. In a case of emergency, when the proportion of females cannot be completed, an application should accompany the memorandum reporting the deficiency for the information

of Government, and submitting for approval the manner in which it is intended to be made good in subsequent shipments.

37. As a general rule, females in an advanced state of pregnancy and infants who are too young to take ordinary food, and whose mothers cannot supply nourishment for them, should not be embarked. Other children, however, may be taken if accompanying their parents or relatives and approved by the Medical Inspector.

38. It shall be the duty of Emigration Agents to deliver to the Protector of Emigrants all property, wills or other documents which may come into their possesion belonging to coolies who have died in depôt, on ship-board or in the colonies, together with such descriptive particulars of the deceased and their heirs as they may be in a position to furnish, in order that their relatives may be traced or identified and the property correctly disposed of.

39. The Emigration Agent shall, with as little delay as possible, inform the Protector of Emigrants, in writing, of any changes he may be authorised to make in the terms offered to intending emigrants, in order that the alteration may be communicated to Government as soon as possible.

40. Copies of all agreements entered into with medical subordinates, interpreters and others, being natives of India, engaged to proceed with coolies to the West Indies or other colonies, should be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants for submission to Government; and before the departure of each ship a memorandum showing all natives of India (*other than emigrants and crew*) who may be engaged by the Emigration Agents for service on board of emigrant ships should be furnished to the Protector of Emigrants. It will be the duty of the Protector to satisfy himself that advances of wages endorsed on such agreements have been actually paid to, and received by, the persons named in such agreements.

41. Clothing and utensils shall be supplied to each emigrant according to the scales laid down in tables C and F hereunto annexed, and shall be shipped immediately after the emigrants have embarked.

42. Between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of September, every emigrant proceeding to the west of the Cape shall be provided with an extra double blanket for use outside the tropics, in addition to the usual supply of clothing and blankets prescribed in table F for the rest of the season.

43. In sufficient time previous to the day fixed for embarkation, the coolies should be arranged (relatives being kept together) in the numerical order in which their names will occur in the passes and the general register compiled from the passes, both of which must therefore correspond and be numbered accordingly.

44. Each emigrant must be provided with his pass, and may also be supplied with a tin ticket (to hang conveniently from the neck or arm where it may be easily seen), bearing the number, stamped in raised figures, corresponding with that affixed to his or her name in the pass and general register of emigrants about to be embarked.

45. When mustering the coolies on any occasion, and especially for inspection prior to embarkation, they should be arranged and maintained in the order of their numbers, to avoid confusion and ensure a correct muster.

46. Emigration Agents should furnish the documents noted below, *viz.*:—

To Masters.

(*a*).—A certified memorandum of the number and description of emigrants likely to be embarked, the proportion of adult females, and any explanation that the circumstances of the case may require.

(*b*).—Certificate under Section 44 of the Act—(*See* Form No. 19).

(*c*).—Two copies of the Indian Emigration Act and of all rules under Section 56, and two copies of a translation of the Act and of such rules in such languages as the local Government may direct.

(*d*).—Passes or certificates to the emigrants under Section 38 of the Act.

(*e*).—Four copies of the general register of emigrants compiled from their passes (Form No. 21). All four shall be signed by the Master: the Master shall then deliver two copies to the Emigration Agent, who, after signing them, shall retain one and return the other to the Master for the use of the Emigration authorities at the port of debarkation. The Master shall also deliver two other copies to the Protector, who, after signing them, will retain one and return the other, in order that it may be duly filled up (as required by Rule 107) and forwarded to the Government Officer at the

port of debarkation, who will ultimately return it with the Surgeon's medical records to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay.

(*f*).—A copy of instructions for guidance in the care and management of emigrants.

To Surgeons.

(*g*).—A blank form for recording daily issue of stores for emigrants—(Form No. 22 or 23).

(*h*).—Admission and discharge book (blank)—(Form No. 24).

(*i*).—Medical case-book (blank)—(Form No. 25).

(*j*).—Register of births and deaths (blank)—(Form No. 26).

(*k*).—Medical history of the voyage (blank)—(Form No. 27).

(*l*).—Instructions to Surgeons for guidance in the care and management of emigrants, and a copy of the rules under the Indian Emigration Act.

(*m*).—A copy of the charter party.

Rules for the guidance of Masters of Emigrant Ships.

47. In addition to the following rules, their attention is directed to Sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 55 of the Indian Emigration Act.

48. Every vessel for which a license is required shall be surveyed under instructions from the Protector of Emigrants, through whom written application for the license must be made by the Master in Form No. 8.

49. On receipt of the application for license, the Protector shall, in communication with the Master Attendant, cause the vessel to be surveyed by an officer of the Master Attendant's Department with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness, the extent and nature of her accommodation,* &c. (under the terms of Section 41 of the Act), the state of her tackle, boats, &c., as prescribed in Schedule A, together with such other additional requisites as may be considered necessary by the Marine Surveyor to render the vessel in every respect seaworthy and fit for the conveyance of emigrants.

* Under Government Order No. 107 of 24th January 1872, Sterling's rule is adopted in measuring emigrant ships.

50. The Marine Surveyor shall report the results of his survey and measurements to the Protector of Emigrants, first in Form No. 4, and subsequently, when everything is provided to his satisfaction, in Form No. 16.

51. After the Marine Surveyor's report in Form No. 4 has been forwarded to the Protector's Office, the Master should arrange with the Protector of Emigrants for an inspection of the vessel in order to decide on her eligibility in other respects, her ventilation and fittings, as specified in Schedule B. The Master must at once inform the Emigration Agent of the day and hour fixed for this survey.

52. The Protector, if satisfied in all respects, will then grant a certificate (Form No. 6) to the Master, and will require the Master to execute, in duplicate, the bond (Schedule D) in consideration of his receiving a license.

53. Prior to taking in the stores enumerated in the list of provisions and miscellaneous articles (Form No. 8 or 9), the Master shall send, for the examination of the Protector, samples of each article enumerated in the dietary scales. If they are approved, the *instructions* in Form No. 7 will be forwarded for the guidance of the Commander, who must carefully attend to them, and see that the officer in charge of the stores, &c., abides by them also.

54. The prescribed quantity of water for the emigrants must be stored in clean iron tanks. In ships carrying an approved distilling apparatus, a reduction of one-third the prescribed quantity of water is allowed, and Masters should lose no time in getting the machine examined by a competent Surveyor, subject to the approval of the Protector of Emigrants.

55. The provisions, miscellaneous articles, medicines, instruments, disinfectants, &c. (Form No. 8 or 9 and Table B or E), and the *extra clothing blankets*, &c., must be on board at least one day before that fixed for the final survey, in order that the Surgeon of the ship (with whom the Master must communicate) may have an opportunity of examining those stores properly *on board the ship* prior to the final survey, which will be held after the Surgeon is satisfied and certifies to their correctness under Table B or E and in Form No. 13.

The medical stores and extra clothing, &c., should then be locked up safely, pending their inspection by the Medical Inspector and Protector of Emigrants at the final survey.

56. It is the duty of the Master to ascertain that all the fittings, stores, and water are of the best quality and amply provided according to scale. If he is unable to attend to this duty

himself, he must on his own responsibility depute an officer especially to this work. The examinations of the Protector and Medical Inspector do not in any degree lessen the responsibility of the Master, who, when everything is ready for final survey, should forward the certificate and application for final survey (Form No. 14) to the Protector's Office. When the time for the final survey has been fixed by the Protector, the Master must at once inform the Emigration Agent of it, in order that he may be afforded an opportunity of being present also.

57. Emigrants will not be allowed to embark on any vessel on board of which there is not a 3rd officer, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the emigrant stores, to issue the rations, water, &c., for the emigrants, and to assist the Surgeon generally in the care and management of the emigrants on board.

58. No gunpowder, inflammable oils, spirits, jute, hides, nor any commodity likely by reason of its quantity or quality to be detrimental to the safety or health of the emigrants, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo; nor shall any vicious dogs or wild animals be allowed on board of an emigrant ship.

59. Responsible officers must be appointed to have charge of the fire-engine, where one is on board, and other precautionary measures taken against the risk of fire.

60. Besides the bond (under Section 40 of the Act, Schedule D, Appendix, required from the Master, and which, duly stamped, must be executed in duplicate at the Office of the Protector of Emigrants), the Master shall forward to the Protector's office, *at least one clear day before the day appointed for the final survey*, the under-noted certificates duly filled up, dated and signed according to the forms prescribed in the Appendix, *viz.* :—

(*a*).—A certificate to the effect that the conditions of Rules 57 and 58 have been complied with (Form No. 12).

(*b*).—Two copies of the provision list duly filled up and signed (Form No. 8 or 9); the Surgeon's certificates to Table B or E, and Form No. 13.

(*c*).—A certificate of the total quantity of water, its source, &c. (Form No. 10).

(*d*).—A certificate from the Master stating that an officer has been appointed to the special charge of the emigrants' stores, &c., and that the fittings and stores are ready for survey (Form No. 14).

N. B.—The following certificates should be forwarded to the Protector's Office at least one day prior to that of embarkation :—

(*e*).—A certificate from the Surveyor of distilling machines to the effect that the requirements of Schedule C are fully complied with (Form No. 11).

(*f*).—A certificate from the Master Attendant's Office to the effect that the requirements of Schedule A and of the Marine Surveyor have been fully complied with (Form No. 16).

(*g*).—A certificate from the Shipping Master's Office to the effect that the proper number and description of crew have been duly shipped (Form No. 17).

(*h*).—Commanders are also required to furnish crew and passenger lists in Form No. 18; and, excepting emigrants and European or Native cabin passengers and their servants, who must be duly entered in the form above referred to, no other Native passengers shall be received on board an emigrant ship.

61. The date of embarkation may be decided on after, *but not before*, the ship has passed her final survey of fittings and stores.

62. In appointing the time of embarkation, a sufficient interval must be ensured for the emigrants' stores to be properly stowed away, and for the vessel to be in every respect clean, in good order, and thoroughly prepared for the reception of her emigrants.

63. When everything is completed to the satisfaction of the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and the ship is ready for sea, the clearance certificate in Form No. 19, under Section 44 of the Act, will be granted by the Protector of Emigrants to the Master, who will also obtain from the Emigration Agent a similar certificate. The Protector shall have the power to delay the embarkation if, in his opinion, the weather is likely to be boisterous.

Rules for the guidance of Surgeons of Emigrant Ships.

64. The Surgeon shall call at the office of the Protector of Emigrants as soon as possible after his nomination, in order that his qualifications, &c., may be registered. He will leave his address at the office, and should intimate any change of residence as soon as it is conveniently possible, in order that communications from the office may be correctly addressed to him.

65. When the Medical Officer has no diploma, he shall not be employed without the approval of the Surgeon-General of the Medical Department, and Native Medical Officers must have a fair knowledge of English.

66. The Surgeon is required to attend frequently at the depôt before embarkation, in order that he may become thoroughly acquainted with the health and physical condition of the coolies of whom he is about to receive charge, and he should see that they are all properly vaccinated.

67. He must take an early opportunity before embarkation of comparing the coolies in depôt with their passes (under Section 38 of the Act), and when satisfied of their correctness, he will countersign them.

68. The Surgeon, if in Bombay at the time, shall be present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the *first* official inspection for deciding on the eligibility, fittings, ventilation, &c., of the ship tendered for the conveyance of the emigrants of whom he is going in medical charge. He should visit the ship occasionally in the interval between the first and final survey, to satisfy himself in good time that there is nothing to which he would object, and should arrange with the Protector to see the samples of stores intended for the coolies before the samples are approved of. He must be present with the Protector and Medical Inspector at the *final survey* of ship's fittings and stores. Any suggestions or objections he may desire to make at either or both of the surveys should be stated there and then to the Protector and Medical Inspector, who, if the representation is of a trivial character, may deal with it at once; but, if it is of a more serious or difficult nature, the Surgeon must without delay forward a written statement of his views officially to the Protector of Emigrants, who will give it careful attention. Should the Surgeon have no objections to urge on either of those occasions, he shall furnish the Protector of Emigrants with a certificate in Form No. 5 after the *first* inspection, and with a certificate in Form No. 15 after the *final survey*.

69. Prior to the time fixed for the final survey of stores, &c., the Surgeon, in communication with the Master, must appoint a convenient time for the careful examination, *on board the ship*, of the provisions, miscellaneous articles, medicines, instruments, disinfectants, extra clothing and blankets supplied for the emigrants. If satisfied of their good quality and correctness according to scale, the Surgeon shall receive charge of the medical stores and have them put into a safe place, pending their examination at the final official survey. When satisfied, he shall sign duplicate copies of the certified table B or E (at foot of scale of medicines) and certificate Form No. 13. A copy of each must be furnished by him to the Protector of Emigrants, and a duplicate copy of each to the Emigration Agent.

70. Before the time of embarkation the Surgeon should also satisfy himself that the ordinary clothing and blankets supplied at the depôt to the coolies for their use on the voyage are of good quality, clean and sufficient according to scale, and that the compounder, maistries, cooks, topases, &c., have been duly appointed.

71. The Surgeon must obtain the following documents from the Office of the Protector of Emigrants:—

(*a*).—Blank forms of scale Table B or E, and also certificate Forms Nos. 5, 13 and 15.

(*b*).—Instructions to Surgeons regarding contagious fever on board of emigrant ships.

(*c*).—A copy, duly signed by the Master, of the scale and list of provisions, &c. (Form No. 8 or 9), taken on board at Bombay.

(*d*).—A memorandum of the quantity and description of fresh provisions and water to be taken in by the Master either at the Cape or at St. Helena.

N. B.—For a list of documents to be obtained from the Emigration Agents, see Rule 46.

II.—THE EMBARKATION.

Rules for the guidance of Emigration Agents.

72. The emigrants should be at the place of embarkation in sufficient time to be correctly arranged for medical inspection and muster according to their numerical order in the general register, No. 1 being placed nearest the embarkation point.

73. When once numerically arranged for inspection and embarkation, they should not be permitted to leave their places: it should be impressed on the maistries to attend to this, and the writers or other servants present should also see that no confusion results.

74. The compounder and establishment of cooks, topases, &c., must be present punctually to help the coolies and to assist the Surgeon in berthing the coolies when on board.

Rules for the guidance of Masters.

75. Before the time fixed for embarkation the 'tween decks should be thoroughly cleaned and cleared for the reception of the emigrants. The lanterns, trimmed all ready for lighting, should be hung in their places, and, unless wet weather prevents it, all the ventilation of the 'tween decks must be opened up.

76. When the weather is wet, or rain is expected, the tarpaulins for spreading, tent-fashion, over the hatches must be put up, and awnings must be spread so as to shelter the coolies as they embark and keep the 'tween decks as dry as possible.

77. The scuttle butts should be filled with drinking water, and the wash deck-tubs, filled with water, placed near the water-closets for the convenience of the coolies.

78. A convenient accommodation side ladder must be provided, also chair and tackling for hoisting up women and children.

79. All the crew must be on board previous to the embarkation of the coolies.

80. The Master must be present at the embarkation to satisfy himself, by comparing the passes with the names of the emigrants, as they are called one by one in their numerical order in the general register, that all is correct; and two of the ship's crew—one to *count*, and the other to *note*—shall keep a careful tally of the total number of souls received on board.

81. After embarkation it is often necessary to issue a supply of choora or avil and sugar to the coolies and milk for the children, if the Surgeon orders it. These articles should therefore be kept ready at hand.

82. Immediately after embarkation coolies are very apt to carry fire for smoking into the 'tween decks if they can procure it: this should be guarded against.

83. After embarkation the Master and Surgeon will receive charge of the documents relating to the coolies, which will be furnished to them by the Emigration Agent.

84. In addition to the copies of the Act and rules, and the emigrants' certificates or passes, the Emigration Agent will supply the Master of every vessel with four copies of the general register of emigrants (Form No. 21), all of which the Master is required to sign. He shall then deliver two of them to the Agent, who after signing them will return one to the Master for the use of the Emigration authorities at the part of debarkation. The Master will also deliver two other copies of the register to the Protector of Emigrants, who, after signing them, will return one copy to the Master, in order that it may be duly filled up (as required by Rule 107) and forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants at the port of debarkation, for ultimate transmission (with the medical records) to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay.

85. The heavy baggage (if any) of the coolies should be put down the hold.

86. The vessel must proceed to sea within 48 hours after the embarkation of the coolies is completed.

Rules for the guidance of the Ship's Surgeon.

87. He should be at the place of embarkation at least half-an-hour before the time appointed for the embarkation.

88. He shall, in conjunction with the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, examine the emigrants for the last time previous to their going on board, and reject any one considered unfit to go.

89. In berthing the coolies, the unmarried women should be placed furthest aft, the married couples next, and the single men forward.

90. The Surgeon should see that the compounder, maistries, cooks and topases are on board.

91. For every 100 adults 4 maistries are appointed to act as headmen. The coolies must be divided into lots, and each maistry should take charge of a company and also of a division of the lower deck, for the good order and cleanliness of which he is to be held responsible.

92. The Surgeon should instruct the maistries and topases to see that no smoking or fire is allowed in the 'tween decks, and that the coolies do not drink any water but that which is supplied for them in the scuttle butts on deck. These points will require the Surgeon's personal attention.

III.—THE VOYAGE.

Rules for the guidance of the Commander.

93. As the Surgeon will have the principal charge of the emigrants, every requisition made by him to the Commander, consistent with good order and discipline (without interfering with the routine duties of the ship, for which the Commander himself is always the responsible person) must be promptly complied with, and the officers and crew are bound to render any reasonable assistance in their power when it is necessary for them to do so.

94. During the voyage Commanders should see that the 'tween decks are cleared three times every day, disinfected and *dry holystoned* daily by the coolies, and that, weather permitting, they are whitewashed throughout every alternate Saturday. No naked lights, loose hay or straw shall be allowed between decks or in the hold at any time, nor on any account. At least six safety lanterns shall burn from dusk to daylight throughout the voyage for the use of the emigrants.

95. Wooden ships that do not make so much water as to require pumping out once a week, must twice a week have a sufficient quantity of water poured into their hold and pumped out again for the purpose of keeping the bilges sweet.

96. The officers and crew of the ship must not be permitted to have any intercourse or to interfere with the emigrants; and no female emigrant is to be a servant to the Captain, Surgeon, cabin passengers or officers of the ship.

97. The daily issue by the officer in charge of the rations and water for the coolies is to be carried out under instructions from the Surgeon before 6 A. M. every day, so that the first meal may be properly cooked and served out by 9 A. M., and the second by 3 P. M.: the issuing officer in charge of the stores must keep a correct account of the expenditure in Form No. 24 or 25, and have it initialled daily as indicated therein. Medical stores and comforts shall be issued on the requisition of the Surgeon.

98. It must be clearly understood that the dietary scale is merely intended as *a guide and not a hard-and-fast rule.* The provisions supplied according to that scale may be issued in such variety as to quantities and proportions as the Surgeon may consider necessary for the benefit of the coolies.

99. Meals must be taken on deck when practicable.

100. The wash deck-tubs should be filled regularly, and for the last time at 8 P. M., for the use of the coolies during the night. The tubs should be securely lashed near each block of water closets.

101. Constant attention should be paid to the windsails and other sources of fresh air for the 'tween decks, but those which it would be dangerous to leave open must be closed in bad weather—side scuttles, for example.

102. Awnings must be spread over the quarter and main decks when the weather permits, and coolies should be encouraged to keep as much in the open air as possible.

103. Tarpaulins for spreading, tent-fashion, over the hatchways when necessary to be kept at hand.

104. The 'tween decks must be kept perfectly free, clean, and as dry as possible, by means of hot sand and stoves if necessary; and the upper deck is also to be kept clear of all unnecessary lumber.

105. The accommodation or space of the coolies must on no account be encroached upon; the main quarter and poop decks must be given up to the coolies, at least to such extent as shall not interfere with the working of the ship.

106. The fire-buckets and life-buoys must be kept at all times in readiness; the regulations of the Board of Trade respecting lights and fog-signals shall be strictly observed throughout the voyage, and the times of hoisting and hauling down the lights shall be noted daily in the ship's log.

107. The Commander should retain in his possession the certificates and effects of those emigrants who die during the voyage, and should deliver them, with an inventory of the articles, to the Protector of Emigrants, or other proper authority at the port of debarkation, together with the counterpart list and general register given to him by the Emigration Agent. Great care must be taken not to deface the lists or certificates.—(*See* Rules 130 and 131.)

108. On arrival at the port of debarkation the state in which each emigrant is landed and the deaths should be entered in the column of "Remarks" of the general register (signed by the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay), which should be countersigned by the Master and Surgeon, and then forwarded to the proper Government authority at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay.

Rules for the guidance of the Surgeon.

109. As the health of those on board depend so materially on strictly careful attention to all sanitary precautions and the early detection of disease, the Surgeon is specially charged with the duty of maintaining throughout the voyage a constant watchfulness over everything that may influence the health of those in his charge.

110. The Surgeon should, as far as possible, guard the coolies from harsh treatment; he should see that the space allotted to them on the upper and lower decks is not encroached upon; that there is no improper intercourse or interference on the part of the officers and crew with the emigrants; and, if necessary, he should report any infringements of this rule to the Master, who is bound to inquire into the matter and to adopt such measures as the case may

require. No punishment shall be inflicted on any emigrant except with the consent of the Surgeon and Master of the ship, and the particulars of such cases must be duly entered in the ship's log.

111. It is the duty of the 3rd Officer (appointed for the purpose), and also of the maistries, to assist the Surgeon in maintaining discipline, to see that his orders and daily instructions are carried out, to report any irregularities or cases of sudden sickness, to assist in distributing the rations, &c., and to superintend the cleanliness of the coolies, their accommodation, food and water.

112. The topasses must keep every part of the deck and hospital occupied by coolies constantly swept and clean, and must attend regularly to the thorough cleanliness of the water-closets by means of constant washing and the use of disinfectants.

113. They must also see that the tubs near the privies are securely fastened and kept regularly filled with water for the use of the coolies.

114. The cooks, assisted by the maistries, will receive and cook the daily rations under the instructions of the Surgeon, and they must also take care of the galley fires and see that they are extinguished at 7 P.M., unless otherwise directed.

115. The coolies must be kept as much as possible in the open air; they should take their meals on deck whenever this is practicable, and at least one-half of their number should *always be on deck* during the day-time when the weather permits it.

116. Ventilation and the means for promoting or modifying it should be constantly attended to, and those openings which it would be dangerous to keep open promptly closed on the approach of bad weather.

117. When possible, the coolies should bathe daily, a sail-screen being put up for the women; and they should wash their clothes at least twice a week. The decks should be *dry holystoned* by the male emigrants daily when practicable, and disinfecting powder must be freely used where the decks have been soiled in any way.

118. The water-closets must be constantly inspected throughout the voyage.

119. The coolies' clothing and blankets should be aired thoroughly at least thrice a week. In damp weather the hanging stoves and hot sand may be cautiously used with advantage to hasten the drying of any parts of the deck, &c., that have been accidentally wetted.

120. At the outset of the voyage the Surgeon should take an account of and hold in reserve all the warm clothing in the possession of the emigrants, in order that they may be preserved and used as soon as a change of temperature renders it necessary. Each emigrant should be made responsible for the care of his or her own suit. There should be a general muster of all clothing and blankets once a week.

121. The provisions issued daily must be divided into two portions, so that they may be cooked for two meals; the first at 9 A.M., and the other at 3 P.M. The issues shall be recorded daily by the officer in charge and attested by the initials of the Surgeon and officer.—(*See* Form No. 22 or 23.)

122. It must be distinctly understood that the diet scale is merely intended as a fair *guide*, ensuring for the voyage a sufficient supply of provisions in those proportions which a consideration of their nutritive values renders necessary. The elements of a nutritious dietary are placed at the Surgeon's disposal, and it is intentionally left to his discretion to use and combine them to the best advantage for the emigrant's benefit under the varying circumstances of a long voyage. *All waste and excess must be strictly avoided.*

123. When cooking is prevented by bad weather, the *dry provisions* should be issued in lieu of cooked food.

124. Meals when ready must be reported to the Surgeon, who will see that the food is *well cooked* and fairly served out. The decks must be swept after each meal, and dry holystoned or scraped after breakfast; the spaces under the platforms should be specially looked after, and all dirt thrown overboard.

125. Cooking utensils must be kept clean and inspected daily, and the boiling of rice or other articles in brackish water must be prohibited.

126. Coolies must not be allowed to retain or secrete in their clothes, &c., any food which they were unable to finish: the eating of stale food must be prevented. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

127. Food for the sick, their medicines, &c., should be methodically arranged, so that they shall receive the prescribed quantities regularly every four hours, or at such other intervals as the Surgeon may decide on. The *night-nursing and feeding of the sick should be most particularly provided for.* It is between midnight and morning that the want of sufficient support is so severely felt, and is so likely to be neglected by a careless assistant.

128. Coolies must be encouraged to amuse themselves by harmless diversions, and should be allowed to play on their drums, &c., till eight bells.

129. It is the duty of the Surgeon to recommend to the Master such arrangements or expedients as may appear to the Surgeon likely to promote the health and comfort of the emigrants. It is the Surgeon's duty to keep a watchful eye over the health of the coolies: he should muster and inspect them twice daily, and by being constantly among them he should be always in a position to detect the earliest symptoms of disease, such as scurvy, &c. Communicable diseases (small-pox, cholera, &c.) must be isolated *at once*; the place vacated must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and any suspected or infected articles should be completely destroyed or thrown over board.

130. In case of an epidemic, the nearest port must be made for and the emigrants disembarked. Unless the cause of death be a contagious or infectious disease, the corpse of no emigrant shall be thrown into the sea until six hours after death; but when a quicker burial is necessary under any circumstances, it may be allowed after the death has been ascertained and certified to in the ship's log by the Medical Officer, Commander and Chief Officer.

131. Both the Surgeon and the Master must send from the first port touched at to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay report of all unusual occurrences affecting the health or welfare of the emigrants on board. The Surgeon and Master are mutually responsible for the care of the emigrants, and all the rules for the voyage (conveniently separated for the guidance of each) must be followed by both—each co-operating with the other for the good and safety of the emigrants entrusted to their care.

132. The Surgeon should make over the property of those emigrants who die on board, with a list of their effects, to the Master of the ship, who shall give him a receipt for them.

133. The Surgeon is required to keep the following records during the voyage, *viz.*:—

(*a*).—A record of the patients admitted and discharged, in Form No. 24.

(*b*).—A medical case-book, in which *every* case must be entered and not only those considered important, in Form No. 25.

(*c*).—A medical history of the voyage, in Form No. 27.

(*d*).—A register of births and deaths, in Form No. 26.

134. The abovenamed records, carefully kept and duly signed by the Surgeon, must be given in by him to the proper Government authority at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay; and to ensure correctness and regularity in these returns, no payment of any description is to be made to the Surgeon until the general and mortality registers have been examined and their correctness certified to by the Health Officer and Protector of Emigrants, or other proper Government authority at the port of debarkation.

OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

135. Early notice of the arrival of any ship with return emigrants should be sent to the Protector of Emigrants, in order that the vessel and her emigrants may be inspected by him, to whom a nominal roll of the emigrants, and any other documents or necessary information relating to them, together with the wills and property of emigrants who have died on board, should be made over as soon as it is conveniently possible.

136. Return emigrants, immediatetly on their landing, shall be properly lodged and provided for by the Agent of the colony whence the coolies have returned, and they should not be detained in Bombay longer than is necessary to arrange everything for their return. The sick should be sent to hospital at once, and all who are paupers returned to their homes at the expense of the colony. In all cases care must be be taken that those who are blind, lame or otherwise helpless are sufficiently provided with such additional assistance for the journey home as their condition or circumstances may render necessary.

137. Return emigrants should be cautioned against carrying loose cash on their persons, and assisted, if they desire it, to obtain money-orders on the local treasuries of the districts to which they are going.

138. Emigrants should be landed only during daylight, and not after dark.

139. In the event of a ship from any British or Foreign colony to which emigration is lawful arriving at Bombay, or in the event of a ship from any French colony to which emigration is lawful arriving at any French port adjoining the Bombay Presidency, with return emigrants belonging to any part of British India not comprised in the Bombay Presidency, the Protector of Emigrants in the case of emigrants landing at Bombay, or the British Consular Agent in the case of emigrants arriving at any French port from a French colony, shall cause the emigrants to be brought before him directly they are landed, and question them as to their treatment on board, their savings, &c., in the same manner as is usually done in the case of return emigrants belonging to the Bombay Presidency.

140. The Protector of Emigrants, in the case of emigrants landed at Bombay, shall then forward the emigrants to the Emigration Agent for the colony from which they have returned, to be kept by him in the depôt under his charge, board and lodging gratis, until the occurrence of the earliest suitable opportunity for their despatch to the presidency or province to which they belong.

141. The Emigration Agent for such colony shall then forward the emigrants to such presidency or province, as the case may be, paying their passage and making provision for their food, &c., under the supervision of the Protector of Emigrants, in the same manner as is done in the case of emigrants shipped to such colony.

142. In every case of returned emigrants arriving at any of the French ports as aforesaid from a French colony, a report is to be sent by the British Consular Agent to the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay stating what steps have been taken for despatching them to the presidency or province to which they belong.

APPENDIX EMBRACING SCHEDULES AND FORMS.

SCHEDULE (A).

Anchors, cables, and hawsers, according to Lloyd's requirements for classification.

Anchor, bower	3	Weight according to tonnage; 1,000 tons' vessel should have bower anchors 30 cwt. each, exclusive of stock, which is about 5 or 6 cwt.; the stream 12 cwt.; and kedges 6 cwt. and 3 cwt., including stock.
„ stream	1	
„ kedges	2	
Chain 1¾	300 fathoms.	
„ stream	90 „	
Hawsers, 2 or 3 of 11 inches, 9 and 7, or 5, either Europe or coir, 90 fathoms each.		

Boats of approved construction: one to be a life-boat with four life-buoys, and fitted, when practicable, with Clifford's Lowering Apparatus.

		Ft.			Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.	
No.	1,	26	length	×	7	0	breadth	3	0	depth.
„	2,	25	„	×	6	6	„	2	6	„
„	3,	25	„	×	6	6	„	2	6	„
„	4,	23	„	×	6	0	„	2	4	„
„	5,	23	„	×	6	0	„	2	4	„
„	6,	22	„	×	5	6	„	2	2	„

If there are less than 350 men, No. 5 boat can be dispensed with. The same number of boats of an equivalent capacity can be substituted. Each boat to be fitted with masts, sails, rowlocks or tholes, oars (complete set), breakers (one at least to each boat), rudder, plugs and painter.

Admiralty or other approved Charts of all the seas the ship is to traverse, and of the islands, coasts, ports and harbours contiguous thereto.

Books.

1. The latest Commercial Code List of Ships.
2. Commercial Code of Signals.
3. Nautical Almanac.
4. Law of Storms.
5. Captain A. D. Taylor's edition of Horsburgh's India (Sailing) Directory, Part I.

Instruments, &c.

(*a*).—*Chronometers*, 2.

(*b*).—*Barometer*, 1 at least.

(*c*).—*Compass*, steering and boat's.

(*d*).—*Axe*, 1.

(*e*).—*Lead and lines*, deep sea and hand lead, 2 of each.

(*f*).—*Lightning conductor*, 1 to mainmast at least.

(*g*).—*Lights*, as per Admiralty regulations. Blue composition for signal purposes, a quantity; and signal rockets, if procurable.

(*h*).—*Force pump or fire-engine*, 1 at least, with 2 flexible hoses complete, if procurable.

(*i*).—1 *head pump*, 1 *hold pump*, with flexible hose, if procurable, for issuing fresh water on upper deck.

(*j*).—*Sails*, 2 sets in good order, with proper storm sails.

(*k*).—*Signals*, Commercial Code.

(*l*).—*Masts*, *yards* and *rigging* to be in good order and condition, and a spare spar shall be provided.

(*m*).—*Fire buckets* (stropped) 3 to every 100 tons of ship's register up to 600 tons, and 2 additional buckets for every 100 tons above 600; provided that the total number shall not be required to exceed 50 in any vessel. One-half of such buckets shall be kept constantly hung up on the quarter deck or other convenient place.

(*n*).—Poop, quarter, and main-deck awnings complete and in good order.

Crew, &c.

Crew according to tonnage, *viz.*:—

For the first 500 tons,	...	4 men	to every	100 tons.
From 500 to 1,000 „	...	3	„	100 „
„ 1,000 tons and upwards	...	2	„	100 „

Of the whole number the ship is required to carry, exclusive of boys, one-half must be able seamen.

The above includes three officers.

The commander and two officers to have certificates of competency.

N. B.—There must be *three* officers to every emigrant ship; and in the case of vessels bound for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, they must all, if practicable, be Europeans; but in vessels conveying emigrants to Mauritius, Réunion, &c., the third mate may be an East Indian.

SCHEDULE (B).

Specification of ventilation and fittings to be provided for ships chartered to convey emigrants from Bombay.

1. *Ventilation of the between-decks*:—Besides hatches (and if any stern ports of side scuttles the latter to be glazed, well fitted, about 14 feet apart, and as close to the upper deck as possible), there must be air shafts and cowlheaded funnels or tubes, with such other additional means for affording light and ventilation to the space intended for the accommodation of the emigrants as the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants may consider necessary.

2. All cowlheaded funnels must be well made of stout sheet iron (1-12th of an inch thick), each tube averaging at least a foot in diameter with well-expanded moveable and revolving cowls. The upper lip of the cowl must be sufficiently well projected to keep out rain. The cowls must be thoroughly secure in their hold on the funnels to which they belong: and the funnels or tubes, properly flanged at the deck end, must be well fitted and very securely bolted to the deck.

3. Every cowlheaded deck opening shall be provided with a suitable plug for use in bad weather.

4. The air-shafts and combings round the deck openings must be strongly put together, properly caulked, and of such form and size as may be decided on by the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants. They must be well sheltered above against wind and wet weather, with properly constructed lids, covered with tarred canvas, glazed, if necessary, and white-washed inside.

5. The lower apertures of all cowlheaded tubes or air-shafts opening into the between-decks may be fitted, under instructions from the Protector, with means for fastening horizontal screens a few inches from the mouth of each aperture so as to diffuse the down draft of cold air.

6. One windsail for every hatchway, and two extra, for air-shafts.

7. *Ventilation of the hold.*—Except in vessels fitted with ventilating masts, in which case a proportionate reduction may be allowed, there should be five steam pipes solidly and strongly put together of stout metal or wood and air-tight, each at least 9 inches in diameter, fitted with cowlheads, and leading from the hold to the open air on the upper deck. They should be conveniently placed and so arranged as to carry off the steam from the cargo quite clear of the 'tween-decks, the air of which must be kept as pure and free from sources of contamination as possible. This rule shall not be deemed compulsory in cases where no cargo is carried.

8. Prior to taking in cargo or stores the ship's limbers and bilges, if foul, should be thoroughly cleaned, and the latter purified, if necessary, by the free use of some disinfectant, such as carbolic acid, &c.

9. All air-holes in the between-decks must be securely stopped.

10. If necessary, bright sheet tin reflectors, 2 to 4 feet square, may be fitted conveniently and at such an angle as to reflect light from above into the 'tween-decks below. It is sufficient to arrange them at the vessel's stem or stern when they are unusually dark.

11. All exposed or dangerous places where children or others are likely to injure themselves should be properly protected or closed.

12. The space to be occupied by the emigrants must be cleared of every obstruction, thoroughly cleaned, dried, and whitewashed throughout, and nothing must be slung up or stowed away between the beams.

13. Previous to embarkation and after the decks are cleared, bamboos, ropes, or stout rails must be securely fastened fore and aft to the amidship stanchions, so that the coolies may have something on which to hang their clothes and bundles, and to depend for support when the ship rolls.

14. The lower deck hatches must be closed and covered with tarpaulins properly battened down or secured with iron bars locked; and in ships for the West Indies canvas screens (of No. 6 canvas) shall be fitted to each upper deck hatchway, so that they may roll up when not in use.

15. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns must be fixed at convenient distances apart, and where necessary.

16. *Fittings of the upper deck.*—Water-closets must be firmly fitted inside the vessel in two blocks divided into compartments, the forward one (usually opposite the forehatch) for the men, and the after block, as far aft as it is conveniently possible, for the women and children. The number of compartments and seats will depend upon the number of statute adults to be conveyed. The closets must be well built, securely covered on their tops with tarred or painted canvas, and every compartment must be fitted with strongly hinged doors capable of being fastened on both sides; each compartment should not exceed 22 inches in breadth, nor should the seats in them be more than 22 inches square, though the *length of the compartment* should exceed its breadth by a few inches in front of each seat for convenience in entering the closet. The foot-boards on either side for the seats must be about 7 inches wide and 8 inches apart, so as to leave a central space of that size to communicate with the closet floor and shoot, which (lined with sheet iron) should be, as far as possible, free from all angles or projections likely to obstruct. The shoots must carry the soil well clear of the ship's side. If considered dangerously large for young children, the ports or scuttles through which the shoots lead must be guarded with horizontal iron or hard wood bars to prevent accidents. A strong, short hand-rail must be fitted inside the closet, and in a convenient position to hold on by. Those parts of the wood-work and shoots exposed to any source of contamination must be thoroughly and continuously lined with stout sheet iron, to prevent the wood from absorbing impurities, otherwise the floor and shoots must be constructed entirely of sheet iron or zinc of sufficient thickness. If the water-closets are unavoidably high, convenient steps must be provided.

17. The closets should be fitted with a simple recess for the reception of a well-secured safety lantern, so that one light shall illuminate many compartments at the same time.

18. Cabooses or cooking-ranges must be placed so as to afford shelter to the cooks, and, whenever it is practicable, *athwart* ships and inside the deck-house. The cooking range should be securely placed on a platform of fire-bricks firmly laid in mortar, and, as a precaution against fire, a space of a few inches must intervene all round it and between the bottom of the range and the fire-bricks below. All exposed wood-work unavoidably near the cooking-range or caboose must be well protected with sheet lead or iron against sparks and hot cinders.

The vents for smoke must be sheltered against rain, &c., by cowl or ridge ventilators. The size of the caboose or cooking-range will depend on the number of boilers likely to be in use at one time; but there should always be accommodation for six boilers abreast and of the usual sizes.

19. The hospital shall be invariably on the upper deck, and must be fitted either on the poop or deck-house. When one has to be built, it must be as strong and secure as any deck-house with a raised floor on strong movable platforms 4 inches high. The roof shall be caulked and covered with painted canvas. It shall be sufficiently large for six bunks, and must be well lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Surgeon in charge, and subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

20. A dispensary or dispenser's room for the accommodation of the compounder and medical stores must be provided in a suitable place (*e.g.*, one of the forward poop cabins), and it should be fitted up with shelves bottle-rack, folding-table, and other conveniences, according to the requirements of the Surgeon in charge, subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

21. The hatchways in all ships for the West Indies must be fitted with storm or booby hatches of approved form. They must be very strongly built, dove-tailed, and strengthened at their covers with stout angle irons or clamps. Their lids or leaves that lift up must be very strongly hinged and lined with ¼ inch planking, and, if inconveniently large, the lids must be constructed so as to fold back twice. They must be well covered with painted or tarred canvas, so as to be thoroughly water-tight, and glazed, if necessary, with thick glass properly protected.

22. The ordinary hatches belonging to the hatchways must be secured where they may be readily available when wanted.

23. Strong ladders shall be provided for every hatchway; there shall be a pair for the main hatch. They should be fitted with stout hand-rails, one on either side; and the sides of the ladder must be firmly held together by means of iron rods secured with nuts at the ends passing under the last step at the bottom and the top of the ladder respectively.

24. As additional means for women and children to hold on by when using the ladders in rough weather, a knotted hand-rope, fastened to the side of the hatch, should hang conveniently near each of the ladders.

25. Every vessel must be provided with good tarpaulins for spreading "tent-fashion" over each hatchway; it should be large enough to spread well over on all sides of the hatch, so as to exclude rain, &c., but admit air.

26. Platforms, if necessary, for the accommodation of the emigrants or their stores may be ordered at the discretion of the Protector, not only over the long boat, but between the skids supporting the other boats of the ship or elsewhere.

27. At least two sheep-pens (one for the ship's sheep and the other for the emigrants' sheep) must be fitted as far forward as possible, and not on the quarter or poop deck. They shall afford sufficient accommodation for the prescribed number of the sheep, and shall be built so as to be easily cleaned and well ventilated. Their bottoms or floor may be lined with sheet iron.

28. Two scuttle butts (= 120 gallons each), properly charred inside, clean, and provided with locks and keys, must be secured for drinking water in convenient positions on deck; and a wash deck-tub shall be placed near each block of water-closets for the convenience of the coolies.

29. Every vessel, unless especially exempted by the Protector, must be fitted with a distilling machine, and be prepared to comply with the conditions specified in Schedule C, subject to the approval of a competent Surveyor approved by the Protector.

30. Every vessel must be provided with a hold pump and flexible hose, if procurable, for issuing the fresh water from the tanks below on the upper deck.

31. Excepting ship's fittings, which must be properly secured, no lumber of any kind can be allowed on deck, which shall be as clear as possible for the accommodation of the emigrants.

32. Life-buoys (6) must be slung, so as to be readily available when wanted.

33. The fire-engine, flexible hose (if on board), fire-buckets, and all other appliances needful in case of fire, should have a proper place, and must be kept in good order, *all ready for use on the shortest notice.*—(*See* Schedule A.)

34. Strong suitable *screws* and *not nails* must be used throughout in fastening the fittings at those points where they are subject to any strain likely to drag their parts asunder. The Master's special attention is drawn to this, as all the fittings must be well put together, and all hinges, bolts, clamps, sheet iron, pipings or coverings, cowlheads, and every other description of fittings in which metal is used, must be thoroughly strong, well-made, and well-fastened.

SCHEDULE (C).

Rules to be observed by ships in respect to fresh water condensers when offering for emigrant conveyance charter.

1. All condensers to have a separate engine for working the circulating cold water pump, and under no circumstances is this engine to do other work except feed the steam boiler.

2. All condensers to be fitted with a filter and an aerating valve.

3. The arrangement for discharging the circulating water from the condenser must be that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or in the case of fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connexion must also be provided.

4. Boilers will be preferred of an upright construction, though horizontal boilers, if satisfactory to the Surveyor, will be accepted.

5. Boilers to be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge cocks, one safety valve, and two mud-hole doors for the purpose of cleaning.

6. The boilers and all machinery to be properly covered in, and any wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boiler will have to be covered with sheet lead 4½lbs. to the square foot, and securely fastened therefor.

7. The tools named as per annexed list will be required with each condenser:—

1 hydrometer and thermometer.
1 chipping hammer and spare handle.
2 flat chisels.
2 cross-cut chisels.

1 ratchet brace.
4 drills—$\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
1 set of taps and dies comprising at least the following dimensions,—$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2 suitable spanners (say $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$).
1 shifting spanner.
6 files and handles assorted.
1 soldering bolt (copper).
2 pairs gas tongs to fit piping.
1 small vice and bench.
1 smith's forge.
1 do. anvil.
3 fire-irons suitable for the boilers.
2 firing shovels.
$\frac{1}{2}$ set of spare fire-bars.
4 dozen spare bolts and nuts of useful sizes.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch pipe connexions.
2 1-inch do. do.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch do. elbow.
2 1-inch do. do.
} The dimensions of the piping in connexion with the condenser are to be substituted, if not as noted.
1 spare length of piping for main suction of at least 12 feet in length.
1 length of smaller piping.
1 spare slide rod for engine.
6 spare gauge glasses for boiler.
25 India-rubber rings for ditto.
6 spare gauge glasses for condenser.
25 India-rubber rings for do.
} When required.
7 lbs. of hard solder.
7 „ of soft do.
7 „ of borax do.
7 „ of resin do.
56 „ of charcoal.
14 „ of red lead.
14 „ of white lead.
14 „ of spun-yarn, or patent packing to suit glands.
1 gallon linseed-oil.
10 gallons oil for lubrication.
10 lbs. cotton waste.
40 tons of English coal for a passage to West Indies, and a proportionate quantity for longer or shorter voyages.

8. All the piping in connexion with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge pipe, to be led in positions secure from accident or otherwise securely encased.

9. At the time of survey it will be necessary to have the condenser at work, the condensed water to be delivered into a tub placed where most convenient, and large enough to contain at least the quantity furnished by the condenser during the space of half-an-hour. This quantity will be accurately measured by a stamped imperial gallon measure, to be furnished by the ship, and no allowance will be made for any waste occurring from defective arrangements; that is to say, once the time has been taken as commencing the experiment, the work done in the next half hour will determine the efficiency of the machine.

10. The whole of the tools will have to be shown to the Surveyor, and must be of that classto satisfy the requirement of the Surveyor.

11. The vessel offering for charter must obtain the certificate of condenser efficiency before being accepted by the Protector of Emigrants as fit to convey emigrants; and, with this object, early notice of the day on which the condenser will be ready for survey and the position of the ship must be sent by the Master or Agents of the ship to the Protector of Emigrants.

12. A competent person, subject to the approval of the Protector, shall be appointed to have charge of the apparatus, &c., for the voyage.

13. No certificate will be granted, unless the machine can yield at least 250 gallons of distilled water in 24 hours, and the whole arrangements as mentioned herein are to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor, who, when satisfied, will forward his certificate to the master or agent of the ship in question, who (on their part) are particularly requested to forward it without delay to the Protector of Emigrants.

14. It must be clearly understood that these rules are liable to alteration after due and proper notice, and are issued as a guidance for ship-owners and masters.

SCHEDULE (D).

Know all men by these presents that I
at present residing in the town of Bombay Mariner and Master and Commander of the
or vessel called the
of the burthen of
tons or thereabouts at present lying in the Bombay roads am myself for myself and for the owner or owners of the said firmly bound unto Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the penal sum of rupees ten thousand of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India his certain attorney agents successors or assigns for which payment to be faithfully and truly made I for and on my own behalf and on behalf of the owners of the said bind myself my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with my seal and dated this
day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy

WHEREAS by the Act (No. VII of 1871) entitled the Indian Emigration Act of 1871 passed by the Governor General of India in Council it is required that the master of every ship destined to carry emigrants from India shall execute a bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of rupees ten thousand to conform to the several conditions in the said Act provided; and whereas the said hath obtained the necessary license required by the said Act for carrying
emigrants to
and whereas the said
hath agreed to execute the bond required by the said Act for the due performance of the conditions provisos clauses and restrictions therein contained; and whereas the said
hath also agreed on arrival at to moor the said
of which he is master in such secure place as the proper authority at any port at which he shall touch shall direct as soon as possible after the arrival of the said
at

Now the conditions of this bond or obligation are such that if the above bounden
do and shall well and truly in all things abide by observe and keep all and singular the conditions provisos clauses and restrictions which on the part and behalf of the said are or ought to be observed abided by and kept and which are comprised and mentioned in the said Act passed as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act and if the said
do and shall immediately or as soon as possible after the arrival of the said at
moor the said or cause or procure her to be moored in such secure place as the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master or other officer duly authorized may direct or appoint then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered at Bombay in the presence of

TABLE A.

Provisions, fire-wood, water, and stores for a ship conveying emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius or Réunion.

NOTE.—The length of voyage provided (under Section 83 of Act VII of 1873) for sailing vessels is seven weeks between the months of April and October inclusive, and six weeks between the months of November and March inclusive.

PROVISIONS.

For every statute adult the ship is licensed to carry.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Remarks.	Articles.	Quantity per day.	Remarks.
Rice ...	24 ounces.		Chillies ...	¼ ounce.	
Dholl ...	4 „		Tamarind ...	2 ounces.	
Ghee ...	1 ounce.		Salt-fish ...	2 „	
Oil, Gingely ...	½ „		Coriander ...	½ ounce.	
Salt ...	1 „		Garlic ...	¼ „	
Turmeric ...	½ „		Mustard, pepper, and cummin seeds ...	¼ „	
Onions ...	1 „		Soapnut ...	¼ „	
Tobacco ...	1 „				

For one week, or seven days, in addition to the above.

Choorah (avil) ...	2 lbs. per day.	One week's supply of avil, gram, and sugar to be taken on board, and served out when the weather is such as to prevent cooking; 1 lb. of biscuits may be substituted for 1 lb. of choorah to those who desire it.
Gram, bhoot ...	¼ lb. „	
Sugar ...	2 lbs. „	

Fire-wood.

For 100 statute adults or less	400 lbs. per day	Above 200 and less than 300 ...	700 lbs. per day.
Above 100 and less than 200...	600 „ „	„ 300 „ „ 350 ...	750 „ „

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each emigrant, children included, to be not less than one gallon per diem; but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Memorandum of additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime-juice ...	2 gallons per 100 men.	Booby hatch	See Schedule B.
Rum or brandy ...	1 gallon „ „	Hanging stove	1
Port wine ...	6 bottles „ „	Scuttle-butts	See Schedule B.
Pumpkins, large...	45 „ „ „	Oil, cocoanut	4 gallons.
Biscuits ...	120 lbs. „ „	Wind-sails to each hatchway ...	See Schedule B.
Bael fruit ...	50 in No. „ „	Air shafts ...	See Schedule B.
Potatoes ...	3 maunds „ „	Deck-ventilators ...	See Schedule B.
Sheep ...	4 in No. „ „	Life-buoys ...	See Schedule B.
Preserved milk ...	6 gallons „ „	Dirt tubs	3
Fowls ...	24 in No. for 12 infants.	Sick bay	See Schedule B.
Boilers with covers and ladles ...	2 per 100 men.	Necessaries	See Schedule B.
Hatchet for cutting wood ...	1 „ „	Bull's-eye lamps with padlocks	2
Curry stone with roller ...	1 „ „	Cabooses	2
Swabs ...	3 „ „	Rockets	See Schedule A.
Brooms ...	12 „ „	Blue lights	See Schedule A.
Buckets ...	5 „ „		

TABLE B.

THE MEDICINES.

Proportion of medicines necessary for a ship carrying emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion.

(50 *per cent. to be added for ships proceeding to Natal or Queensland.*)

Names of Medicines.	For 100 men.	For 200 men.	For 300 men.	For 400 men.
Calomel ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Blue pill ...	One ounce ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rhubarb powder ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Compound jalap powder.	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha powder.	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces and half.	Three ounces.
Opium ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Dover's powder ...	Ditto ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Magnesia ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Epsom salts ...	Three pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Nine pounds ...	Twelve pounds.
Tartar emetic ...	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 men.	For 200 men.	For 300 men.	For 400 men.
Quinine ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial powder.	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Extract of colocynth, comp.	Four drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces.
Carbonate of ammonia.	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Assafœtida ...	Four drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphor ...	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphorated liniment.	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces ...	Twenty ounces.
Catechu ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Prepared chalk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Tincture of opium	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pint ...	Twenty ounces.
Senna leaves ...	Four ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Blistering plaster	Ditto ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur sublimed	Eight ounces ...	Ten ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Sulphur ointment	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Linseed flour ...	Two pounds ...	Four pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Eight pounds.
Country soap ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound and half.	Two pounds ...	Three pounds.
Castor-oil ...	Three bottles ...	Six bottles ...	Eight bottles ..	Twelve bottles.
Oil of peppermint	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces.
Adhesive plaster (spread).	One yard ...	Two yards ...	Two yards ...	Two yards.
Simple ointment	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.
Ringworm ointment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's opiate...	One small ounce phial.	Two dozen phials	Two ounces phial	Two ounces phial.
Aromatic spirit of hartshorn.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces.
Cholera pills in phial.	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens.
Cubeb powder ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds.
Sweet spirit of nitre.	Eight ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound ...	One pound.
Copaiba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and half.	One pound and half.
Sulphate of copper	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Sulphate of zinc...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce.
Lunar caustic ...	Two drachms ...	Three drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Four drachms.
Hydrarg. cum creta	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six drachms.
Plumbi acetas ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Pulvis acaciæ ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Pulvis cretæ: cum opio.	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Acid: sulphuric dil.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and four drachms.
„ tartaric ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce, two drs.	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces.
Tinct: camph: comp.	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
„ ferri: sesquichl.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Sodæ: sesquicarb	One ounce and four drachms	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, or,	Seven gallons	Twelve gallons ...	Seventeen gallons	Twenty-two gallons.
Norton's carbolic acid	Thirty gallons ...	Forty-five gallons	Sixty gallons ...	Seventy gallons.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 men.	For 200 men.	For 300 men.	For 400 men.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass measure (1 oz.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Glass measure (drop)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Pestle and mortar (wedge-wood).	One ..	One ...	One ...	One.
Scales and weights (grains)	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Splints (common)	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ..	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Cloth for bandage	One piece ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding)	One ...	One ...	Two ...	Two.
Silver catheter (middle size.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Spatula ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scissors, dressing	One ..	One ...	One ...	One.
Infusion pots ..	One ...	Two ...	Two ...	Two.
Bed pans (metal)	Two ...	Two ...	Three ...	Three.
Country paper ...	One quire ...	One quire ...	Two quires ...	Two quires.
Penknife ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Sago ...	Five pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow-root ...	Ten pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Small tin-box ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Enema ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.

Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, &c., examined by me on board, and that I am satisfied they are all correct.

Surgeon.

Dated *Ship*

TABLE C.

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius or Réunion.

FOR EACH ADULT MALE EMIGRANT—

1 cumblie (native blanket).
2 dhootees (waist cloths).
1 cotton merzae or jacket.
1 chintz cap.
1 tin plate and 1 tin mug.
1 flannel banian.

FOR EACH BOY—

1 cumblie (native blanket).
2 dhootees (waist cloths).
1 cotton merzae or jacket.
1 chintz cap.
1 tin plate and 1 tin mug.
1 flannel banian.

FOR EACH ADULT FEMALE EMIGRANT—

1 cumblie (native blanket).
2 saddies (cloths).
1 tin plate and 1 tin mug.
1 flannel banian.

FOR EACH GIRL—

1 cumblie (native blanket).
2 saddies (cloths).
1 tin plate and 1 tin mug.
1 flannel banian.

FOR EACH INFANT—

2 yards of coarse cloth for covering, and
1 flannel banian.

FOR SICK EMIGRANTS—

5 extra cumblies for every 100 men.
6 flannel belts for ditto.

TABLE D.

PROVISIONS, FIRE-WOOD, WATER, AND STORES FOR A SHIP CONVEYING EMIGRANTS FROM BOMBAY TO COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Provisions.

For every statute adult the ship is licensed to carry for nineteen weeks.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Articles.	Quantity per day.
Rice	24 oz.	Tamarind	2 oz.
Doll	4 do.	Salt-fish	2 do.
Ghee	1 do.	Coriander seed	2 drs.
Oil, Gingely	½ do.	Garlic	½ do.
Salt	1 do.	Mustard } seed	2 do.
Turmeric	½ do.	Pepper }	
Onions	2 do.	Cummin }	
Tobacco	1 do.	Soapnut for the voyage for each adult	2 lbs.
Chillies	½ do.	Betel	4 do.

For nineteen days in addition to the above.

Choorah or avil ..	2 lbs.	To be served out when cooking is prevented by bad weather. One pound of biscuit to be substituted for two pounds choorah to those who prefer it.
Gram, bhoot	½ lb.	
Sugar	2 oz.	

Fire-wood.

For 100 statute adults or less	400 lbs. per day.
Above 100 and less than 200	600 „ ditto.
Ditto 200 ditto 300	700 „ ditto.
Ditto 300 ditto 350	750 „ ditto.

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each emigrant, children included, to be not less than one gallon per diem; but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime-juice ...	100 gallons per 10 men.	Hatchets for cutting wood ...	1 per 100 men.
Rum or Brandy ...	20 „ ditto.	Curry-stone with roller ...	1 ditto.
Port wine ...	12 bottles ditto.	Buckets	10 ditto.
Pumpkins, yams, and potatoes ...	1,000 lbs. ditto.	Swabs	12 ditto.
Biscuits ...	360 „ ditto.	Brooms	40 ditto.
Bael fruit ...	50 in No. ditto.	Scuttle-butts	See Schedule B.
Sheep or goats ...	24 in „ ditto.	Oil, cocoanut	20 gallons.
Gram for sheep ...	2 maunds.	Wind-sails to each hatchway	See Schedule B.
Hay for „ ...	2 bales.	Booby hatches	Ditto.
Preserved milk ...	1,000 pints per 100 men.	Air shafts	Ditto.
Country soap ...	80 lbs. per 100 men.	Deck ventilators ...	Ditto.
Europe „ ...	112 „ ditto.	Life-buoys	Ditto.
Tea ...	2 „ ditto.	Dirt tubs	3 in No.
Condensed eggs* ...	20 „ ditto.	Sick bay	See Schedule B.
Sugar* ...	56 „ ditto.	Hanging stoves ...	1 in No.
Soojee, oatmeal, sago, and arrow-root ...	750 „ ditto.	Necessaries	See Schedule B.
Water for sick* ...	600 gallons ditto.	Bull's-eye lamps with padlocks	2 in No.
Cabooses ...	2 in No.	Rockets ... } Blue light ... }	See Schedule A.
Boilers, iron, with ladles ...	4 do.		

The articles marked * are to be issued at the discretion of the Surgeon for the use of children under six years of age.

TABLE E.

List of Medicines.

Articles.	Statute Adults.				Articles.	Statute Adults.			
	100	200	300	400		100	200	300	400
Calomel ... oz.	3	4	6	8	Acid tartaric ... lb.	1	2	3	4
Blue pills ... „	3	4	6	8	Croton-oil ... dr.	2	3	4	5
Rhubarb powder ... „	2	4	6	8	Scammony ... oz.	1	1½	2	2
Compound jalap powder ... „	12	18	24	33	Sulphate of iron ... „	1	1½	2	2
Ipecacuanha powder „	2	3	5	7	Compound extract of gentian ... „	1	2	3	4
Opium ... „	8	16	24	32	Iodide of potassium „	1	2	3	4
Dover's powder ... „	2	3	4	5	Camphor ... „	4	6	8	10
Magnesia ... „	2	4	6	8	Camphorated liniment ... „	16	24	32	40
Epsom salt ... lb.	6	12	18	24	Prepared chalk ... „	8	12	16	20
Tartar emetic ... dr.	4	8	12	16	Tincture of opium „	8	12	16	20
Quinine ... oz.	4	5	6	7	Turpentine ... „	16	24	32	40
Antimonial powder . dr.	8	10	12	14	Senna leaves ... „	8	16	24	32
Extract of colocynth compound ... oz.	2	3	4	5	Blistering plaster ... „	8	12	16	20
Carbonate of ammonia „	1½	2	3	4	Sulphur sublimed ... „	16	20	24	40
Blistering fluid ... „	4	5	6	7	„ ointment ... „	12	20	28	36
Grey powder ... „	2	3	4	5	Linseed flour ... lb.	4	8	12	16
Acid sulphuric, dilute „	6	9	12	15	Castor-oil ... bot.	6	12	18	24
Tincture of catechu „	6	9	12	15	Oil of peppermint... oz.	2	3	4	5
Morph. hydrochl. ... dr.	1	2	3	4	Adhesive plaster, spread ... yds.	4	6	8	10
Chloroform ... oz.	2	3	4	5	Simple ointment ... „	16	24	32	40
Chiretta ... lb.	2	2½	3	3½	Ringworm ointment „	16	24	32	40
Friar's balsam ... oz.	2	3	4	5	Jeremie's opiate ... „	2	4	5	6
Liquor plumbi. diacitat ... „	3	6	9	12	Aromatic spirits of ammonia ... „	4	6	8	10
Sugar of lead ... „	2	3	4	5	Cholera pills in phial doz.	6	9	12	15
Cerat. calamin ... lb.	½	1	1½	2	Cubeb powder ... lb.	1	2	3	4
Strong mercurial ointment ... oz.	8	12	16	20	Sweet spirits of nitre „	½	1	1½	2
Alum ... „	8	12	16	20	Copaiba ... „	½	1	1½	2
Olive-oil ... „	1	1½	2	2½	Sulphate of copper... oz.	1	2	3	4
Compound tincture of camphor (paregoric) „	6	8	10	12	„ of zinc ... dr.	1	2	3	4
Nitrate of potass ... „	4	6	8	10	Lunar caustic ... „	4	6	8	10
Creosote ... dr.	1	2	3	4	Prepared lint ... oz.	8	12	16	20
Tincture of Iodine ... oz.	2	2½	3	3½	Long cloth for bandages ... yds.	18	24	30	36
Essence of ginger ... „	1	1½	2	2	Hydrarg. cum creta dr.	6	8	10	12
Bicarbonate of soda lb.	2	3	4	5	Plumbi. acetas ... „	8	10	12	14
Compound chalk powder with opium oz.	2	4	6	8	Pulvis acaciæ ... oz.	3	4	4¾	5½
Ginger powder ... „	2	3	4	5	„ cretæ cum opio „	1	1¼	1½	1¾
Europe mustard ... lb.	1	1½	2	2½	Acid sulphuric, dil. „	1½	2	2½	3
Vinegar ... „	1	1½	2	2½	„ tartaric ... „	1½	1	2	2½
Compound rhubarb pills .. oz.	2	3	4	5	Tincture of camphor „	4	6	8	10
Purgative pills* ... No.	100	150	200	250	„ ferri sesquichl. „	2	3	3½	4
Diarrhœa pills† ... „	100	150	200	250	Sodæ sesquicarb. ... „	3	3½	4	4½
Leeches ... „	50	75	100	125	Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid ... gall.	14	22	30	36
Gum arabic ... oz.	6	8	10	12	Norton's carbolic acid „	60	90	120	136

* Purgative Pills—

Ext. colocynth co. ... ss.
Pill rhei. co.
Pulv. scammon. a—a ... grs. xv.
m. f. h. Pil. xij—Two or three the dose.

† Diarrhœa Pills—

℞
Cupri. sulpha ... grs. xij.
Opii ... ... „ xxiv.
m. f. Pil. xij—one thrice daily.

List of Instruments, &c.

1 Capital case of amputating and other surgical instruments with needles, ligatures, silk, &c.
2 one-ounce glass measures.
2 minim glass measures.
1 pestle and mortar.
1 set of weights and scales (grains) in box.
2 sets of common splints.
2 sets of bleeding lancets.
2 silver catheters (Nos. 9 and 12).
2 spatulas.
1 pocket dressing case.
2 infusion pots.
1 quire of country paper for every hundred men.
1 penknife.
1 enema apparatus.
1 metal bed-pan for every hundred men.
4 oz. sponge.
1 pewter pint (XX. measures.)
2 lbs. tow.
1 tin funnel.
1 Read's enema syringe and stomach pump.
1 urethra syringe for every hundred men.
1 pewter enema syringe (oz. 4).
1 blood porringer (oz. 16).
10 yards country flannel for every hundred men.
1 dozen phial corks; one dozen bottles.
1 slab for pills.
6 dozen pins.

TABLE F.

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Bombay to Colonies in the West Indies.

FOR EACH MALE ADULT OR BOY—
1 woollen trowser.
1 cotton cloth trowser.
1 woollen coat.
2 cotton jackets.
2 dhootees or waist cloths.
1 red woollen cap.
1 pair worsted stockings.
2 cumblies or blankets.
1 teessalah or dish.
1 lotah or pot.
1 pair of shoes.

FOR EACH FEMALE ADULT OR GIRL—
2 flannel jackets.
1 woollen petticoat.
1 sadi or cloth.
2 cumblies or blankets.
1 teessalah or dish.
1 lotah or pot.
1 pair worsted stockings.
1 pair of shoes.
1 wooden comb.

FOR EACH INFANT—
1 flannel coodtha or jacket.
2 yards coarse cloth.

Spare clothing for every fifty emigrants.
6 flannel banians.
6 ditto caps.
6 pairs worsted socks.
4 woollen trowsers.
4 ditto shirts.

NOTE.—One double blanket in addition for every emigrant leaving between the 1st March and 15th September.

TABLE G.

Scale of attendants to be appointed for every 100 *statute adults on board of emigrant ships proceeding to places either east or west of the Cape of Good Hope.*

(*a.*) Maistries or headmen ... Four to every 100 statute adults.
(*b.*) Cooks ... ... } Two of each to the first hundred, and one additional of
(*c.*) Topases or sweepers ... } each for every additional hundred statute adults.

FORMS.

FORM No. 1.

Register to be kept by the *under Section* *of Act* *of* 187 .

Date of registry.	Registered No.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Height.	Colour.	Distinguishing marks.	Caste.	Occupation.	Name of next-of-kin.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	When and by whom recruited.	Depôt to which to proceed.	Period of service.	Rate of wages.	REMARKS.

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the above-described emigrant, who has acknowledged in my presence his willingness to emigrate to the colony of

The *day of* 187 . *Magistrate of*

FORM No. 2

Table exhibiting the Mortality among Coolies in Depôt, and the average time of detention in Depôt, together with the Mortality on the Voyage, and average duration of Voyage for the year.

Year.	Colony.	Mortality in Depôt.	DETENTION IN DEPÔT.			Mortality on voyage.	Average duration of voyage.	REMARKS.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.			

Dated 187 . *Emigration Agent for*

FORM No. 3.

FROM

THE MASTER OF THE SHIP

LYING OFF

TO

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Dated Bombay,

SIR,

THE ship of tons, under my command, and owned by of having been chartered, subject to the approval of the local Government, for the conveyance of Indian emigrants hence to the Colony of , I have the honour to apply for a license to convey to , under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, statute adult emigrants, as per subjoined memorandum, and to request the favour of your submitting the application to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Master of the Ship.

Memorandum of the number and description of Emigrants proposed to be embarked by the Emigration Agent for

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total souls.	Statute adults.

FORM No. 4.

CERTIFICATE OF MARINE SURVEYOR AFTER PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

CERTIFIED that I have carefully surveyed the ship_____ of_____ tons, commanded by_____ lying off_____, and consider her in every respect thoroughly seaworthy and eligible for the conveyance of Indian emigrants to the Colony of_____. Certified also that I have carefully measured her passenger decks, and find that she is capable, under section 41 of Act VII of 1871, of legally accommodating_____ statute adults. The crew necessary for the ship to carry, under Schedule A of the rules regulating emigration, is as follows:—

Number_____ Description_____

N. B.—The final Survey Report shall be forwarded on the ship being fully provided for in accordance with the requirements of this Department.

Dated Bombay, the 187 . *Master Attendant's Office.*

FORM No. 5.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 68.

I HEREBY certify that I was present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at their first official inspection of the ship tendered for the conveyance of emigrants to , and have no objection to make respecting her eligibility for that purpose.

Surgeon.

Ship

Dated Bombay, the of 187 .

FORM No. 6.

CERTIFICATE UNDER CLAUSE 5, SECTION 40, OF THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT No. VII OF 1871.

PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS' OFFICE.
BOMBAY,
[*The of* 187 .]

CERTIFIED that the is a good and proper vessel for the conveyance of emigrants, and that in the space allotted, *viz.*, she will accommodate statute adult emigrants under the provisions of Section 41 of the Indian Emigration Act No. VII of 1871.

Protector of Emigrants at Bombay.

To

Master, Ship

FORM No. 7.

To

CAPTAIN

Ship

Dated

SIR,

I BEG to inform you that I have examined and passed the samples of provisions, &c., for the use of the cooly emigrants about to proceed to in the ship under your command. In receiving the stores and arranging for their survey, I have to request your careful attention to the following—

Instructions.

1. The bulk of the provisions will be examined, and may, if necessary, be compared with the samples; therefore the whole must be kept above hatches until the survey is over.

2. All stores received on board for emigrants must be carefully weighed, and the number of packages correctly counted and noted. Excepting the vegetables, which must be carefully slung up under shelter (but not out of sight), *all the stores must be arranged between-decks according to the order in which they stand in the provision list, three copies of which are herewith supplied.*

3. Each package must be distinctly marked with its net contents; and to facilitate calculation, the bags, casks, tins, cases, &c., in which each separate kind of article is packed, must be of *uniform size, at least for that article.*

4. The weighing, &c., of these stores is the duty of the officer specially appointed to have charge of them. He must keep a correct account in his copy of the provision list of the quantity and number of stores shipped. *This is important, and must be carefully done.*

5. In weighing rice, dhall, choorah (avil), gram, flour, sugar, &c., the average weight of a few bags may be taken as a guide; but fish, hay, and all the vegetables must be weighed carefully throughout, as the weight of the bags, baskets, &c., is not sufficiently uniform to give a correct average.

6. All articles of a kind should be kept together, in order that they may be easily examined and counted.

7. Preserved meats, soups, and milk in tins, candles, brandy, port wine, &c., if in *original cases*, may be exposed in their cases, but if *not in original cases*, they must be sorted in tens on the platforms; and bags of rice, &c., must be arranged in tiers, five deep, so that all may be easily counted.

8. Iron cooking pots and wash-deck tubs must be kept filled with water to ascertain whether they leak, and arranged on deck for inspection.

9. You should ascertain that the water tanks *properly cleaned and white-washed*, continue in good order, and where casks are used, that they are properly cleaned before they are filled, and that none leak.

10. The blanks in the accompanying three copies of the provision list will have to be correctly and neatly filled up with the quantities according to scale; after which, when you are satisfied that the proper quantities and qualities of stores, including the sheep, &c., have all been carefully weighed, counted and in good order on board, and that the fittings, ventilation, hospital arrangements, medical stores, &c., are thoroughly complete, and all ready for survey,

two copies of the enclosed list duly filled up, dated and signed by you and the officer in charge of the stores, must be returned to this office with your application for final survey, and such application, with the lists, must be forwarded *at least one day previous to that on which the survey is desired.*

11. During the final survey no other work is to be carried on in the between-decks, and the officer who weighed the stores, assisted by the carpenter, sail-maker, and one or two of the crew, should be in attendance, so that cases and bags may be opened, examined, and closed, in order that the survey may be methodically and speedily conducted.

12. In conclusion, the most serious disorder, loss of time and inconvenience are occasioned when the officers of the Emigration Department are called upon to hold surveys on imperfect fittings, or insufficient or inferior stores. I desire, therefore, to draw your particular attention to this point, and to request that you will be so good as to see that everything is really, as it should be, thoroughly ready for survey at the appointed time.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

FORM No. 8.

List of the entire quantity of Provisions, Water, Miscellaneous Articles, and Medical Comforts received for the use of statute adult emigrants on board the ship commanded by proceeding to the West Indian Colony of

Class.	Articles, &c.	Scale for 100 statute adults.			Total quantity shipped.			How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.			
Grain, &c. ...	Rice							Bags.		
	Dhall									
	Soojee							Tins and cases.		
	Oatmeal									
	Sago									
	Arrowroot ...									
Oils ...	Ghee									
	Oil, Gingelly ...									
Fish and meat	Salt-fish							Bags.		
	Preserved milk ...							Tins&cases.		
	Sheep or goats ...							Pens.		
Vegetables ...	Pumpkins or yams ...							Slung & in		
	Potatoes							Baskets.		
	Onions									
	Garlic									
Curry stuff, &c.	Mustard seed ...							Bags.		
	Chillies									
	Pepper seed ...									
	Coriander seed ...									
	Cummin seed ...									
	Turmeric... ...									
Anti-scorbutic	Tamarind ...									
	Lime-juice ...							Bottles.		
	Bael fruit ...							Tins.		
Salt ..	Salt							Casks.		
Stimulants and narcotics ...	Tobacco ...									
	Betel							Bales.		
	Brandy or rum ...							Bottles.		
	Port-wine ...									
	Tea							Tins.		
Dry stores ...	Sugar { As "dry provision" / As medical comfort							Bags.		
	Biscuits							Tanks or casks.		
	Choorah (avil) ...							Bags.		
	Gram, bhoot { For emigrants / For sheep ...									
	Hay for each sheep ...							Bales.		
	Firewood ...									
	Water							Tanks.		
	Eggs, condensed ...									

FORM No. 8—*continued.*

Class.	Miscellaneous Articles.	For 100 statute adults.		Total quantity shipped.		How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.			
Miscellaneous articles.	Necessaries, double ...							
	Cabooses, double ...							
	Scuttle-butts							
	Dirt tubs							
	Buckets					Cases.		
	Soap-nut					Casks or bags.		
	Soap, Europe							
	,, Country... ...							
	Swabs							
	Brooms					Bags.		
	Hanging stoves ...							
Lights ...	Bull's-eye lamps with padlocks							
	Rockets							
	Blue lights					Cases.		
Cooking utensils.	Cocoanut-oil							
	Iron boilers with ladles ...							
	Curry-stone with roller ...							
	Hatchets for cutting wood...							
	Ladles ... Rice ...							
	Ladles ... Dhall ...							
Hospital, &c.	Sick bay							
	Wind-sails to each hatchway.							
	Booby hatches... ...							
	Air-shafts							
	Deck ventilators ...							
	Life-buoys							

I HEREBY certify that the total quantity and numbers of articles enumerated above for the use of statute adult emigrants are actually on board the ship under my command. Everything above noted has been carefully weighed, marked, and arranged, all ready for survey, and that the articles of diet are equal in quality to the musters forwarded by me to the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

I further certify that, in addition to the above-named stores now on board for the exclusive use of the emigrants, there is also on board a sufficient and proper supply for months of wholesome provisions and water for the use of the officers and crew and for the live-stock on board the ship

Officer in charge of the Stores.

BOMBAY, *Master,*

The 187 . *Ship*

FORM No. 9.

List of entire quantity of Provisions, Water, Miscellaneous Articles, and Medical Comforts received for the use of statute adult emigrants on board the ship commanded by proceeding to Mauritius and Réunion.

Length of voyage ... { From April to October inclusive ... 7 weeks.
,, November to March ... 6 ,,

Class.	Articles.	Scale for 100 statute adults for 10 weeks.			Scale for 100 statute adults for 8 weeks.			Total quantity shipped.			How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr	lb.	oz.	dr.			
Grain ...	Rice ...										Bags.		
	Dhall ...												
Oils ...	Ghee ...										Tins.		
	Oil, Gingelly ...												
	Salt-fish ...										Bags.		
Vegetables..	Pumpkins ...										Slung.		
	Potatoes ...										Baskets.		
	Onions ...												
	Garlic ...												

FORM No. 9—*continued.*

Class.	Articles.	Scale for 100 statute adults for 10 weeks.			Scale for 100 statute adults for 8 weeks.			Total quantity shipped.			How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		lbs.	oz	dr.	lbs.	oz	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.			
CURRY STUFF.	Chillies ...										Bags.		
	Mustard seed ...												
	Coriander seed ..												
	Pepper seed ..												
	Turmeric ...												
	Cummin seed ...										Casks.		
	Tamarind ...												
	Salt												
	Tobacco ...												
	Betel												
	Fire-wood ...												
	Water										Tanks.		
DRY PROVISIONS.	Biscuit										Bags.		
	Choorah (avil) ...												
	Gram (bhoot) { For emigrants / „ sheep ...												
	Sugar												
	Fowls												
	Paddy for fowls ...												
	Sheep												
MEDICAL COMFORTS.	Lime-juice ...										Bottles		
	Brandy or rum ...												
	Port wine ...												
	Bael fruit ...										Tins.		
	Preserved milk ...												

Class.	Articles.	Scale for 100 statute adults for 10 weeks.		Scale for 100 statute adults for 8 weeks.		Total quantity shipped.		How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.			
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Soap-nut .							Cases.		
	Boilers with covers and ladles									
	Buckets									
	Swabs									
	Curry-stone with roller									
	Hatchets for cutting wood									
	Bull's-eye lamps with padlocks ..									
	Cocoanut-oil ...							Tins.		
	Brooms									
	Life-buoys ..									
	Booby hatch ...									
	Hanging stove ...									
	Scuttle-butts ...									
	Dirt tubs ...									
	Sick bays ...									
	Necessaries ...									
	Wind-sails to each hatchway ..									
	Air-shafts ...									
	Deck ventilators ...									
	Cabooses ..									
	Rockets									
	Blue light ...									

I HEREBY certify that the total quantity and numbers of articles enumerated above for the use of statute adult emigrants are actually on board the ship under my command. Everything above noted has been carefully weighed, marked, and arranged, all ready for survey, and that the articles of diet are equal in quality to the muster forwarded by me to the Office of the Protector of Emigrants.

I further certify that, in addition to the above-named stores now on board for the exclusive use of the emigrants, there is also on board a sufficient and proper supply for months of wholesome provisions and water for the use of the officers and crew and for the live-stock on board the ship.

Master,

BOMBAY; *Ship*

The 187

Officer in charge of the Stores.

FORM No. 10.

Certificate regarding drinking water provided for the use of the emigrants and crew on board the Emigrant Ship, dated 187

For whom supplied.	Source of supply.	QUANTITY SHIPPED IN GALLONS.					REMARKS.
		In tanks. Gallons.	Number of tanks.	In casks. Gallons.	Number of casks.	Total quantity.	
For use of emigrants (*In tanks.*)							
For use of ship ...							

CERTIFIED that the tanks and casks above-noted were carefully examined by me before they were filled; that they are clean, sweet, sound, and of sufficient thickness, and that the casks, none exceeding 300 gallons, are of hard wood and properly charred inside. I have, moreover, examined the tanks and casks since they were filled, and found them perfectly tight and in good condition up to date.

Commander of Emigrant Ship.

FORM No. 11.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Dated Bombay,

CERTIFIED that at the request of
I surveyed a patent distilling condenser No.
on board the ship , and that the rules in Schedule C
regulating the requirements of fresh water condensers have been fully complied with to my satisfaction.

Surveyor.

FORM No. 12.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FROM MASTER UNDER RULES 57 AND 58.

I HEREBY certify that there are no vicious dogs or wild animals on board the ship under my command, and that no gunpowder or other inflammable substances, hides or any other commodities likely to endanger the health or safety of the emigrants, have been received as cargo or part of the cargo, on board that vessel. All combustible materials absolutely necessary for ship's use are stored in a place of perfect safety and under the special charge of Mr. officer of the ship, who, together with the carpenter and engineer, have been appointed by me to be jointly responsible for the good working order of the fire-engine, hose, buckets, and other precautions against the risk of fire, and for their being readily available when urgently wanted.

Master,

Ship

N. B.—The concluding portion of the above certificate having reference to the fire-engine, &c., should be omitted in cases where there is no fire-engine on board.

To

The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

FORM No. 13.

CERTIFIED that I have seen the extra clothing and blankets provided according to scale for the use of emigrants proceeding to in the ship, and have approved of them. I have also compared the provisions and miscellaneous articles on board for the use of the coolies with the quantities entered in the list of stores (Form No.) and find them to be correct.

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 14.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE AND DEMAND FOR FINAL SURVEY OF SHIP'S FITTINGS AND STORES.

I HEREBY certify that in compliance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (No. VII of 1871) and rules I have appointed Mr. , 3rd Officer of the ship to have charge of the emigrants' stores for the voyage; that the ship's fittings and arrangements for ventilation, &c., are complete, and that the emigrants'

stores carefully weighed, noted, and arranged according to the instructions in your letter (No. of the) are perfectly ready for the official examination.

I have now to request that the final survey of fittings and stores may be held at on the , when I shall be careful to see that the proper persons are in attendance to facilitate the work. Two copies of the provision list (Form No.) duly filled up, dated and signed, are herewith returned, as desired, togther with the Surgeon's certificates for the medical stores and extra clothing, &c., for the emigrants.

Master,

Ship

To

The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

FORM No. 15.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 68.

CERTIFIED that I was present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the final survey of emigrants, fittings, provisions, medical stores, and extra clothing on board the ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to and that, to the best of my judgment, the fittings, general accommodation, and stores, &c., are and fully sufficient according to prescribed rules.

Surgeon,

Ship

BOMBAY,

The *of* 187

FORM

Report of Survey on, and Final Certificate for, the ship *for the conveyance of Indian the Rules under*

REGISTERED TONNAGE

WHERE AND WHEN BUILT

CLASSIFICATION, IF ANY

WHERE SURVEYED, AND DATE OF SURVEY

WHEN AND WHERE LAST IN DRY DOCK

DRAUGHT OF THE VESSEL

HULL :—

Of what material

When last sheathed with copper or other material

Present state of

No. and position of Listings cut, if any

Whether any, and what, indications of working or straining on former voyage

If iron ship

Is bottom scraped

No. and position of watertight compartments

State of repair of hull, whether wooden or iron

Repairs ordered

Date of their completion

DECKS, *thickness of*

Whether caulked properly

Superficies of passenger or between-decks

Height between decks

No. of statute adults ship can legally carry

RIG :—

Masts and Spars

State of

Repairs or alterations required

Date of their completion

RIGGING :—

Standing and running; whether of metal, hemp, or coir

If good and complete

Renewals or alterations required

Date of their completion

SAIL :—

List of

State of, when examined

New, and repairs required

Date of their completion

NAME OF MASTER.

MATES { 1 2 3 AND OTHERS.

CREW, NO. AND DESCRIPTION.

Qualifications.

GROUND TACKLE

Bower Anchors
1.
2.
3.

Kedge and Stream
1.
2.
3.

Cables for
Bower Anchors
1.
2.
3.

Other Cables and Hawsers
1.
2.
3.

BOOBY HATCHERS No.
How secured

WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS, No. of
No. of doors
How fastened

LIFE BUOYS

SIGNALS
No.

LEADS AND LINES
No.

AWNINGS

Poop-deck
Quarter-deck
Main-deck

AXES

BAROMETERS

CHRONOMETERS No.
Makers' names
When rated

Boats
Life Boat
Long Boat
Other Boat

COMPASSES.
Azimuth
Ordinary

I, the undersigned Surveyor, duly directed by the Master Attendant, under and for the surveyed the above-mentioned ship, and have also examined her masts, yards, rigging, sails, fastenings; that her passenger deck is not less than one inch and a half in thickness and the ship, and that her boats, pumps, and other equipments are suitable and sufficient for a provided with the requirements under Schedule A of the Emigration Rules, and with all such seaworthy, and in all respects fit for the reception and carriage of passengers on her intended

Dated the 187 .

No. 16.

Emigrants to *under the provisions of Act VII of* 1871 *and Rule* *of*
Section 56 *of the Act.*

Weight.			If tested.	
cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	When.	Where.

Material.	Size.	Length.	Where clenched.	If tested.	
				When.	Where.

Ventilation and Light.	No.	Area.	
		feet.	inches.
'tween-decks ...			
By Hatchways ...			
„ other deck openings ...			
„ openings through the sides.			
Total ...			
Any of the above available in all weathers.			
Light.			
By any of the above openings			
Lights not available for ventilation.			
Total ...			

Hose.		
Material.	Length in feet.	Size.

No.	Material.	Size.

Fire Engines, No.

Makers' names.

description.

Fire Buckets.

Pumps.

No.

Description ...

Pumps of watertight compartments

Hospitals

No.

Area in square feet

Where placed

Lightning Conductors

Charts

Books

Lamps.	Rockets 1 lb each.	Blue lights.	Guns.	Charges for Guns.	Other Signals.

Patent Deep Sea.	Deep Sea.	Hand Leads.

No.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Cubical Contents in feet.	Wood or Iron.	Where carried.		State whether provided with masts, sails, painter, oars, boat-hooks, thole, pins, plugs, rudder, tiller, water-breakers, and also whether the life-boat is fitted with patent lowering apparatus.

No.	Where placed.	When corrected.	When adjusted.	In iron ships state ascertained deviation.

purposes of the Emigration Act (No. VII of 1871) hereby certify that I have carefully pumps, ground tackle, boats, &c. I find that her hull is sound, tight, staunch, and firm in the properly supported by beams of adequate strength, forming part of the permanent structure of vessel of her tonnage; that they are in a sound and efficient condition; that the said ship is additional equipments as are considered necessary by me; and finally that she is in my opinion voyage to

Assistant Master Attendant.

FORM No. 17.

Shipping Master's Certificate.

CERTIFIED that the ship
tons burthen, carries the full complement and description of officers and men according to the rules in Schedule A (Appendix) of the rules framed under the Indian Emigration Act (No. VII of 1871).

First Deputy Shipping Master.

FORM No. 18.

ORIGINAL.

Statement of the Crew and Passengers (Natives of India) proceeding in the
bound to

Native Crew.	Number.
Serangs, Lascars, &c.	
Commander and Officers' servants	
Passengers' servants	

NATIVE PASSENGERS.

Names.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.

Commander.

Protector of Emigrants.

BOMBAY,
The of

FORM No. 19.

Certificate under Section 44 of Act VII of 1871.

CERTIFIED that I have on my part done all that is required under the Indian Emigration Act (VII. of 1871) and rules for ensuring the health, comfort, and safety of the emigrants about to proceed to

BOMBAY,
The of 187

Protector of Emigrants.

N. B.—The Master will require a similar certificate from the Emigration Agent.

FORM No. 20.

License.

WHEREAS the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Bombay has certified to the Government of Bombay that, according to the provisions of Act No. VII of 1871, providing regulations for the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under Her Majesty's Government to the ship burthen about tons Master, belonging to is capable of accommodating persons; and WHEREAS the aforesaid Protector of Emigrants has further certified that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the India Act No. VII of 1871, the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby permits Master of the ship to receive on board his ship and accommodate with a passage to not more than natives of India as emigrant labourers for subject to the provisions of the aforementioned Act of the Government of India, VII of 1871.

By order of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

BOMBAY, THE 187

Registered in the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as No. of 187

Registrar.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

FORM No. 21.

General Register of Emigrants embarked on board the Ship for

Ship number.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Caste.	Height.	Age.	Colour.	Distinguishing marks.	Occupation.	Name of next-of-kin.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	State of health on embarkation.	State of health on debarkation.	REMARKS.

FORM

Detailed Account of Provisions issued on board of the Ship *on the*

Date of Issue.	Rice		Dhall.		Ghee.		Gingelly-oil.		Salt Fish.		Pumpkins or Yams.		Potatoes.		Onions.		Cummin Seed.		Garlic.		Mustard Seed.		Chillies.		Black Pepper.		Coriander Seed.		Turmeric.		Tamarind.		Salt.		Tobacco.		Betel.		Fire-wood.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.

FORM

Detailed Account of Provisions issued on board of the Ship *on the*

Date of Issue.	Rice.		Dhall.		Ghee.		Biscuit.		Gingelly-oil.		Salt.		Turmeric.		Salt Fish.		Tobacco.		Choorah (Avil).		Soap-nut.		Sheep.	Fowls.	Sugar.		Bhoot (Gram).		Onions.		Garlic.		Chillies.		Coriander.		Mustard, Pepper, and Cummin Seeds.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb	oz.	No.	No.	lb.	oz.	b.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.

No. 22.

voyage to the West Indian Colony of *during the week ending* 187 .

Soap-nut.		Country Soap.		Europe Soap		Bael Fruit.		Biscuit.		Choorah or Avil.		Gram (Dhoot).		Lime-juice.		Rum or Brandy.		Port Wine.		Preserved Milk.		Tea.		Condensed Eggs.		Soojee Oatmeal, Sago, and Arrowroot.		Sugar.		Sheep or Goats.	Water.	Initials of Surgeon and Issuing Officer to be entered daily.		REMARKS.
lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb	oz	lb	oz.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz	lb	oz	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	No.	Gal.	Surgeon.	Issuing Officer.	

No. 23.

voyage to Mauritius or Réunion during the week ending 187

Potatoes.		Pumpkins.		Bael Fruit.		Tamarind.		Firewood.		Preserved Milk.	Lime-juice.	Rum or Brandy.	Port Wine.	Water.	REMARKS.
lb.	oz	lb	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb	oz.	lb.	oz	Pints	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Gallons.	1.—The Issuer of Provisions and the Medical Officer to keep separate accounts of the provisions issued in forms like this, which will be supplied to them by the Emigration Agent. 2.—The quantities issued to be carefully noted down. 3.—The totals to be made up at the end of every week. 4.—The accounts to be given over to the Protector of Immigrants on the arrival of the ship at Mauritius or Réunion. 5.—During the voyage the victuals to be cooked twice every day, weather permitting. 6.—The payment of the Medical Officer's gratuity at Mauritius or Réunion will depend on this list being correctly kept.

Medical Officer.

Issuer of Provisions.

FORM No. 24.

Admission and Discharge-Book.

Number of cases.	Number of folio for reference to case-book.	Number in the nominal roll.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	Dates of			Number of days under treatment.	Remarks.
							Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		*N. B.*—The particulars of these cases should be briefly entered in the case-book.

Dated *Surgeon,*

Ship

FORM No. 25.

Medical Case-Book.

Case No. *Folio*

Patient's No. *in the Nominal Roll.* *Sex*

Name *Age*

Date.	Brief history of case, with notes on progress and results of treatment, &c.	Treatment, prescription, diet, &c.

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 26.

Register of Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Number in nominal roll.	Name of mother.	Age.	Time of occurrence.		Sex of child.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

DEATHS.

Number in nominal roll.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence.		Cause.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 27.

The medical history of the voyage, giving a classified summary of the principal events which occurred on board the Ship , commanded by , and conveying Indian emigrants under medical charge of , Surgeon Superintendent, from Bombay to

MEMORANDA OF DATES.

N. B.—Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 will not be required, or may be left blank, in the case of ships going to places east of the Cape.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Embarkation.	Crossed the Equator.	Entered the Tropics.	Arrived at or off the Cape of Good Hope.	Entered the Tropics.	Arrived at St. Helena.	Crossed the Equator.	Mention any ports that were put into during the voyage; the dates and reasons briefly.	Arrived at port.	Total number of days from date of embarkation to that of debarkation.	REMARKS.

Memoranda respecting the number and description of Emigrants.

Emigrants.	Of men.	Of women.	Of Children. Boys.	Of Children. Girls.	Of Infants. Male.	Of Infants. Female.	Of total number of souls.	Of total number of statute adults.	REMARKS.—State briefly the general condition of the emigrants during the voyage and on arrival; when did sickness prevail; in what part of the ship; its nature and probable cause.
Embarked ...									
Born on the voyage ...									
Died and cause of deaths. Cholera ...									
Diarrhœa...									
Dysentery									
Chest affections.									
Fever ...									
Accident...									
Other diseases.									
Total number of deaths									
Landed In health...									
Convalescent ...									
Sent to hospital.									
Total number landed ...									
State in appropriate column—									
(*a*) The daily average strength of emigrants (souls) ...									
(*b*) The daily average number of sick ...									
(*c*) The rate per cent. of daily average sick to daily average strength ...									
(*d*) The rate per cent. of deaths to daily average strength ...									

RULES.

(*a*) To find the daily average strength of emigrants—Divide the sum of the total number of souls present daily by the total number of days.

(*b*) To find the daily average number of sick—Add together the number of sick in hospital for each day of the voyage, and divide the total by the number of days.

(*c*) To find the rate per cent. of daily average sick to strength—Take the daily average number of sick and multiply that number by 100, and divide the product by the daily average number of strength.

(*d*) To find the rate per cent. of deaths to daily average strength—Multiply the total number of deaths by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength

Weekly Abstract of Admissions to the Sick List and of Deaths during the voyage.

Diseases.	1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week.		4th Week.		5th Week.		6th Week.		7th Week.		8th Week.		9th Week.		10th Week.		11th Week.		12th Week.		13th Week.		14th Week.		15th Week.		16th Week.		17th Week.		18th Week.		19th Week.	
	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.
Cholera																																						
Diarrhœa																																						
Dysentery																																						
Chest affections ..																																						
Fevers																																						
Eye diseases																																						
Accidents																																						
Other diseases ...																																						
Total ...																																						

Observations of temperature in the between-decks.

Date.	At 7 A. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowlheads to leeward or windward.	At 1 P. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowlheads to leeward or windward.	At 8 P. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowlheads to leeward or windward.	At NOON.	
	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Latitude.	Longitude.

General Remarks on

1. The provisions and water.
2. The working of the distilling apparatus.
3. The medicines and medical comforts.
4. The ship and her ventilation.
5. The conduct of the officers.
6. The conduct of the interpreters, maistries, topases, &c.
7. The clothing of the emigrants.
8. The means used for ensuring cleanliness.
9. The employment of disinfectants.
10. General observations and suggestions.

Surgeon,

Dated *Ship*_____

Number of previous voyages with European emigrants_____

Ditto ditto with coolies_____

FORM No. 28.

Colonial Report on the immigrants by the Ship *which arrived at* *from Bombay.*

Master	
Surgeon	
Assistant Surgeon	
Date of departure	
Length of voyage	
Registered tonnage	
Superficies of passengers' deck	
Space on upper deck for exercise	
Space on poop for exercise	
Space divided off for hospital	
Height between decks	
Number of statute adults admissible ...	
Number of such adults embarked ...	
When and where landed	
Number of crew	
Total measurement of apertures for light and air, exclusive of side scuttles, stern ports, and hatchways	
Number and size of side scuttles	
Ditto of life buoys	
State of privies	
State of cooking apparatus	
State of fire-engine	
Night and fog signal	
Description of cargo	
Ports at which the ship touched	

	No.	DESCRIPTION.	LENGTH.		BREADTH.		DEPTH.	
			Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Boat ...		Long boat						
		Life do.						
		Gig						
		Pinnace						
		Cutter						

Weekly admission to the sick list during the voyage.

From	To	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Other diseases	Total.	REMARKS.

Mortality during the voyage.

No.	Name.	Sex.	AGE.		Disease.	Date of death.	DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Where recruited.	REMARKS.
			Years.	Months.			Days.		

Total number of deaths during the voyage.
Centesimal proportion of deaths to total number of passengers.

Passengers embarked and landed, and births and deaths on the voyage.

	EMBARKED.		DIED DURING THE VOYAGE.		LANDED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Immigrants of ten or above ten years of age							
Immigrants under ten down to two years of age, inclusive ...							
Immigrants under two years of age ...							
Born during the voyage { Males ...							
Born during the voyage { Females ...							

REMARKS.

*Protector of Immigrants at*_____
Port of Debarkation.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st May 1875.

No. 1500*P.*—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Resident at Okhamundal, is transferred to Baroda, on special duty, as a temporary measure, with effect from 23rd December 1874.

No. 1502*P.*—In recognition of the public spirit and munificence which have been displayed on many occasions by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C. S. I., of Dacca, and as a mark of the esteem of Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

Upon his son Khajeh Ahsanoollah, who has made himself equally conspicuous in a career of public beneficence, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

No 1503*P.*—In recognition of his liberality during the Orissa famine of 1866, and of his several acts of public and private charity in the district of Balasore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Shamanando De, of Balasore, the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

No. 1504*P.*—In recognition of his consistent efforts in matters of public progress and improvement, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Koomar Narendra Krishna, of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta, the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 962*G.*—*Appointment.*—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Commandant from date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Gordon, proceeding on furlough.

No. 963*G.*—*Appointment.*—The following brigade order, dated 14th April 1875, issued by the Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. P. Napier, having reported his arrival this day, will officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern until further orders.

No. 964*G.*—*Appointment.*—In supersession of Notification in this Department No. 579G, dated 13th March 1874, Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to revert to his substantive appointment of Adjutant and perform the duties of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties as Adjutant and Station Staff Officer at Erinpoora, *vice* Captain Rennick, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by Notification No. 221G, dated the 29th January 1874.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 20th May 1875.

No. 975.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year* 1875-76 *to end of May* 1875, *including bills drawn before* 1*st April* 1875, *but paid since that date or still outstanding:*—

	£	Rupees.	Average rate	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	14,300,000	15,69,00,000	1-9·873805	1,39,00,000
Actual to date	3,254,625	3,56,62,000	1-9·9	31,15,750
Remaining to make estimate good	11,045,375	12,12,38,000	1-9 86	1,07,84,250

Estimated loss on bills for Rs 3,56,62,000 @ 1-9 873805 ... Rs. 31,63,586.
Actual " " 1-9 9 ... " 31,15,750.
Loss than estimate ... " 47,836

The 13th May 1875.

No. 519.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has resolved to borrow two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the manner following:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. The form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, of which loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than five hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees. The Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid, half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November in each year.

3. Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by the Comptroller General, at Calcutta, from this date to noon of Wednesday the 16th June

next, for the whole or part of the above-named sum of two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Wednesday the 16th June next.

6. The amounts of accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates—

One-fifth on the 1st July 1875.
One-fifth on the 2nd August 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st September 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st October 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st November 1875.

Payment of any instalment except the first, will be accepted before the due date, but not before the 1st July next. Interest upon the amount of each instalment paid before the 1st November next, will be paid in advance, from the date when such instalment is received, to the 31st October next.

7. Payment may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tenders.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or from an officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes duly endorsed to the Comptroller General, for a sum of not less than one per centum on the amount for which tender is made. This deposit of one per centum will be considered as in part payment of the last instalment; it will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after allotment, be exchanged for a Government Promissory Note.

9. Scrip receipts for instalments paid, will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will be exchanged for Promissory Notes, as soon as possible.

10. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and declared before any tender is opened. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

11. Tenders at the declared minimum rate, and at rates above the declared minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rates. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

12. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary dated the 13th May 1875, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

* Fraction of an anna not allowed.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of† [or into the Government treasury at† as the case may be,] the first instalment on the 1st July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows :—

* Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank or Treasury.

One-fifth on the 1st July 1875.
One-fifth on the 2nd August 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st September 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st October 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st November 1875.

Note.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 895.—In supersession of the orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 590, dated 26th January 1874, No. 3999, dated 26th June 1874, No. 4000, dated 26th June 1874, and No. 4132, dated 30th June 1874, the Governor General in Council directs the addition of the following rule under section 44 of the Civil Pension Code, clause *e* under this section being cancelled :—

When, with the consent of the heads of both the offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office, the period occupied in the change of office is not a break in the continuity of service within the meaning of this section.

Also of the following rule under chapter VIII of Civil Leave Code :—

9. When, with the consent of the heads of both the offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office, on grounds of public convenience only, and not at his own request, for his own advantage, or in consequence of any fault on his part, the rules in this chapter apply to his case.

The word "gazetted" is also to be struck out from the heading of chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code.

The 19th May 1875.

No. 931.—The Governor General in Council directs that rule 1 under section 35 of the Acting Allowance Code be cancelled.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 17th May 1875.

No. 893.—*The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in April 1875, is published for general information :—*

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government	Merchants.		Government	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1875 ...	218	2,809	21,62,879	3,427	13,35,700	29,54,125

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 20th May 1875.

No. 952.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act, on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, of the 13th May 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May 1875.

No. 512 *of* 1875.—The services of Captain C. B. Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 513 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872 and No. 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with:—

Narain Das, No. 321.
Bhuggat Beer Lama, No. 488.
Doonee Chand, No. 479.
Sirdar Ali, No. 486.
Chanderbeer Rana, No. 487.

No. 514 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant H. N. Jervois, of the Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant G. B. N. Martin, whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in No. 3 Punjab Battery.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant C. B. Norman, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain Ramsden.

The 19th May 1875.

No. 515 *of* 1875.—That part of G. G. O. No. 261, dated the 8th March 1875, granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Captain H. Trotter, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is cancelled at his request.

No. 516 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, appointed Adjutant of the Corps.

No. 517 *of* 1875.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death, on the 30th November 1874, of Major-General J. W. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, whose name was borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army, the name of—

Major-General *Sir* C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of

Colonel G. W. Russell, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; that of

Major W. Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels; and that of

Captain (Major in Madras Staff Corps) H. C. Wright is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 518 *of* 1875.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General F. H. Sandys, Bengal Infantry, on the 28th December 1874, the name of—

Major-General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of

Colonel M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; and that of

Major H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 519 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted	From what date	In succession to
Captain Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry	Major ..	29th Dec. 1874.	Lieutenant-General F. H Sandys, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 520 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Nolan (Unattached), Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 521 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 9th and 13th April 1875, pages 2030, 2031 and 2083, are published for general information:—

London Gazette of 9th April 1875, *pages* 2030-31.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 8th April 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster, 106th Regiment. Dated 28th February 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Wemyss Muir, 6th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Vincent Garbett, 5th Lancers. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant St. John Fancourt Michell, 5th Lancers. Dated 28th October 1871.

The admission to the Bengal Staff of Lieutenant A. M. Muir, 4th Hussars, as announced in the *Gazette* of 17th November last, is cancelled.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments of India :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 27th January 1875.

Captain Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General T. F. Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 31st August 1874.

Captain Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General R. St. John, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 10th October 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Newton Robert Burlton. Dated 30th December 1874.

Captain Richard Fisher Angelo. Dated 4th January 1875.

Captain Andrew Robert Loughnan. Dated 4th January 1875.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon. Dated 12th January 1875.

Captain Swinton John Brown. Dated 20th January 1875.

Captain Otway Mayne Graham. Dated 20th January 1875.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Stillwell. Dated 9th January 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred Gaselee. Dated 9th January 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood. Dated 17th January 1875.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Thomas Rochfort Snow, to be Colonel. Dated 6th January 1875.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Osborn Wilkinson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th January 1875.

London Gazette of the 13th April 1875, page 2083.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 13th April 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Dunbar, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th April 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Deey Hassard, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th April 1875.

Major Ralph Assheton Nowell, half-pay, late Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th April 1875.

No. 522 *of* 1875.—Ashun Khatoon widow of Ressaldar, Major Mahomed Hossain Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the 2nd August 1874.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Hyderabad circle of pension payment.

No. 523 *of* 1875.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. No. 614 of 1874, E. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery—

FOR			READ		
Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.
Syce ...	Kissrie	Syce ...	Grass cutter ...	Kissrie	Grass cutter
" ...	Alopee	" ...	" ...	Alopee	"
" ...	Hoodah	" ...	" ...	Hoodah	"
" ...	Latta	" ...	" ...	Latta	"
" ...	Kurgeet	" ...	" ...	Kurgeet	"
" ...	Meerahun	" ...	" ...	Meerahun	"
" ...	Annunt	" ...	" ...	Annunt	"
" ...	Panch Cowrie ...	" ...	" ...	Panch Cowrie ...	"
" ...	Kumrie	" ...	" ...	Kumrie	"

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 524 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Erskine Grant Langmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Brien Horsford, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for one year, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cory, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Domett Morgan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Craufurd Millar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magis-

trate, Jullundur, Punjab,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John McNair, of Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry), 1st Circle,—for six months under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Welby Wroughton Boddam, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Punjab,—for six months, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 525 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th January 1875 (date of departure on furlough 22nd January 1872).

Captain T. H. Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th May 1875.

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th May 1875.

No. 526 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1148 of the 8th December 1874, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 75, dated the 24th March 1875, are published for general information:—

Para. 6. With reference to paragraph 23 of your military letter No. 24, dated 5th February 1875, I have to inform you that Major R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., was granted an extension of leave for an indefinite period, as it was not known upon what date Her Majesty would confer the Victoria Cross upon him.

7. Major Sartorius should be considered as on leave up to the date of his arrival in India.

No. 527 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Williamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 146 of 1875,—per *Persia*, 1st April 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon W. F. Murray, M. B., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 473 of 1875,—per *Kashgar*, 5th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 190 of 1875,—per *Kashgar*, 5th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 474 of 1875,—per *Kashgar*, 5th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain S. C. MacTier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 337 of 1875,—per *Kashgar*, 5th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 474 of 1875,—per *Memfi*, 7th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant C. B Norman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 474 of 1875,—per *Yeddo*, 10th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. R. Cunningham, of Infantry (since retired), G. G. O. No. 116 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain M. J. Moore, of the General List Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 480 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain H. V. Riddell, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, G. G. O. No. 479 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Barchard, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 478 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 278 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 278 of 1875,—per *Hydaspes*, 12th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet-Major) J. O. Travers, of the 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Brigade-Major, Rawal Pindi, G. G. O. No. 428 of 1875,—per *Hutton*, 14th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain J. M. Heywood, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 172 of 1875,—per *Delhi*, 19th April 1875, from Bombay.

Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 414 of 1875,—per *Hindoo*, 25th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. Swiney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 381 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. James, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 112 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Major G. Swinton, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 337 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. N. Tronson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 261, of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 528 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, of the Calcutta Medical College, who have lately passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of passed Medical Pupil, with effect from the 21st April 1875, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Elahie Buksh.	Shaik Raheem Buksh. (*a*)
Moomtaz Hossain.	Shekh Nizamooddeen.
Abdool Hamid Khan.	Gulam Safdar.
Abdool Kurreem.	Mahomed Ali. (*a*)
Naiz Oodeen Ahmed.	Mahfooz Ally.
Mookund Ram.	Rahamut Ullah. (*b*)
Gobind Ram.	Hirut Hossain.
Lushkari Prasad. (*a*)	Shaik Nazamut Allee.
Abdool Rasheed.	Abbas Ally.
Abdool Rohman. (*c*)	Mahomed Hossain (2nd).

(*a*) Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No 916 of 1871
(*b*) Ditto ditto ditto No. 1124 of 1871
(*c*) Ditto ditto ditto No 623 of 1872.

No. 529 *of* 1875.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, having received a report of the excellent conduct of the small detachment of the 28th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, which accompanied the late mission to Western China, when it was attacked in force on the 22nd February 1875, desires to mark the sense entertained by the Government of India of the gallant and good service rendered by all the party on that occasion under very trying circumstances and especially by the Havildar and two Naicks who are reported to have carried out all the orders they received with intelligence and in a prompt and ready manner.

28th Punjab Native Infantry.
Havildar Mana Singh.
Naick Warriam Singh.
" Dewa Singh.
Sepoy Jhanda Singh.
" Sham Singh.
" Pertab Singh.
" Bhagwan Singh.
" Jhunda Singh.
" Mahessa Singh.
" Tahal Singh.
" Havaila Singh.
" Hackim Singh.
" Mehtab Singh.
" Bishen Singh.
" Jawund Singh.

His Excellency in Council is pleased therefore to direct the promotions of Havildar Mana Singh, Naick Warriam Singh and Naick Dewa Singh to the next higher grades, and their admission specially to the Third Class of the Order of Merit, in the rank they held prior to promotion.

The promotions and admissions to the Order of Merit will take effect from the 22nd February 1875, and they will remain supernumerary in their new grades until their turn for promotion comes in ordinary course.

Each Sepoy of the detachment is granted a donation of one year's batta.

No. 530 *of* 1875.—In continuation of the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 1 of the 1st January 1875:—

No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875.
No. 431, dated the 26th April 1875.
No. 460, dated the 4th May 1875.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
21	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Nisbett ...	Staff Corps ...	456 5 0	528 7 0	.....	16th May 1875	England.
22	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Fullerton	Ditto ...	456 5 0	529 14 0	.....	18th "	Ditto.
23	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) George Ward ...	Bengal Cavalry	365 0 0	462 16 0	.....	21st "	Ditto.

No. 531 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence for four months, to visit Madras, with effect from the 1st May 1875, for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

No. 532 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Captain H. Wylie may officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which Lieutenant L. T. Bishop rejoined his own Regiment, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 533 *of* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant C. A. Crompton, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15*th May* 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department from 8th to 14th May 1875:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant C. F. Cooke ...	10th April 1875	Bogra ...	.....	
1st Bn. 3rd Foot ...	Captain J. F. Whitworth ...	6th May 1875	Dalhousie ...	.....	

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15*th May* 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th May 1875.

No. 232.—Mr. (late Sergeant) P. Kelly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 18th December 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

The 15th May 1875.

No. 233.—Mr. W. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 234.—Mr. L. O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, lately employed on Famine Relief Work in Bengal, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways with effect from 15th March 1875.

No. 235.—Mr. Hormuzshaw Dinshaw, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Work in Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on Provincial Works.

The 17th May 1875.

No. 236.—Colonel F. Alexander, S. C., Oudh, having returned from furlough on the 31st December 1874, reverted to the grade of temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, from that date.

Consequent on the above, Major W. Chrystie, R. E., temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, reverted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the same date.

Major S. T. Trevor, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, is promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, from 25th January 1875, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R. E., on furlough.

Major W. Chrystie, R. E., temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, from 25th January 1875, *vice* Major S. T. Trevor, R. E.

Major H. E. Whish, S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Public Works Department with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 5th January 1875, *vice* Colonel F. Alexander.

No. 237.—The following officers, who were temporarily transferred from the Punjab Irrigation Branch for Famine Relief works in Bengal, are now permanently transferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch:—

Mr. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

,, J. P. Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 238.—Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The 20th May 1875.

No. 240.—Bombardier M. Walsh, R. H. A., Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 241.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Establishment of Accountants of the Public Works Department with effect from 10th September 1874:—

To be Accountant, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana.

To be Accountant, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch.

Mr. R. H. Smith, Accountant, 3rd Grade, British Burmah.

No. 242.—Mr. B. Rees, Probationary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 243.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 88, dated 12th February 1874, granting subsidiary leave to Colonel D. G. Robinson, R.E., *for* "from 24th to 26th January" *read* "from 23rd to 26th January."

No. 244.—Mr. (late Private) W. Hay, Overseer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Assistant Master, Thomason College, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 12th March 1875, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

No. 245.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification, No. 716 of 13th November 1873, for "Jogendro Nath" read "Jogendro Nath Sircar."

No. 246.—Babu Jogendro Nath Sircar, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 247.—Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway in the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. L. Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways is promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 15th April 1875, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., on furlough.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. M. Rayne.

No. 250.—The promotion of the Officers named in the margin, from Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, made in Public Works Department Notification No. 179 of the 17th April 1875, is with effect from the 10th September 1874.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson.
Major C. M. Browne, R. E.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 239.—Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1860, being an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council hereby declares that Sections 5, 6, and 9 to 22 inclusive (with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last-named section) of the said Act shall be applicable to the line of telegraph along the Patree State Railway worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and to all persons using the same or employed in connection therewith.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 248.—Mr. T. R. M. Bence, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director General of Telegraphs, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the 20th February 1875, the date of expiration of the leave granted to him.

No. 249.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions on the Establishment under the Director General of Telegraphs in India:—

Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is permanently appointed to that grade, with effect from 20th February 1875, *vice* Bence, resigned.

Mr. R. F. Dallas, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is permanently appointed to that grade, with effect from 20th February 1875, *vice* Bignell.

Mr. G. A. Gosselin, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is permanently appointed to that grade, with effect from 14th January 1875 *vice* Mr. J. H. Harris.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th May 1875.

No. 598.—With reference to Notification No. 849G. of the 7th May 1875, Surgeons D. F. Keegan, M. D., and R. Caldecott, delivered over and received medical charge, respectively, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Agency, on the forenoon of the 10th May 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 8th May 1875.

No. 1251*S.*—Mr. E. McA. Moir, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere and Mhairwara, availed himself, on the 30th April 1875, of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted him as per Notification No. 982S., dated 8th April 1875, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 17th April 1875, Part II, page 211.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr. in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1875.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, from 6th April 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, recently employed with the Duffla Military Expedition, resumed charge of No. 6, or Khasi and Garo Hills, Topographical Survey, on the afternoon of the 29th April 1875.

2. Captain W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is allowed three months' privilege leave, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 1st May 1875.

Privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, is granted to H. Horst, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, in Notification dated 20th March last, is to have effect from the 14th April 1875, instead of from the date therein specified.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1875.

Captain William Jackson Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for one month, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 29th April 1875.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 18th May 1875.

No. 11.—Mr. J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st May 1875.

No. 8.—Mr. J. S. Lincoln, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for one year, with effect from 1st June 1875, or such subsquent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 7, and subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1875.

No. 42.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Allahabad Division, is granted two months' leave to study the native languages, and one month's privilege leave in addition, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 13th May 1875.

No. 43.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 5th to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 2nd to 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 44.—Mr. W. Browne, Superviser, 2nd Grade, Darjeeling Division, is granted four months' sick leave from 27th February 1875. This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 145, dated 14th December 1874, granting Mr. Browne three months' privilege leave.

No. 45.—Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Agra Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the 27th April 1875.

No. 46.—In Inspector General's Notification No. 35, dated 15th April 1875, for the words "Mr. E. LeLievre, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Fyzabad Division," *read* "Mr. E. LeLievre is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Fyzabad Division."

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 896.—Lieutenant Thurburn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Rawalpindi Division, availed himself of the leave granted per Notification No. 780 of the 29th April 1875, on the 12th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1875.

Mr. A. S. Gasper, the Assistant Registrar of the Court, having obtained five months' leave of absence, with effect from the 24th of April last, the Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. E. Warde Jones to officiate for Mr. Gasper so long as may be necessary during his absence on leave.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a rule and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of June 1875 :—

When a case occupies more than one day, the plaintiff shall, every day after the first day, at the sitting of the Court, deliver to the principal officer in attendance a requisition to proceed with the case, with a Court Fee Stamp affixed thereon of the value of Rs. 20 [being the amount of the fee payable to the Court according to item 21 of the first of the schedules of Court Fees, which came into effect on the 9th day of March 1874]. Such fee, if not paid by the plaintiff, may be paid by the defendant, or if there be two or more defendants, by any one or more of them; but if not paid at all, the case may be struck out of the board and treated as having been abandoned. If such fee be paid by the defendant, or any one or more of two or more defendants, the Court may make such order with respect thereto on the final disposal of the suit as to it shall seem fit.

A. G. MACPHERSON.	E. G. BIRCH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.	G. G. MORRIS.
J. B. PHEAR.	R. C. MITTER.
W. MARKBY.	W. F. McDONELL.
F. A. GLOVER.	H. B. LAWFORD.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.	

The 17th May 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May 1875.

No. 91.—Sergeant R. Colcombe, late Overseer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate from the 10th February to the 4th March 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th May 1875.

No. 105.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief to the Mooltan District.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 106.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted seventy-nine days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from June 7th, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 107.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted seventy-four days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from June 15th, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 109.—Mr. H. O'Connor, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 206, dated 30th April 1875, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 12th instant, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 110.—Mr. J. W. Brassington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Shoojabad Division, is transferred to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, as a temporary arrangement, for special duty.

No. 111.—The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Shoojabad Division.

* * * *

* * * *

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th May 1875.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 64 of 12th April 1875, Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from Indus Valley State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

Mr. Tatlock is posted to No. 1 Survey Party.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 7th May 1875.

Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, the following stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway are opened for the receipt of public telegraph messages between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily :—

Lahore.	Wazirabad.
Goojranwala.	

The 15th May 1875.

No. 50.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 81, dated 7th May 1875, Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 8th May 1875.

No. 51.—Subject to the approval of the Director of State Railways, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Chenab Depôt, is transferred to Lahore, and placed in charge of the Office of Chief Store-keeper, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1875.

No. 52.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 61, dated 12th April 1875, transferring Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, from Punjab Northern State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway, this officer made over charge of the Ravee Section Depôt Stores to Mr. James Smith, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 5th May 1875, and left for Agra on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

No. 53.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 77, dated 1st May 1875, granting six months' special and fifteen days' subsidiary leave to Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer made over charge of the Jhelum Bridge Division to Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 8th May 1875, and on the same date availed himself of the subsidiary leave.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 15th May 1875.

No. 603*E.*—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the 5th April 1875 of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 466E, dated 2nd April last, and reported his departure from Bombay, on the 5th instant, for Europe on sick leave for six months, granted to him in above Notification.

This cancels Notification No. 514E., dated 15th April last.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 10th 1875 ...	...	...	...	9,547	39,25,487
" 11th " ...	...	...	...	9,190	38,75,487
" 12th " ...	...	...	...	9,159	38,75,487
" 13th " ...	...	...	...	9,129	38,75,487
" 14th " ...	...	...	...	9,099	37,85,487
" 15th " ...	...	...	...	9,091	37,85,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th May 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1873-74 ...	...			35,41,722	4	6
Deposits in 1874-75 ...	11,93,428	12	4			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1874-75 ...	1,18,133	0	3	13,11,561	12	7
				48,53,284	1	1
DEDUCT—						
Withdrawals in 1874-75	16,80,919	10	9			
Investment in Government Loans ...	62,168	14	7	17,43,088	9	4
BALANCE ...	...			31,10,195	7	9
LIABILITIES.						
Balance due to Depositors in 1874-75 ...	...			31,10,195	7	9
ASSETS.						
Due by General Books ...	29,92,062	7	6			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1874-75 ...	1,18,133	0	3	31,10,195	7	9

BANK OF BENGAL;
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, 19th May 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 30th April 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,42,500	1,66,09,300	1,11,09,300	1,27,83,300	40,64,000	2,53,000	3,22,21,700	92,000	5,20,23,000	34,46,000	35,65,000	14,11,14,405
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1875	...	...	...	...	6,500	6,000	4,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	19,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1875	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,200	22,000	2,75,100	...	...	8,000	...	1,83,000	10,000	...	6,90,3 0
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,49,000	1,68,07,500	1,11,35,300	1,30,58,400	40,64,000	2,53,000	3,22,34,200	92,000	5,22,06,000	34,56,000	35,65,000	14,18,25,705
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	14,000	92,600	42,500	16,500	...	...	1,20,000	...	1,80,500	...	...	4,66,100
Balance of 15th May 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,35,000	1,67,14,900	1,10,92,800	1,30,41,900	40,64,000	2,53,000	3,21,14,200	92,000	5,20,25,500	34,56,000	35,65,000	14,13,59,605

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th March 1875, enfaced from India 2,145 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,068 lakhs.
" 16th March 1875 to 31st " " " 4 " " " 8 "
" 1st April " to 15th April " " " 7 " " " 1 lakh.
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 2 " " " 3 lakhs.
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 7 " " " 4 "
2,165 — 2,084 lakhs.
2,084
Balance against India ... 81

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th May 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,41,66,297	8	9
Reserve Fund	16,05,225	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	79,42,400	13	2
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,31,82,491 13 3; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,55,94,619 7 7	3,87,77,111	4	10	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	82,16,677	13	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,86,68,517	1	4	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,33,92,289	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,28,300	9	11	Dead Stock	10,76,198	5	0
Sundries	9,22,416	10	11	Stamps	11,746	14	5
				Balances with other Banks ...	7,84,863	1	0
				Sundries	27,637	11	9
				Bullion	51,526	14	0
					5,56,69,638	7	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,13,54,472 7 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,51,77,460 9 8	2,65,31,933	0	8
TOTAL ...	8,22,01,571	8	1	TOTAL ...	8,22,01,571	8	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 20th May* 1875.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
2	B 39—55378	5	Seenappah, Mootauddy, No. 5, Sub-Division, Mysore, Public Works Department, Hassan.
	B 41—37899	10	
30	B 44—18136	100	G. Streenevassa Row, Sheristadar, Sub-Court of Cuddapah, Gooty.
	„ —18137	100	
	„ —18138	100	
	„ —18139	100	
	„ —18140	100	
	„ —18141	100	
	„ —18142	100	
	„ —18144	100	
	„ —18145	100	
	„ —18146	100	
	„ —18147	100	
	„ —18148	100	
	„ —18149	100	
	„ —18152	100	
	„ —18153	100	
	„ —18154	100	
	„ —18155	100	
35	B 35—76889	20	Reverend E. J. Heeren, M. A., Arcot Mission House, Coonoor.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 10th May* 1875.

D. TEAGIAH, *Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 34—58320	10	Ramaswami Patter, Povang Taluq, Shroff.
I 7—30694	5	
I 3—67681	100	Agent, Oriental Bank, Tellicherry.
B 32—42685	50	Cashier, Madras Railway Company, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
B 34—57802	10	B. Luxminarayaniah, of Kadur District.
„ —57803	10	

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 13th May* 1875.

P. A. COLE, *Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
19	L 51—52302	100	Babu Kooloda Prosad Sen.
20	L 42—18134	10	The Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.
21	L 38—58749	100	H. Cosmon, Esq.
	„ —54052	100	
	„ —25952	100	
	„ —09373	100	
	„ —56470	100	
22	L 50—92158	100	Hakeem Doorga Prosad.
23	L 68—00662	100	G. Groves, Esq.
24	L 49—28332	50	Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.
25	L 50—78796	100	John Driscoll, Esq.
	„ —42349	100	
26	L 50—77696	100	Sakhi Chand.
	„ —71260	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
13	L 17—98733	5	R. C. Perry, Esq.
	„ —98734		
14	L 11—20938	5	Major J. M. Gream.
	„ —20939		
15	L 17—83367	5	Babu Jodoo Nath Pan.
	„ —83364		
16	L 16—90402	5	Brodjo Lall Baj Pie.
	„ —90401		
17	L 36—99386	20	The Treasury Officer, Dharmsalah.
	D 5—67807		
18	A 97—97282	10	Babu Madhub Lall Shaw.
	„ —97283		
19	L 9—51649	5	A. F. Galindo, Esq.
	„ —51749		
20	L 10—25102	5	Savial D'Rozario, Esq.
	„ —25101		
24	L 50—91195	100	Babu Jogo Mohun Sing.
25	L 49—18767	50	Moonshi Showkut Ally.
26	L 43—26541	10	H. H. Davis, Esq.
	L 20—57029	5	
	„ —57036	5	
	„ —57038	5	
	„ —57039	5	
27	L 46—18235	20	Babu Bhola Nath Dey.
	L 45—85262	20	
28	L 43—56285	10	Babu Brodjo Lal Dass.
	„ —56273	10	
	„ —56278	10	
	„ —56282	10	
	„ —56262	10	
29	L 49—63482	50	Messrs. Schoeniman.
30	L 51—70103	100	Babu Mohendro Nath Ghose for Babu Petamber Banerjee.
	„ —74223	100	
	„ —71744	100	
	„ —74222	100	
31	L 40—61919	5	Babu Roghoo Nath Dass.
32	L 40—28222	10	James Augher, Esq.
	L 46—53915	20	
33	L 47—45291	20	T. Curtis, Esq.
34	L 4—67504	10	Babu Jankee Pershad.
35	L 43—26943	10	William Thomas, Esq.
	L 46—32606	20	
36	L 6—50199	10	Babu Sree Nath Chuckerbutty.
37	L 50—16294	100	Babu Loke Nath Poddar.
	L 19—23575	50	
	„ —39958	50	
	L 66—11260	50	
	„ —11268	50	
	L 49—53245	50	
	„ —99394	50	
38	L 33—99484	10	Babu Noro Kanto Borooah.
39	L 35—90154	10	Syed Kasim Ali.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st May* 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1874-75.		Rs.	
175	C 78—23141	20	Dajee Dhondoo, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, in charge Dispensary, Mandvie, Zillah Surat.
	C 82—30959	10	
1875-76.			
41	C 78—62074	20	Captain E. A. Butler, 83rd Regiment, Mount Aboo.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th May* 1875.

A. R. GORDON.
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
406	D 5—56364	20	Motee Ram Sah, Naini Tal.
413	D 7—58368	100	Jawahir Lall, Hurdwar.
	„ —58369	100	
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
407	D 5...50104	20	Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Anderson, Bhaugulpore.
408	D 5—70030 wrongly joined	20	Jodynath Mookerjee, Allahabad.
	„ —70040		
409	D 5—50791	20	Hanooman Mahajun, Etawah.
410	D 7—61325 wrongly joined	100	Surgeon R. C. Parkinson, M. D., Kussoulie.
	„ —61326		
415	D 6—81666 ditto	10	Surgeon Major J. C. Corbyn, M. B., Bareilly.
	„ —81667		
418	D 10—48164	5	Sergeant I. Fawcet, Banda.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 13th May* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla in the Public Works Secretariat.

None need apply who do not really draw well with instruments.

Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

WANTED

For the Kooldana Division, Special Military Works, Murree:—

1 Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, pay Rs. 50.
1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, pay Rs. 35.
1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, pay Rs. 25.

Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

WANTED

A Cashier, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

Application with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 20th May next.

The successful candidate will be required to lodge Rs. 1,000 as security, in cash or Government paper.

EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Executive Engineer,
Mhow Division,
Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st May 1875.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st May 1875.

Baines, J.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Brame, A.
Bright, A.
Browne, Colonel H. A.
Butler, M L.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Daniel, H. F.
Floriken, A.
Gibbs, Colonel J. J.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Holland, H.
Hill, H. H.
Joseph, C.
King, J. W.
Lucas, A., & Co.
Magill, H.
Pickford, C. E.
Pugh, H. E.
Padday, Captain A. C.
Sebille, S., & Co.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Taeger, W. F.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Warren, Thomas.
Warne, J. C.
Willoughby & Co.
Wiseman, Lieutenant N. C.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F C.
Barbase, W. C.
Bills, Captain J. W.
Bowhay, Mr.
Brewster, J.
Brown, W. T.
Burton, H. J.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Croghan, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
DeQueechy, R. H.
Elworthy, H.
Fernandez, J. F.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Greenwood, H.
Glennie, P.
Hazard, W.
Hogendrop, Baron.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Jones, J. J.
Joseph, W. P.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
MacIntyre, A.
McLean, W.
Mellis, Col. G.
Masson, E. S.
Oates, Mrs.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearson, G.
Peppin, Mrs. F.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Raffin, F. J.
Ralphs, H. J.
Ramsden, H.
Reid. R.
Roberts, Mrs. W.
Rossitto, Mrs. E.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Shearman, Mrs. S.
Schwartz, Miss O.
Swanson, C. J.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Verner, W. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Williams, W.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, 10 *annas.*

8vo., cloth.

Reports on Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain, by Captain Campbell Walker, F. R. G. S., Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras; with Extracts from Reports by Mr. Gustav Mann, Mr Ross, and Mr. T. W. Webber; and a Memo. by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests *Price, Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Re* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1873-74, with Tables. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 5 *annas.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs.* 10.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs.* 3.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 28th July next, at 4-30 P. M.

By order of the Managers,

C. P. L. MACAULAY,

BENGAL CIVIL FUND, *The 10th May* 1875. } *Offg. Secretary.*

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of E. Catliff in the firm of BAKER & CATLIFF, ceased on and from this date. All debts due to, or payable by, said firm, will be received and paid by the undersigned.

F. W. BAKER.

With reference to the above notice, the firm will, in future, be carried on under the name and style of

F. W. BAKER & Co.

The 30th April 1875.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 019889 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,400, and Nos. 008612 and 011382 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36 for Rs. 2,000, each being Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kadumbinie Dabie, the Proprietress by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the Proprietress.

KADUMBINIE DABIE,
Serampore, Hooghly.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	24 4	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	23 8	23 8	25 9	23 8	24 7	27 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	17 8	21 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 3	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 8	9 9	11 7	...	...	...	14 1	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 7	34 6	20 6	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	13 6	14 8	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary ...	16 3	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 2	14 6	15 1	13 5	26 8	27 8	28 8	24 4	26 3	30 1
	Kurnool ...	15 2	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 2	24 7	26 0	30 1	23 1	23 7	25 0
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 2	15 7	15 7	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	17 2	12 0	17 4	18 1	12 8	21 6	22 0	18 7	22 4	22 4	...
	North Arcot ...	10 5	10 2	11 0	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	14 0	19 2	18 8	14 5	25 5	25 5	19 1	23 9	23 9	19 8
	South Arcot ...	10 1	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 7	13 5	17 9	16 6	14 0	...	...	20 2	25 4	26 6	18 5
	Tanjore ...	11 8	11 8	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	13 7	...	...	..	28 4	..	25 4	24 3	30 6	18 8
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	22 9	22 9	19 0
	Madura ...	11 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	11 3	15 6	15 2	11 8	21 1	21 1	19 4	29 4	28 7	22 0
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	22 3	15 7
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	14 6	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	13 8	14 7	11 8	20 4	20 4	17 3	24 3	24 3	20 0
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 8	11 2	11 2	9 6	18 5	15 4	13 9	16 8	16 8	12 6
	Salem ...	13 3	14 8	11 1	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	13 2	17 4	18 3	14 1	22 3	22 3	19 9	23 2	26 1	18 8
	South Canara ...	12 0	11 6	11 2	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	11 1	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	10 7	10 6	13 4	23 7	20 6	16 2	7 7	7 4	8 9	11 13	11 10	15 5	20 4	20 7	25 0	20 7	18 11	20 12
	Ahmedabad ...	19 2	18 8	15 12	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	23 8	23 8	23 8
	Kaira ...	15 4	15 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	26 11	...	21 5	20 10	...
	Surat ...	13 6	14 1	...	10 10	9 4	...	8 11	8 11	...	10 10	10 10	...	17 6	17 6	...	16 6	16 6	...
	Broach ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 8	20 0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...
	Kolaba ...	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	14 2	13 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 7	...	30 0	30 8	...	24 4	24 11	...
	Nasik ...	17 0	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	25 8	28 6	...
	Ahmednagar ...	18 11	19 3½	..	...	...	...	8 11	10 5	9 0	9 7½	11 5½	...	38 6½	38 8	...	31 2	32 2	...
	Poona ...	14 15	15 12	..	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	10 15	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Sholapur ...	20 13	20 3	28 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 12	15 13	16 3	15 11	28 7	31 14	38 8	33 1	33 1	35 0
	Kaladgi ...	24 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 13	11 0	15 1	14 8	11 8	30 12	36 14	27 0	31 11	35 11	27 0
	Satara ...	18 11	18 11	...	..	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	26 10	27 15	...	25 14	27 2	...
	Belgaum ..	22 6	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	14 0	17 0	17 1	14 8	22 1	22 13	21 0	24 0	24 4	23 0
	Dharwar ...	27 4	28 2	20 8	...	...	...	14 15	15 3	11 0	22 1	22 7	14 12	28 13	28 12	24 0	31 1	30 0	24 9
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	12 15	15 13	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 3	18 3	19 8
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 8
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	26 0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	12 7	...
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	29 0	...
	Baroda ...	12 2	12 2	...	18 5	12 2	...	8 11	8 11	...	14 0	15 0½	...	20 8	21 6½	...	17 12	19 1½	...
	Disa ...	18 1½	17 12	16 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	39 2½	36 10½	22 10	36 5½	33 8	...
	Nimach ...	14 8	14 0	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 0	...	17 4	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot ...	14 10	14 12	...	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	..	10 0	10 0	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	24 0	22 5	18 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0
	Karachi ...	14 0	13 10	13 5	26 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	20 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 10	27 0	30 6
	Thur and Parkur .	19 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	19 12
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	18 0a	20 0	14 4	25 0	26 0	20 0	17 8	19 4	12 12	18 8	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	19 8b	20 4	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	11 4	18 0	18 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ..	22 8c	26 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	16 0d to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	25 0e to 30 0	25 0 to 26 8	17 12 to 21 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	19 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	18 8	19 0	12 8	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 0e to 17 12	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	20 0e to 25 8	20 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	15 0	16 0	11 0	..	16 0	...	...	13 5	...
	Nuddea ...	20 0	20 0	13 14½	29 1½	32 0	24 10	13 5	14 8	10 10½	14 8	15 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	20 8g	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	21 0e to 30 0	23 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 16 8	40 0	40 0	20 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 21 12	13 0 to 13 8	9 8 to 11 4	18 0 to 24 4	17 0 to 20 0	11 0 to 13 4	..	...	...	31 0	31 0	14 0

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of April 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Saweo Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
35 2	46 9	38 1	33 3	36 6	43 3	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	15 5	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
28 3	26 3	24 2	29 2	31 6	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
38 2	38 2	34 6	33 6	33 6	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	35 3	28 6	30 8	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
31 8	29 1	25 5	24 7	23 1	23 6	74 5	77 4	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
27 0	27 0	26 2	28 4	29 2	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
31 0	31 0	33 0	31 4	30 2	29 7	97 2	97 2	97 2	15 5	14 3	16 1	Bellary ...		
22 6	...	25 8	26 2	27 0	27 0	202 2	202 2	194 4	14 8	14 8	14 4	Kurnool ...		
24 6	24 6	23 3	21 3	21 3	21 7	93 5	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	24 7	20 7	21 1	21 8	88 4	88 4	89 4	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
29 1	28 2	27 4	25 6	25 6	20 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 8	15 8	16 4	North Arcot ...		
26 6	27 8	19 1	29 3	28 8	19 7	228 4	234 2	247 9	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot ...		
29 4	31 9	24 5	28 0	27 1	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 1	16 6	Tanjore ...		
27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	29 3	19 2	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
31 0	30 2	24 8	29 4	29 4	20 5	126 4	127 3	121 5	17 8	17 3	17 8	Madura ...		
21 9	21 9	17 8	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
25 0	25 0	22 0	27 2	28 9	17 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
18 0	18 0	16 6	16 6	16 6	13 3	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
28 5	27 0	25 5	30 1	29 2	18 9	145 8	145 8	138 5	15 5	17 4	15 5	Salem ...		
22 0	24 6	23 8	20 2	18 2	14 1	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
18 2	21 9	21 9	21 0	20 2	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	17 5	15 12	68 4	68 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	22 4	21 4	18 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 5	17 5	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 6	14 3	...	101 12	101 12	..	13 6	13 6	...	Surat ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	Tanna ...		
30 5	30 5	...	16 15	18 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
35 0	31 14	...	21 4	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	16 4	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	23 12½	24 12	...	106 11	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	19 9	20 8	...	95 0	100 0	...	13 6	13 3	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 9	19 4	109 11	121 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	20 9	20 9	13 0	110 0	60 0	...	13 5	12 13	14 0	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	166 6	146 4	...	16 0	14 11	...	Satara ...		
30 1	30 9	27 0	18 3	17 6	12 0	155 8	155 8	150 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	Belgaum ...		
36 0	35 8	31 9	21 9	22 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	26 0	16 6	15 11	13 11	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ..		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	17 7	17 2	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 9¾	15 9¾	...	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 4	18 13½	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	28 0	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 4	..	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	135 0	140 0	132 0	61 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	14 0	200 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Shikarpur ..		
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 12	200 0	220 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 8	Burdwan ..		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom .		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore .		
...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ..		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	13 12	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	21 5	15 4	13 5	105 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea .		
...	.		26 0	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jessore		
...	..	...	29 12 to 32 0	31 0	16 0 to 18 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 0 to 8 12	8 12	8 0 to 8 12	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	16 0	16 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	7 8	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	30 0	...	...
	Maldah ...	26 8	27 8	14 0	50 0	50 0	...	20 0	22 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	10 to 10-6	...	...	...	...	30 0	...
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 25 5	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12	19 11 to 20 10	8 4 to 9 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 9 to 22 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 14	22 8	22 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	20 8	18 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	26 4	26 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*h*	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 4	16 0	13 8	42 8	45 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	..	...	...	28 0	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	23 0*i*	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	..*j*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 4*k*	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*l*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	10 8	15 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	18 0
	Gya ...	23 8*n*	24 0	12 4	36 0	36 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	8 4	22 0	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 8*o* to 18 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	11 8 and 16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0 and 19 0	12 0	22 0*e*	15 8 to 22 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	17 0
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0*p*	16 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	19 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 0	23 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*q*	21 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	...	15 7	20 4	...	21 0	12 6	...	8 4	16 8	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7	21 7	14 8	32 13	32 13	18 15	18 15	18 15	9 7	22 1	22 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*r*	...	13 0	35 0*e* to 45 0	42 0	20 0 to 22 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	35 0*e* to 40 0	35 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	31 3	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	17 1	13 2	10 8	9 3	...	18 6	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	21 0	11 0	30 0	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*s*	17 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0*e*	16 0	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	14 0	19 8	19 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 13	16 13	17 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 6	9 0	10 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Suháranpur ...	25 14	23 11	21 9	37 11	37 11	36 10	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 10	22 10	30 0	30 3	30 2	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	25 5	21 8	39 5	38 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 8	11 0	26 6	26 6	25 5	24 3	24 3	19 13
	Meerut ...	23 3	23 8	23 13½	35 3	34 9½	27 1½	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 6
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	26 0	25 8	19 0	35 0	36 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers, per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, barley 31 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of April 1875—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 26 4	12 0 to 16 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	19 8	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	280 0	...	...	7 8	...	Noakhally		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna ...		
82 0e / 35 0	32 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 0 and 29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 0	29 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore ...		
25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	Sarun ...		
38 0	38 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	27 3	...	16 8	147 0	...	147 0	7 8	...	7 3	Monghyr ...		
28 0e to 35 0	35 0	12 0 to 13 0	22 11	22 11	16 6	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 5	17 1	21 0	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	15 12	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	130 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	37 8	17 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	5 13	Hazáribágh ...		
41 0	43 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	5 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	12 13	13 5	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 13	7 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 13	6 10	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	33 6	33 6	28 0	129 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	30 13	31 14	27 8	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	29 15	30 5	24 11½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Kumaun ...		

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 23 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 9-8 to 23-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers, per rupee.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 37 to 41 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 seers, maize 29 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize 35 to 43-4 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 13	19 11	29 13	29 4	29 4	11 4	12 15	9 9	14 1	14 10	10 11	21 6	20 4	19 2	22 8	24 12	15 12
	Moradabad ...	19 6	19 11	17 13	34 6	34 6	25 10	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	27 8	27 8	16 4
	Budaun ...	24 9½	22 8	17 6½	36 0	36 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	10 12½	28 12½	28 12½	...	18 4½	20 11½	16 12½
	Bareilly ...	22 13	21 4	17 8	35 0	35 0	21 14	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 2	17 8	12 3	28 12	28 12	16 4	20 0	20 0	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 0	23 0	18 8	40 0	44 0	23 4	7 9	7 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	33 0	...	...	25 0	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	22 8	21 4	18 2	40 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra ...	23 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	15 8	15 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	13 0
	Agra ...	21 5	20 4	16 6	33 8½	33 2½	23 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	29 0	29 0	23 0	28 12½	29 0	13 9½
	Farukhabad ...	22 0	23 6	14 12	30 4	31 4	20 10	7 0	7 2	6 14	14 8	15 12	11 11	30 4	30 4	22 0	28 14	28 14	18 9
	Mainpuri ..	24 0	25 0	17 4	31 0	32 0	20 4	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	21 0	19 8	16 0	26 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	12 8	13 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0
	Etah ...	26 8	25 8	18 0	35 0	37 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	21 0	20 14	16 12	32 0	27 0	21 13	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Lalitpur ...	21 12	21 12	19 10	31 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	..	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	22 8	22 0	16 12	29 8	30 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	...	24 0	19 0	...	23 0	19 0
	Fatehpur ...	23 0	22 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 8	21 0	17 10	27 0	26 0	21 4	9 8	9 8	1 0	18 8	18 8	11 12	23 4	23 4	17 4	22 0	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	19 4	19 8	14 4	27 8	26 8	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 8	11 8	27 4	27 0	18 12	25 14	25 8	17 8
	Hamírpur ...	22 0	21 0	17 12	24 12	23 10	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 12	11 0	24 12	24 12	19 0	23 8	23 8	16 0
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	22 9	17 10	32 7	32 7	23 5	7 12	7 12	9 15	19 12	19 12	10 9	26 13	26 13	...	21 3	21 3	12 11
	Gorakhpur ...	26 4	22 12	14 0	38 8	35 0	19 4	15 12	16 10	8 12	19 4	18 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	25 0	23 12	14 1	37 8	40 0	18 12	9 6	10 0	8 7	17 8	18 2	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	20 10	15 8	31 0	31 0	22 2	11 13	11 13	9 10	17 11	17 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 8	20 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	19 15	18 14	14 4	26 4	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	7 8	14 11	15 12	9 0	21 0	24 2	17 0	...	...	14 0
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	14 13	28 5	28 5	20 9½	7 11	7 11½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	23 3	23 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	24 0	23 0	19 8	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	19 0
	Gurgáon ...	24 0	23 8	19 8	40 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	21 0
	Karnál ..	24 0	24 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	20 0
	Hissár ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Rohtak ...	25 0	22 8	19 0	34 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	22 0
	Sirsa ...	23 0	22 4	22 4	35 0	36 12	26 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	28 4	28 8	26 8
	Umballa ...	25 0	25 0	22 12	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Ludhiána ...	26 8	26 0	23 0	42 0	42 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	33 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	25 8	23 0
	Simlá ...	20 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0
	Jullundur ...	25 8	26 0	20 0	48 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	44 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
	Hushiárpur ...	27 0	27 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	20 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ..	26 0	27 0	22 12	37 8	39 0	31 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	38 0	39 8	25 4	27 4	27 8	24 4
	Siálkot ...	24 8	24 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	23 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	44 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	43 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	18 0
	Ferozepore ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	43 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	34 0	33 0	28 0
	Gujránwála ...	24 8	25 0	18 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	19 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 8	29 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	36 0	21 8
	Jhelum ..	29 8	32 0	15 0	37 0	44 2	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	17 0	40 0	41 0	20 0
	Gujrát .	26 0	26 0	15 0	48 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 4	32 0	35 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	22 0
	Shahpúr ...	30 8	30 8	19 8	53 0	53 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	22 0
	Mooltan ...	21 8	21 8	14 8	32 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	23 0
	Jhang ...	26 0	29 0	19 0	34 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	35 0	39 0	26 0
	Montgomery ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	40 0	37 8	25 0	62 8	62 8	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	62 8	62 8	40 0	55 0	53 12	38 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	25 0	25 15	17 8	37 8	41 4	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	46 14	30 0	41 4	43 2	31 4
	Bannú ...	53 2	51 15	33 6	100 0	81 4	53 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	60 0	60 0	42 8	62 8	60 0	32 8
	Peshawar ...	23 11	24 6	15 4	39 10	40 5	27 15	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	12 6	34 7	28 9	22 1	33 13	33 12	21 7
	Kohát ...	30 10	31 4	18 8	61 8	61 8	40 13	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	38 4	38 4	28 1	45 14	48 7	33 2
	Hazará ...	28 8	23 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	28* 0	21* 0	25 0	26 0	19 12
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 8	24 0	17 4	30 0	30 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	12 8	30 0	29 0	21 0	22 8	24 8	17 0
	Unáo ..	24 8	23 0	17 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 5	21 0	22 0	...	17 0	17 0	...
	Bára Banki ...	25 0	24 0	14 13	32 0	32 0	16 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	16 0	17 0	13 2	26 0	26 0	18 6	20 0	20 0	14 0
	Sítápur ...	27 0	25 0	19 8	39 0	35 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	27 3	24 4	17 10	38 15	38 8	23 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	16 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kheri ...	26 0	25 0	18 8	40 0	37 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	14 4	34 0	...	22 8	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	24 11	23 8	15 12	32 7	35 0	21 11	14 2	15 3	9 8	18 0	19 6	11 7	...	29 11	...	19 8	19 14	16 7
	Bharaich ...	31 0	19 0	15 8	47 0	41 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	27 9	24 14	14 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	20 13	10 10	19 6	20 4	10 12	36 4	30 14	16 8	18 2	20 4	14 0
	Rái Barelí ...	26 4	26 4	17 8	34 0	35 0	20 8	21 4	21 4	12 0	22 0	23 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 0	17 0	35 8	34 0	22 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 4	23 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	17 0	22 0	26 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	25 7	26 9	17 13	35 14	36 8	22 10	18 6	18 6	11 12	22 11	22 11	12 12	...	29 0	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of April 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	26 7	27 0	23 10	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	33 9½	33 0	22 3½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	30 10	30 0	19 11	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 4	20 8	155 0	155 0	165 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	30 0½	30 10½	23 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 4	18 9	160 0	158 2	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 10	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	22 14	21 14	19 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 3	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	21 6	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 8	Banda ...		
...	...	...	27 12	28 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	31 12	29 10	19 1	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	28 14	28 0	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	26 4	25 0	16 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	7 8	6 9	Basti ...		
...	...	...	23 9	22 2	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 3	24 2	18 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benáres ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		*a.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	33 0	35 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14	8 12	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		*b.* Barley and rice falling.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		*c.* Rice falling; bájra and gram rising.
...	...	...	30 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e* ...		*d.* Barley falling; wheat, jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *f* ...		*e.* Wheat, barley, jowár, and gram falling.
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *a* ...		*f.* Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *g* ...		*g.* Jowár falling and gram rising.
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *h* ...		*h.* Wheat, barley, and gram falling.
...	...	...	36 8	38 8	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *i* ...		*i* Barley, jowár, and gram rising; bájra falling.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *j* ...		*j.* Stationary.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *a* ...		*k.* Prices rising.
...	...	...	33 12	35 0	31 4	115 0	110 0	115 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *k* ...		*l.* Barley and gram rising; jowár falling.
...	...	...	29 8	30 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *l* ...		*m.* Barley falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *a* ...		*n.* Barley and bájra falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	38 0	35 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *m* ...		*o.* Barley rising; jowár falling.
...	...	...	35 0	38 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *n* ...		*p.* Bájra and jowár falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	Gujráuwála *o* ...		*q.* Barley falling; rice, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	39 0	42 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *p* ...		*r.* Barley and jowár rising.
...	...	...	31 0	33 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *k* ...		*s.* Wheat and barley falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	30 0	35 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 11	11 0	10 12	Gujrát *q* ...		*t.* Bájra and gram falling.
...	...	...	49 0	51 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *a* ...		*u.* Wheat, bájra, and gram falling.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *r* ...		*v.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang *k* ...		*w.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram falling.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *s* ...		*x.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *t* ...		*y.* Bájra rising; gram falling.
...	...	...	57 8	53 12	40 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *u* ...		*z.* Wheat falling; barley, bájra, and Indian corn rising.
...	...	...	36 1	36 4	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	35 0	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *v* ...		
...	...	...	61 4	56 4	44 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *w* ...		* Maize or Indian corn.
...	...	...	34 7	34 7	19 8	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	55 14	Peshávar *x* ...		
...	...	...	47 3	44 10	28 1	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *y* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *z* ...		
32 0	31 0	25 0	29 8	28 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Unáo ...		Bájra.
34 0†	34 0†	12 4*	29 8	28 0	16 5	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	5 3	Bára Banki ...		* Sawan. † Kodon.
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	27 6	19 2	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hardui ...		
36 0	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		
27 8	26 0	15 7	30 15	30 0	18 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		Madua.
45 0§	42 0§	16 0‡	42 0‖	32 0	19 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		‡ Madua. § Kodon. ‖ New grain.
41 0	43 10	20 0	32 14	28 10	16 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		Sawan.
...	...	...	33 8	36 4	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
36 0	37 8	19 1	35 3	35 6	22 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	6 14	Pratábgarh ...		Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 8	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	23 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 7	40 0	37 5	50 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	28 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	17 0
	Saugor ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	28 0	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	22 8	35 0	...	28 0	16 8	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	36 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	28 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad ...	21 8	22 0	20 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	27 8	27 8	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	23 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	44 0	39 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	48 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	48 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	15 0
	Akola ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	28 0
	Woon ...	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	72 0	63 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	21 5	21 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	26 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	13 0	12 7	12 5	14 0	13 7	12 0	11 7	11 5	10 0	15 7	15 5	11 2	24 7	25 0	23 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 5	12 2	12 0	13 5	13 5	11 5	11 2	11 0	9 5	15 2	15 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 1	17 4	17 4	13 1	21 6	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 6	17 4	17 2	12 9	21 1	21 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	13 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	11 4	12 1	10 4	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	11 2	13 1	14 3	12 5	35 0	34 5	...	26 2	...	21 0
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	11 2	11 4	9 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 1	11 0	12 7	13 7	12 3	34 0	33 5	...	25 2	...	20 4
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	9 0	11 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	14 7	14 7	13 5	12 5	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 2	18 8	12 4	21 2	21 2	14 4	16 4	16 8	12 4	...	...	14 2	42 0	43 6	42 4	...	...	33 6
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 5	8 5	8 1	9 1	8 7	8 7	10 8	10 7	11 3	16 7	17 8	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 4	17 7	...	25 0	26 0	...	6 11	6 11	...	9 4	9 5	...	27 12	30 0	...	28 [illegible]	0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	16 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	8 0	7 8	...	9 8	8 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	21	20 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 0	25 0	18 0	35 8	38 0	25 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	17 0	36 0	38 0	16 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	23 12	21 8	18 8	34 0	35 0	27 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	27 0	27 0	17 0	24 8	24 0	11 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	31 4	21 9	11 4	11 4	9 6	12 8	12 8	10 10	30 0	30 0	16 4	28 0	27 8	15 0
	Ajmir ...	15 4	15 0	13 12	22 12	22 10	18 4	4 13	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 4	20 4	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	19 8
	Sirohi ...	15 8	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	37 8	21 0
	Aboo ...	15 4	15 14	14 0	22 0	18 15	17 13	5 10	5 10	5 11	8 4	8 4	7 0	...	...	...	27 13	27 10	17 13
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	27 0	24 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 13	14 13	13 5	21 14	21 14	20 8	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 0	15 5	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 13	21 4	...	21 13	21 14	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	19 4	20 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 8	17 8	16 12	...	...	23 8	9 2	9 2	8 6	10 0	10 0	9 2	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	19 0	17 12	15 12	32 0	27 5	21 12	6 0	6 0	6 2	12 0	12 0	9 4	31 8	29 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	18 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 8	8 12	9 8	19 8	18 4	19 0	15 0	15 8	16 4
	Shahpoora ...	16 8	16 4	13 12	22 4	22 8	20 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 6	17 4	17 8	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	15 8	16 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 8
	Gwalior ...	15 8	16 0	13 8	20 2	20 2	16 11	6 14	6 14	6 10	8 4	8 4	7 9	19 3	18 4	15 13	18 4	18 12	14 12
	Goona ...	20 8	21 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0
	Rutlam ...	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 14	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	23 0	18 0	35 0	...	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	23 0	26 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 [illegible]

India for the 2nd half of April 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	30 2	28 9	30 3	480 0	480 0	287 0	9 2	9 0	8 2	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
30 0	30 0	...	34 0	35 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	26 8	280 0	280 0	400 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
32 0	32 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul ...		
25 0	25 8	23 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	28 8	35 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	50 0	46 0	46 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	25 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad ... / Bolarum ... / Chudderghat ...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
9 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	34 0	24 0	18 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 5	Bassim ...		
35 5	35 5	34 5	23 7	24 0	18 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	13 2	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 5	34 5	33 5	23 2	23 5	18 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	12 7	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
45 3	45 3	37 3	30 9	30 9	24 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 3	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
44 8	44 8	37 1	30 0	30 0	23 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	13 8	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
29 7	36 2	29 1	24 5	26 2	19 8	78 0	84 0	72 0	9 8	9 8	10 6	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
28 7	33 5	28 5	24 1	25 2	19 3	70 0	74 0	65 0	9 4	9 4	10 4	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
38 7	36 7	44 0	21 0	19 7	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 7	9 0	10 5	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... — Wholesale		
40 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Shimoga ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
28 0	28 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
52 1	54 4	56 1	...	27 2	23 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
48 0	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
25 7	27 5	36 8	20 8	20 8	16 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 6	9 9	11 9	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 2	23 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
33 4	34 8	17 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
28 4	27 8	17 0	30 0	31 4	21 14	160 0	160 0	175 0	30 0	30 0	30 10	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 12	18 0	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	37 8	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	70 0	80 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	15 2	16 0	13 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	14 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	18 12	18 0	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	15 13	15 9	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 8	30 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	130 0	36 0	37 0	39 4	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	26 8	...	27 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	42 0	40 0	30 5	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 1	19 7	16 13	100 6	100 6	91 4	12 13	12 13	13 0	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	23 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	11 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of March 1875.

Circle	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Area leased during the month	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	236·54	80	320	400	2,053	193	2,246	80	3	83	6	25	33	2,762	2,157	0·11	1·24	2·86
		High Level, Section I.	675	...†	24	.	24	42	4	46	9	...	9	2		2	81	81			
		Toldunda	1,300	. †	2	...	2	143*	1	144	10	...	10	40*	20	60	216	158			
		Matchgong	650	†	...	...	...	141*	17	158	28	...	28	28*	6	34	220	173			
	Total of the month		...	...	106	320	426	2,379	215	2,594	127	3	130	78	51	129	3,279(a)	2,569	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		.	...	71	20	91	2,001	233	2,234	108	2	110	40	94	134	2,569	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	143·61	...	...	..	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	...	0·89	4·51
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	65·38	1,743	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	1,743	183	0·70	0·70	2·68
	Total of the month		...	...	1,743	...	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786(b)	226	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	..	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,849	320	2,169	2,407	215	2,622	141	3	144	79	51	130	5,065	.	..	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	254	20	274	2,029	233	2,262	122	2	124	41	94	135	2,795	...	...	...	.

* The difference between this and the last month's statement is due to 17 acres having been inadvertently included in column 10 instead of column 16 in last statement.

† These canals were closed for repairs during the greater part of the month

REMARKS.

(a.) The details of column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa	426
Tobacco	156
Cotton	2,362
Huldee	12
Wheat ...	2
Garden produce ...	48
Moong	7
China	5
Onions	1
Chillis	1
Oil-seeds	130
Sugarcane and other crops	111
Plantations	3
Brinjal	13
Sarbo	1
Nut	1
Total .	3,279

(b.) The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 4 ...	1
Ditto " 2 ...	16
Ditto " 1-8 ...	1,743
Ditto " 1-6 ...	12
Ditto " 1 ...	10
Ditto annas 10 ...	4
Total ...	1,786

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 21st April 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the four quarters of 1873 *and* 1874.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic.		Great Indian Peninsula.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
FIRST QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	676,360	961,809	49,185	60,539	a 66,303	a 91,227	2,866	2,847	2,457	2,292	21,[illegible]	41,169	b 123,999	b 206,636	167,515	134,318	29,777	20,451	785	770	611,967	634,258
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	307	515	673	673	835	858	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266
Average receipt per week ... £	52,029	73,985	3,784	4,657	5,100	7,017	220	219	199	176	1,637	3,167	9,533	15,895	12,886	10,332	2,291	1,573	60	59	47,076	48,789
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	40·6	57·8	16·9	20·8	31·8	44·4	7·9	7·8	7·0	6·5	5·3	6·1	14·2	23·6	15·4	12·0	13·6	9·4	3·2	3·1	37·2	38·5
SECOND QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	f 642,161	f 989,408	52,222	96,639	a 67,415	a 76,877	2,929	2,737	2,155	2,412	36,483	54,930	b 130,835	b 205,890	169,880	127,893	29,714	21,266	1,903	1,410	441,721	502,186
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	349	537	673	673	836	858	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266
Average receipt per week ... £	49,397	76,108	4,017	7,434	5,186	5,914	225	211	166	186	2,345	4,225	10,068	15,838	13,068	9,838	2,286	1,636	100	108	33,979	38,630
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	38·6	59·5	17·9	33·2	33·0	37·4	8·0	7·5	6·1	6·9	6·7	7·9	15·0	23·5	15·6	11·5	13·6	9·7	5·3	5·7	26·8	30·5
THIRD QUARTER.																	South Indian. 1873.	South Indian. 1874.				
Total earnings ... £	467,413	585,990	24,997	29,419	a 75,766	a 83,283	1,946	2,019	1,767	1,915	23,014	41,814	b 121,280	b 129,812	134,520	140,197	22,054	24,538			219,692	245,825
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	403	540	673	673	843	858	187	187			1,266	1,266
Average receipt per week ... £	35,955	45,076	1,923	2,263	5,828	6,406	150	155	136	147	1,77[illegible]	3,216	9,329	9,986	10,348	10,784	1,696	1,888			16,899	18,910
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	28·1	35·2	8·6	10·1	37·1	40·5	5·4	5·5	5·0	5·5	4·4	5·9	13·8	14·8	12·3	12·6	9·1	10·1			13·3	14·9
FOURTH QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	f 780,069	f 650,439	51,632	48,440	a 73,550	a 73,844	2,475	2,348	2,066	1,893	37,763	63,967	b 178,056	b 140,343	141,30[illegible]	130,112	23,799	23,911			431,928	441,496
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	28	28	27	27	442	540	673	673	858	858	187	187			1,266	1,266
Average receipt per week ... £	60,005	50,034	3,972	3,726	5,658	5,680	190	180	159	146	2,905	4,845	13,697	10,796	10,870	10,009	1,831	1,839			33,225	33,961
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	46·9	39·1	17·7	16·6	35·8	35·9	6·8	6·4	5·9	5·4	6·6	9·0	20·4	16·0	12·7	11·7	9·8	9·8			26·2	26·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																						
Total earnings ... £	2,568,023	3,187,646	178,036	235,037	283,034	325,231	10,216	9,949	8,445	8,512	112,405	200,885	554,150	682,681	613,219	532,520	107,432	92,348			1,705,328	1,823,765
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	375	533	673	673	843	858	187	187			1,266	1,266
Average receipt per week ... £	49,347	61,301	3,424	4,520	5,443	6,254	196	191	162	166	2,162	3,863	10,657	13,129	11,793	10,241	2,066	1,776			32,793	35,072
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	38·6	47·9	15·3	20·2	34·7	39·6	7·0	6·8	6·0	6·1	5·8	7·2	15·9	19·5	14·0	11·9	11·0	9·5			25·9	27·7

Quarters.	Khamgaon Branch (State).		Oomrawtee Branch (State).		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Delhi District, Rajpootana (State).		Agra District, Rajpootana (State).		Holkar (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Total.	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
FIRST QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	949	1,641	1,042	1,380	137,923	145,290	...	5,182	...	2,386	...	c 793	...	c 731	...	...	1,892,244	2,313,728
Mean mileage open ... No.	8	8	6	6	390	412	...	59	...	23	...	33	...	18	...	...	5,388	5,784
Average receipt per week ... £	73	126	80	107	10,609	11,176	...	399	...	184	...	94	...	87	...	...	145,557	177,979
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	9·1	15·7	13·3	17·8	27·2	27·1	...	6·8	...	5·6	...	2·8	...	4·8	...	...	27·0	30·8
SECOND QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	d 583	e 759	764	776	165,759	201,760	...	7,294	...	6,079	...	2,271	...	e 994	...	...	1,737,974	2,301,550
Mean mileage open ... No.	8	8	6	6	401	427	...	59	...	96	...	37	...	18	...	...	5,442	5,888
Average receipt per week ... £	49	71	59	60	12,751	15,520	...	561	...	468	...	175	...	93	...	...	133,690	177,045
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	6·1	8·9	9·8	10·0	31·8	36·3	...	9·5	...	4·9	...	4·7	...	5·2	...	...	24·6	29·8
THIRD QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	g ...	g ...	h 177	465	72,721	68,387	2,821	5,853	...	7,357	...	2,184	...	g ...	...	...	1,168,168	1,369,069
Mean mileage open ... No.	...	...	6	6	412	429	59	66	...	111	...	37	...	...	...	...	5,564	5,890
Average receipt per week ... £	...	...	23	36	5,594	5,261	217	450	...	568	...	168	...	...	...	...	89,959	105,312
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	...	...	3·8	6·0	13·6	12·3	3·7	6·8	...	5·1	...	4·5	...	...	...	...	16·2	17·8
FOURTH QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	k 80	l 295	m 178	l 414	120,482	113,933	6,304	9,313	n 1,785	18,352	...	5,098	...	p 354	...	r 11,459	1,861,471	1,735,007
Mean mileage open ... No.	8	8	6	6	412	429	59	114	33	145	...	37	...	18	...	121	5,661	6,119
Average receipt per week ... £	25	67	35	93	9,268	8,764	485	716	171	1,412	...	392	...	60	...	955	142,421	133,462
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	3·1	8·4	5·8	15·5	22·5	20·4	8·2	6·3	5·2	9·7	...	10·6	...	3·3	...	7·9	25·1	21·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																		
Total earnings ... £	1,612	2,694	2,161	3,045	496,885	529,370	9,125	27,642	1,785	34,174	...	10,343	...	2,079	...	11,459	6,649,857	7,719,373
Mean mileage open ... No.	8	8	6	6	404	424	59	75	33	96	...	36	...	18	...	121	5,514	5,920
Average receipt per week ... £	49	88	49	68	9,556	10,180	351	532	171	657	...	207	...	80	...	955	127,882	148,450
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	6·1	11·0	8·1	11·3	23·7	24·0	5·9	7·1	5·2	6·8	...	5·7	...	4·4	...	7·9	23·2	25·1

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(c) Receipts for two months.
(d) Receipts for two months and twenty-two days
(e) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(f) Inclusive of steam-boat earnings.
(g) Lines closed.
(h) Receipts for one month and twenty-two days.
(k) Receipts for twenty-two days of December 1873.
(l) Receipts for the month of December 1874.
(m) Receipts for one month and six days.
(n) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(p) Receipts for one month and ten days
(r) Receipts for two months and twenty-three days.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of April 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities of Cotton exported to																	
		United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia.	Spain.	Other Countries in Europe.	Mauritius.	Africa and other adjacent Islands.	America.	Aden.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China (Hong-Kong)	Australia.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	11,955 64	892 96	3,348 2	...	...	267 96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,388 104	...	37,853 26
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	803 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803 64
	Ports of Kistna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	9,942 81	803 64	...	...	...	535 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12	...	...	...	11,282 13
	Beypore, Malabar do.	112 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 2
	Ports of Tanjore do.	(No report received).		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	10,398 24	...	308 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 36	...	10,853 64
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay	4,69,974 8	60,445 0	1,79,084 0	7,038 56	32,381 0	12,862 56	75,581 0	23,625 0	...	...	...	...	80 56	...	...	4,022 56	...	8,65,094 8
	Kurrachee	10,339 0	2,327 56	437 56	...	...	875 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,325 0	...	19,304 0
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	13,047 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,047 28
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		5,26,572 [illegible]	64,468 104	1,83,177 62	7,038 56	32,381 0	14,541 8	75,581 0	23,625 0	...	...	...	...	80 56	0 12	...	30 883 84	...	9,58,349 93

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Print and Published for the Govt. of India *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875. | Register No 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general but moderate rain during the week in Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar. The rain has also extended to the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay; good rain has fallen in Mysore. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, in many districts heavy, with severe storms. The ordinary dust storms and showers of the season are reported from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Delhi district of the Punjab, and parts of Rajputana. The rain continues to be of great service in Bengal, where rice-sowings are rapidly progressing. In the Punjab the reaping of the *rabi* harvest is almost over; the out-turn has been fair.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 20th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, Gudivada, Paluad and Naizid; elsewhere a little: *kolior* summer crop wants water; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and guinea-worm partial; cattle unhealthy in some localities; dry fodder and water sufficient.
Kurnool	(19th)	...	0·16 inch of rain fell in one day; moderate in other taluks; other particulars same as last week.
Tanjore	(20th)	0·13 at Negapatam	Rain elsewhere slight and partial; rivers almost dry; supply to tanks none; water over anicuts *nil*; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in Mannargudi; harvest a few dry grains; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever in some parts; cholera in Negapatam, Nannilum and Moyeveram; cattle disease in Moyeveram; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(19th)	...	Slight rain in parts of district; health good; slight cattle disease in a few villages; pasture scanty.
Malabar	(20th)	4·38	Rain sufficient for sowing of first crop; markets well supplied; prices steady; one case of alleged cholera in Eruad taluk; some small-pox; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 20th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 19th)	...	Cattle disease disappearing; river rising steadily; cotton crop promising in four talukas.
Shikarpur "	...	Weather warm; river 8 feet 8 inches on Bukkur; gauge 8 inches higher than on same date last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad "	...	Harvesting of rabi completed; water entered most of the canals; preparations for kharif cultivation commenced; small-pox in two talukas; disease among buffaloes in one taluka; health good; weather hot.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot; harvesting of rabi nearly completed; water entered through Kusmore Bund and passed into Begari, and is 2 to 3 feet deep near its mouth; it also touched the Bund Khattri hollow; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	High winds; a squall on 18th, with rain 0·22; out of 87 cases of cholera in city 25 proved fatal.
Kaira ...	0·1	93 deaths from cholera in two talukas; slight cholera also in other talukas.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera in greater part of the Collectorate; at Dhúlia, out of 265 cases since 26th April 88 proved fatal; cotton rates unchanged; scarcity of drinking water in Eastern Khandesh.
Nasik ...	...	Excepting Baglan and Peint, cholera in other ten talukas; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Health good; scarcity of drinking water continues at some places in one taluka; few deaths from cholera in another taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change; 55 deaths from cholera.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in five talukas; cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	Cattle disease decreasing; weather warm; health good.
Satara ...	0·2	Cattle disease in six talukas; measles at Mahabaleshwar.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	1·54	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in two talukas.
Dharwar ...	0·42 In Gonduk 0·63	In Kod ground being prepared for early crops in most talukas; fever in three talukas.
Kanara ...	0·53	Sowing for monsoon crop continues; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Slight rain at Badami; weather warm; fever and cattle disease in few talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Two cases of cholera at Manikwara, one proved fatal; weather hot; health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Great heat; high wind; health satisfactory.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; cholera continues in some districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (May 18th)	2 13	
Noakhally "	2·58	
Tipperah "	·59	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	1·62	
Hill Tipperah "	·86	
Backergunge "	·49	Sporadic cases of cholera continue.
Fureedpore "	2·67	General health good.
Dacca "	2·66	
Mymensingh "	2·62	
24-Pergunnahs "	·37	Cholera decreasing, but cases of fever reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat.
Jessore "	·41	
Nuddea "	3 27	
Pubna "	1·78	
Moorshedabad "	1·83	Cholera present in one village in Goas, small-pox in Sújaganj.
Rajshahye "	1·76	Cholera has almost disappeared, and the public health is good.
Bogra "	·89	
Dinagepore "	3·64	
Rungpore "	5 12	
Cooch Behar "	4·56	Cholera continues to rage in all parts.
Jalpaiguri "	1·18	Cholera still prevalent.
Midnapore "	1·41	
Howrah "	·82	
Hooghly "	...	Sickness decreased.
Burdwan "	1·52	Fever decreasing.
Bankoora "	1·35	
Beerbhoom "	·24	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	·55	
Bhagulpore "	...	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Monghyr	(May 18th)	1·39	
Purneah	"	1·17	
Chumparun	"	1·27	
Sarun	"	...	General health good.
Mozufferpore	"	·94	Cholera continues in many parts of the district.
Shahabad	"	·11	Cholera still prevalent in parts of the sub-division to the same extent as previously noticed.
Patna	"	...	Cholera still prevalent throughout the district.
Gya	"	...	Cholera has increased in the Aurungabad sub-division, and south of Gya sub-division.
Hazaribaugh	"	·18	
Lohardagga	"	·02	Small-pox still prevalent, and cases of cholera continue to be reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom	"	2·05	
Singbhoom	"	1·58	Healthy.
Balasore	"	...	Cholera in the north is still on the decline, but it has broken out sporadically elsewhere.
Cuttack	"	·55	Cholera disappeared; public health good.
Pooree	"	1·59	
			General Remarks.—Except in Maldah, there has been rain in every district of Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and in about half the districts of Behar. Storms have been frequent in the districts, doing more or less damage to trees and houses, but the rain has done much good: a break, however, for a week or two in places where the fall has been heavy is now desirable. Standing crops are doing well. The preparations of the land and the sowing of late rice seed are progressing rapidly; spring rice is still being reaped.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(May 19th)	...	Dust storms, with light showers, on 17th and 18th.
Mirzapur	"	...	Thunder storms, with a little rain, on 17th and 18th.
Banda	"	...	Storm and slight rain on 16th.
Hamirpur	(20th)	...	No change.
Jhansi	(18th)	...	Storm without rain; weather cloudy.
Meerut	(19th)	...	Rain and heavy storms.
Bareilly	"	...	Showery in places.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(May 19th)	·3 on the 17th.	Cholera leaving the city, but has appeared in village Bakirgarh, 25 miles distant.
Hissar	"	*Nil*	Crops gathered; health good.
Umballa	"	...	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur	"	...	Crops gathered; health good.
Lahore	"	...	Crops and health good
Rawul Pindi	"	...	Crops nearly all gathered; health good; rain wanted.
Mooltan	"	...	Rabi outturn not yet ascertained; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	"	...	Health good.
Peshawar	"	...	Crops gathered; slight fever.
			General Remarks.—The outturn of the rabi crop generally good throughout the province; general health good also, a few cases only of cholera having occurred in the Delhi District.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(May 19th)	...	A slight drizzle on the 18th instant.
Sitapur	"	*Nil.*	
Fyzabad	"	·2	Prices stationary; weather cloudy; wind, dust-storms, and slight showers; cholera decreasing.
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(May 15)	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur	"	...	Weather clear; kharif ploughing continues; fever decreased.
Bilaspur	"	...	Weather cloudy and close; cholera at Mungeli abating; three imported cases at Sade; prices easy.
Chanda	(16th)	...	Cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Balaghât	(17th)	...	Weather clear but warm; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara	"	...	Weather clear but close; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(18th)	...	Weather clear but close; kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox continues; fever decreasing; prices easy.
Nagpur	(19th)	...	Weather stormy; kharif ploughing continues; prices rising.
Wardha	"	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Nimar	"	...	21 cases of cholera, 13 fatal; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Hoshangabad, Betul	"	...	Weather hot and oppressive; kharif ploughing commenced.
Narsinghpur	"	...	Small-pox and fever continues; prices falling.
Jubbulpore	"	...	Small-pox continues; one case of cholera at Múrwara.
Saugor	"	...	Weather cloudy; crops gathered; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Seoni	(May 19th)	...	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur	(16th)	...	Weather clear; crops gathered; a few cases of cholera; prices easy. *General Remarks.*—Cholera cases continue to occur in Nimar and Hoshangabad. There has also been a sharp attack in the town of Mungeli in Bilaspur and isolated cases are reported from Raipur and Jubbulpore.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(May 20th)	2·65 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Public health generally good; fever greatly prevalent.
Coorg	" ...	1·28	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 20th)	·75	Weather unsettled; heavy storms, occasionally with heavy rainfalls; prospect of crops favourable; cattle disease still in the interior; choleraic diarrhœa prevalent at Gauhati.
Sylhet	"	5·9	Field work progressing; rice market steady; cholera and small-pox continue.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Cholera in a village in Buldana District; of 21 persons attacked, 11 died; disease not general.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 17th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health good; high wind prevailing.
Marwar	"	...	Water scarce everywhere; inhabitants are allowed to draw water from Rainsur tank; health good.
Meywar	"	...	Water supply, health and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Harowtee	"	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	(20th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore	"	...	Rain, with strong wind, on the 16th; weather cloudy since; high easterly wind to-day; prices and health unchanged.
Jeypore	"	...	No agricultural changes; thunder-storms and rain since Tuesday; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 19th)	...	Almost free from cholera, but in the Bheel country it is prevalent and virulent. In other respects throughout Central India health and prospects are favourable.
Neemuch	"	...	
Rutlam	"	...	
Malwa	"	...	
Nepal—	(May 12th)	1·5	Wheat and other spring crops in the hill districts somewhat damaged by the rain of the last fortnight.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1875-76 and of the previous four years.

		For the Month of April														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal ..	Gross ...	6,48,618	1,75,772	8,24,390	6,31,690	2,04,868	8,36,558	5,50,950	1,29,036	6,79,986	5,93,057	1,35,916	7,28,973	8,20,263	1,59,926	9,80,189
	Net ...	...	...	8,17,822	...	...	8,33,228	...	...	6,74,362	...	...	7,16,299	8,16,237	1,57,743	9,73,980
Bombay ...	Gross ...	3,40,653	45,583	3,86,236	3,94,303	50,575	4,44,878	3,22,401	42,207	3,64,608	2,59,031	44,564	3,03,595	4,99,937	1,17,004	6,16,941
	Net ...	...	...	3,45,643	...	...	3,97,027	...	...	3,29,578	...	...	2,58,661	4,99,560	1,16,067	6,15,627
Sindh ...	Gross ...	14,761	11,436	26,197	13,154	37,328	50,482	9,186	11,912	21,098	12,735	9,985	22,720	26,800	32,504	59,304
	Net ...	...	...	26,197	...	...	50,363	...	...	21,098	...	...	22,552	26,749	32,504	59,253
Madras ...	Gross ...	1,23,536	1,51,806	2,75,342	1,46,990	1,22,998	2,69,988	1,27,462	1,11,080	2,38,542	1,45,703	88,968	2,34,671	1,50,322	92,263	2,42,585
	Net ...	...	...	2,74,022	...	...	2,66,457	...	...	2,36,562	...	...	2,33,940	1,49,977	92,263	2,42,240
British Burma	Gross ...	49,925	3,97,924	4,47,849	82,939	4,09,097	4,92,036	84,483	6,36,812	7,21,295	1,05,885	4,88,878	5,94,763	81,066	7,19,611	8,00,677
	Net ...	...	...	4,47,552	...	...	4,81,819	...	...	7,14,171	...	...	5,74,085	79,580	7,07,709	7,87,289
Total ...	Gross ...	11,77,493	7,82,521	19,60,014	12,69,076	8,24,866	20,93,942	10,94,482	9,31,047	20,25,529	11,16,411	7,68,311	18,84,722	15,78,388	11,21,308	26,99,696
	Net ...	...	...	19,11,236	...	...	20,28,894	...	...	19,75,771	...	...	18,05,537	15,72,103	11,06,286	26,78,389

N. B.—1. Net collections of duty cannot be given separately for imports and exports for any of the years previous to 1875-76, owing to drawbacks and refunds not being shown separately for imports and exports in local returns for those years.

2. Figures for British Burma for April 1875-76 are exclusive of collections at Tavoy and Mergui, which are reported to be very small.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press. *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22. SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875. Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th May 1875.

No. 509.—The following temporary appointments in the Central Provinces made by Home Department Notification No. 782, dated the 28th October last, will take effect from the dates mentioned below :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. L. Smith to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class from the 14th November last.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Playfair to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class from the 6th September last.

Major J. L. Loch to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class from the 7th November last.

No. 512.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant H. St.P. Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade with effect from the 25th February last.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 319.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Deb, lately attached to the Dispensary at Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

No. 322.—The services of 2nd Grade Assistant Surgeon Jodoonath Ghose are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

POLICE.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 142.—*Appointments.*—Mr. G. D. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Major R. Houghton, or until further orders.

Mr. B. H. Davidson, District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

Mr. R. Redpath, District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Davidson.

Mr. J. F. F. Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. Redpath.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 271.—Captain R. J. Wimberley, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. Captain Wimberley is granted subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 26th idem.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th May 1875.

No. 189.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st March last, is published for general information :—

Number.	NAMES.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave	REMARKS
1	Revd H W Crofton, B A	Senior Chaplain	12th May 1873	11th November 1875.	
2	" J Richards, M A.	" "	17th November 1873	16th November 1875	
3	" W Spencer, D D.	" "	29th March 1874	28th March 1876	
4	" J F A Gavin, M A	" "	19th April 1874	18th April 1876	
5	" G Lovely, M A.	" "	5th March 1875	4th March 1877	
6	" H D James, M A.	" "	15th March 1875	14th March 1877.	
7	" J A. Mackay, D D	" "	25th March 1875	24th March 1877	
8	" A Eschelbach	Junior "	1st April 1873	30th September 1875.	
9	" H J Mathew, M A	" "	27th February 1874	26th February 1876	
10	" G T Carruthers, M A.	" "	13th April 1874	12th April 1876	
11	" W. J Burdett, B A	" "	1st December 1874	30th November 1876.	
12	" H Tribe, M A	" "	1st December 1874	14th March 1877	
13	" F. R Michell	" "	15th January 1875	14th January 1877	
14	" B T Atlay, M A,	" "	15th January 1875	14th January 1877.	
15	" W H Gale, B A.	" "	8th March 1875	7th March 1877.	

ALL LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH

Nil.

Total absent 15
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 90
Percentage of absentees 16 6

A. P. HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 27th May 1875.

No. 585.—The services of Moung-Poh-Oh, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, are dispensed with from the 5th April 1875.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 28th May 1875.

No. 1554*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 264P, dated 26th January 1875, the recognition, by the Government of India, of Mr. Carl Albert Barckhausen, as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1556*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Francis Masotti to act as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Nolke.

No. 1557 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Francis Masotti to act as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Nölke.

GENERAL.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 1000*G.*—*Appointment.*—Surgeon S. Brereton, doing duty with the 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, *vice* Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné until further orders.

No. 1001*G.*—*Appointment.*—Captain F. W. Grant, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 1st Class, with effect from the 5th April 1875, *vice* Major C. T. O. Mayne, on furlough.

No. 1002*G.*—*Leave.*—Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from the date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 1006 *G.*—*Appointment.*—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C. S. I., Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent at Zanzibar from date of assuming charge until further orders.

No. 1007 *G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2221, dated 4th November 1874, Mr. F. C. Daukes, C. S., resumed charge of his duties as Attaché in the Foreign Department on the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr. Daukes was granted five days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE, STAMPS.

Simla, the 28th May 1875.

No. 1039.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment, the whole of the duties chargeable under the abovementioned act on the instruments mentioned below:—

Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand.

Promissory Note payable otherwise than on demand.

Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty Rupees.

Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds twenty Rupees.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1875.

No. 534 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. C. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Brigadier-General W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., or until further orders.

No. 535 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon E. Mulvany, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 536 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Student who joined the Calcutta Medical College, under the old rules, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 21st April 1875, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Mobaruk Khan (Assamese).

No. 537 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 229, dated the 12th May 1875, the services of Lieutenant W. H. James, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 14th February 1875.

The 25th May 1875.

No. 538 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigadier-General R. O. Bright, C.B., Commanding the Gwalior District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, in room of Major-General P. Hill, C.B., whose tour of service will expire on the 27th May 1875.

Colonel H. R. Browne, of the 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the period Brigadier-General R. O. Bright, C.B., may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

No. 539 *of* 1875.—Under authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that consequent on the abolition of the rank of Ensign, Officers promoted from the ranks to unattached commissions will be granted, in the first instance, the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, promotion to the grade of Lieutenant being given after one year's approved service.

Warrant Officers entitled to honorary commissions will at once receive the rank of Lieutenant, but will be considered junior of that grade for one year. They will retain that rank until promoted to be Deputy Commissaries.

No. 540 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, of the 107th Foot, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, or until further orders.

The 26th May 1875.

No. 541 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 502, dated the 13th May 1875, and to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 14th May 1875, the services of Captain C. O. W. Apperley, of the General List Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are to be considered as replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 20th May 1875.

No. 542 *of* 1875.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the dates specified:—

Rank and names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Permanent.			
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Zachariah Holland.	Conductor ...	29th March 1875.	*Vice* Conductor Rimmer, retired.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) James Bissot.	Sub-Conductor, on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Holland, promoted.
Sergeant Edward White, Probationary Millman, Gun Powder Factory.	Sub-Conductor,	30th March 1875.	
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) James N. Wauche.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Milburn, deceased.
Temporary.			
Magazine Sergeant James Miller.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor Wauche, promoted, or until further orders.

No. 543 *of* 1875.—Jemadar Akram Khan, who was appointed a Jemadar on probation to the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 705 of 1873, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 544 *of* 1875.—Third class hospital assistant Abdool Rub, No. 426, admitted by G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870, is dismissed the service.

The 27th May 1875.

No. 545 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent, Bhágalpur Central Jail,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, (Rule IX, note 1).

No. 546 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private Daniel Lynch, late of 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot,—*rate of pension per diem*, 1 *s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to imperial revenue.

No. 547 *of* 1875.—Major Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first portion, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it, may be spent in India, and the remainder in Europe.

This cancels the furlough to Europe granted to Major Garton by G. G. O. No. 148, dated 10th February 1875.

No. 548 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Richard Henry Perkins, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert McMeminey (unattached),—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 549 *of* 1875.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 368, dated 10th May 1875.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Major-General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Lahore Division,—for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

No. 550 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Surgeon-Major George William Jameson, of the Medical Department,—for six months: three months and twenty-one days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Lorrain Woodruffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—For two years: fourteen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 551 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Roome, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 30th March 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 552 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps,—16th May 1875.

No. 553 *of* 1875.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Arthur Barclay,—date of arrival at Fort William, 28th March 1875.

Surgeon Richard Nugent Stoker,—date of arrival at Fort William, 19th April 1875.

Surgeon Gerald Bomford,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th May 1875.

No. 554 *of* 1875.—Farkhoonda Begum, widow of Ressaldar Abdool Azez, late 5th Irregular Cavalry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the First Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years from the 12th of August 1874.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of Pension payment.

No. 555 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School, who have lately passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of passed Medical Pupils, with effect from the 1st May 1875, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Luchman Doss.
Abdool Jubber.
Hookum Chund.
Shaik Ismail.
Brij Raj Sing.
Saif Alie.

No. 556 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his pension in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Sub-Conductor David O'Brien, Bombay Barrack Department, at Rs. 37 annas 3 pie 11 a month or £45 12*s.* 6*d.* a year. Paid up in Melbourne up to 31st March 1875.

No. 557 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), G. G. O. No. 417 of 1875,—per *Oriental*, 5th April 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 303 of 1875,—per *City of Cambridge*, 23rd April 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Barter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 216 of 1875,—per *Polluce*, 5th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 396 of 1875,—per *Navareno*, 8th May 1875, from Bombay.

No. 558 *of* 1875.—Conductor Richard Albert Dawson, of the Army Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 559 *of* 1875.—With reference to Government General Orders Nos. 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Colonel (Major-General) John Reid Becher, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 31st March 1875, *vice* General (Colonel Commandant) *Sir* J. Cheape, G. C. B., deceased.

No. 560 *of* 1875—With reference to G. G. O. No. 548 of the 26th May 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, of Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

No. 561 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Duffadar Munsoor Khan to be Jemadar, from the 27th April 1875, *vice* Ameeroollah Khan, deceased.

No. 562 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 9, dated 30th April 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment granted extensions of leave and allowed to retire, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Granted Extensions of Leave.

Major D. Robertson ...	4 months'	sick certificate.
Surgeon-Major W. C. Smith ...	6	„ „
Surgeon W. Center ...	6	„ private affairs.
Major J. Gillespie ...	6	„ sick certificate.
Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton ...	6	„ „

Retirement.

Captain H. B. Lockwood ... 12th April 1875.

No. 563 *of* 1875.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the dates specified:—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Magazine Sergeant William Joseph McDermott.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	23rd April 1875.	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Bisset on sick leave, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant William Howes.	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	13th May 1875.	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Robinson, on sick leave, or until further orders.

No. 564 *of* 1875.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 403 of 1875, opposite the name of Sub-Conductor George Stevens Beckett, for "Military Works Branch," read *Punjab Provincial Establishment.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 565 *of* 1875.—The services of Surgeon A. J. Wilcocks, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 566 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfer:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain C. McK. Hall, or until further orders.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain H. F. Showers, and during the period Captain H. Howell may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Lieutenant C. F. Powell, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred as Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern during the period Captain L. R. Battye may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

No. 567 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Kaun Singh to the Jemadar, from the 9th April 1875, *vice* Heerah Singh, deceased.

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Dhurm Singh, Thapa, to be Jemadar, from the 3rd February 1875, *vice* Chunder Beer Sai, deceased.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1875.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department from 15th to 21st May 1875 :—

Corps.	RANK AND NAME.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Bn., 14th Regt.	Sub-Lieut. F. W. Luby ...	14th May 1875	Sitapur ...	.....	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 21st May 1875.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
H. M.'s British Service.					*Rs. A. P.*		
Richard James Salter Carruthers.*	Captain ...	92nd Foot...	28th January 1875.	Intestate ...	7,098 1 1	.....	21st July 1875.

* Next-of-kin: Mother, Mrs. Margaret Carruthers; 1 Brunswick Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, London W.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd May 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th May 1875.

No. 251.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 201 of 29th April 1875, Baboo Juggeshur Dass, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st May 1875.

Mr. C. T. Davis, the Chief Clerk of the Court, having obtained one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave of absence from the 3rd instant, the Honorable the Officiating Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments :—

Mr. W. R. Fink, Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate for Mr. Davis.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Head Assistant in the English Department, Appellate Side, to officiate for Mr. Fink.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Mount Aboo, the 22nd May 1875.

No. $\frac{1342}{144}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. Framjee Bheekajee, Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May 1875.

No. 47.—Sergeant J. Delaney, R. E., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 4th to 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 48.—Baboo Gooroodoss Chatterjee, Overseer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, is granted sick leave from 10th December 1874 to 12th February 1875, both days inclusive, in extension of the leave granted to him by Bengal Government.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 49.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted seventy-five days' privilege leave from 25th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 25th May 1875.

No. 23.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 17, dated the 20th April 1875, *for* "Sergeant S. W. Grant, Supervisor," *read* "Mr. S. W. Grant, Supervisor."

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 20th May 1875.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4 of the 4th current, Ensign F. T. Reilley, Assistant Engineer, joined the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the morning of the 18th idem.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 5.—Captain A. C. Padday, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, with the approval of Inspector General of Military Works, posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, of which that Officer assumed charge on the 27th April 1875.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindi, the 19th May 1875.

No. 949.—Lieutenant Spratt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Dalhousie Division, Special Military Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 327, dated 1st March 1875, on the 14th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

NOTICE.

The Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is prepared to receive sealed tenders accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money for the supply of barrack furniture for the official year 1875-76 for the following stations:—

Meerut.	Deyrah.
Delhi.	Landour.
Roorkee.	Chakrata.

The list and standard plans of articles can be seen at Executive Engineer's Office every day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

Tender forms with lists can be supplied on payment of four annas for each, respectively, into the Executive Engineer's Office.

The tenders, which should be superscribed "tender for barrack furniture," should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, in whose office they will be opened at noon on Monday the 7th June.

Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

D. WARD, *Major, R. E.,*
Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, M. W.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1875.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to 7 or Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, commencing from the forenoon of the 10th instant.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 19th May 1875.

No. 12.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. E. P. Wrixon, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 10, dated 7th instant, is extended from the 12th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

The 24th May 1875.

No. 13.—Mr. A. H. Bryson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

The 25th May 1875.

No. 14.—Mr. Harry Duhan, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May 1875.

No. 92.—With the consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Mr. S. Flaxington, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted six months' leave on half pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd May 1875.

No. 93.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 234 of the 15th May 1875, Mr. L. O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 94.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 247, dated 21st May 1875, Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., on the afternoon of the 17th May 1875.

No. 95.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 96.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate in India, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th November 1874, and subsidiary leave from the 14th October to the 4th November 1874, both days inclusive.

This cancels Director's Notification No. 77 of the 23rd October 1874.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th May 1875.

No. 112.—Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief, availed himself of the leave granted him by the Director of State Railways in his Notifica-

tion No. 87 of 10th instant on the afternoon of the 17th instant, making over charge of his duties to Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 114.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, Ghotkee Division, received charge of the current duties of the Superintending Engineer's Office, Upper Scinde District, on the forenoon of this date.

The 21st May 1875.

No. 115.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted 'seventy-eight days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from June 28th, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 116.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 83, dated 23rd April 1875, Mr. J. H. DeRienzie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Mehur Division from Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1875.

The 22nd May 1875.

No. 117.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from furlough at Kurrachee on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 118.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineer :—

Mr. M. McInerney, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Rehtee Division.

Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr. D. G. Ottley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Kotree Division.

M. RAYNE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 7th May 1875.

Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, the following stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway are opened for the receipt of public telegraph messages between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily :—

Lahore.	Wazirabad.
Goojranwala.	

The 22nd May 1875.

No. 54.—Mr. William Harrie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th May 1875.

No. 55.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 81, dated 7th May 1875, Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of the six months' leave on medical certificate therein granted on the 17th May 1875.

No. 56.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 77, dated 1st May 1875, Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the six months' special leave therein granted on the 17th May 1875.

No. 57.—With reference to Punjab Northern State Railway Notification No. 51, dated 15th May 1875, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Chenab Depôt Store to Mr. Foster Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Bridge Depôt, on the afternoon of the 13th May 1875.

No. 58.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 185, dated 20th April 1875, permitting Mr. W. D. Wilson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to resign his appointment, this subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway from 1st April 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 20th May 1875.

No. 4.—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 69 of 19th ultimo, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore this day in the forenoon, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 17th May 1875.

No. 30.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Nerbudda Division, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from 17th May 1875.

The 18th May 1875.

No. 31.—Sergeant R. Colcombe, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Barnagar Division, was transferred to the military authorities in Mhow on the 18th May 1875, in pursuance of Government of India's Public Works Department Notification No. 184, dated 20th April 1875, remanding him to military duty at his own request.

No. 32.—Mr. W. Sargon, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways in Director's Notification No. 75, dated 26th April 1875, joined his appointment on the 22nd April 1875.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 25th May 1875.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, 4th Grade Accountant, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 15th June 1875, or any other later date when his services can be spared.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,225	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,44,96,217 9 8; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,73,16,597 13 0	4,18,12,815	6	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,88,69,787	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,78,794	4	3
Sundries	9,56,459	14	10
TOTAL ...	8,58,23,083	5	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,41,52,506	14	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	77,14,252	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	77,29,845	1	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,23,23,626	0	2
Dead Stock	10,76,472	13	3
Stamps	11,957	14	5
Balances with other Banks ...	7,27,829	7	2
Sundries	27,684	11	3
Bullion	51,526	14	0
	5,38,15,702	9	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,48,50,946 6 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,71,56,434 5 8	3,20,07,380	12	4
TOTAL ...	8,58,23,083	5	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 27th May 1875.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy: Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name o Claimant.
27	L 53—06668	1,000	Bhukutram Ramnarain.
	A 89—90090	500	
	„ —87698	500	
	L 51—67069	100	
28	L 19—92878	50	Seetulprosad Hurruckprosad.
29	L 17—06670	5	Babu Bepin Behari Banerjee.
31	L 46—74493	20	Babu Narayon Chunder Ghose.
32	L 66—19376	50	Shaik Nahaeroollah.
33	L 68—07991	100	Babu Rakhal Das Sain.
34	L 16—27157	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
40	L 44—03435	10	J. C. Dunbar, Esq.
	L 43—83544	10	
41	A 89—91869	500	Messrs. Jessop and Co.
42	L 51—05611	100	C. Dance, Esq.
43	A 96—52078	10	Babu Sreesteodhur Bhuttacharjee.
44	L 46—97738	20	H. J. Handley, Esq.
	L 16—15717	5	
	L 40—28242	10	
	L 49—22332	50	
21	L 13—81128; L 14—27242	20	Babu Kissore Mohun Pyne.
	A 67—24008; A 77—19563	10	
	L 11—57749; L 16—23165	5	
22	L 48—52886; „ —52885	20	Babu Nilmony Coondoo.
23	L 17—25255; „ —25254	5	Babu Golucknath Mitter.
24	L 33—66943; „ —66942	10	Babu Mohendronath Ghose.
	L 13—18551; „ —18554	20	
	L 9—45069; „ —45067	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th May 1875.*

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
48	B 28—64395	500	Moonesawmy Reddy, of Aroocalvady Mittah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
194	B 35—35604	20	T. Runga Row, Maramut Accountant, Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
306	B 36—84445	5	V. Narrain Row, Nellore.
	B 41—14807	10	
	B 35—21043	20	
9	B 22—39589 wrongly joined	20	Shunmoogum Pillay, Head Shroff, Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.
	„ —39590		
17	B 36—79362	5	Mr. W. Van Ingen, Hyderabad.
26	B 34—78737	10	G. R. Kaliyanaramier, Taluq Overseer, Darumpoory.
	B 41—25674	10	
29	B 41—30893	10	C. Ramachendra Moodalier, 2, Kistnama Naick Tank Street, Madras.
33	B 31—12071	10	C. Sooboo Row, Cash-keeper, Collector's Office, Bellary.
40	B 32—91910	50	M. Sashachella Naick, clerk at Messrs. C. Shand & Co., Madras.
41	B 41—76651	10	E. Devasigamoni Kavirayar, Mayaveram.
45	B 28—68197	500	M. S. Settyappa Chetty, 23, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —69521	500	
	„ —69522	500	
	„ —69523	500	
39	B 2—16081 wrongly joined	10	C. Appiah Chetty, No. 1, Chithoocatee Chinnatumby Moodelly Street, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —26499		
47	B 41—81867	10	N. Narasimma Pillay, writer under Mr. de Morgan, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Salem.
50	B 38—92722	100	A. K. L. Karimana Chetty, Cottah Street, Wallajapett.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd May 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 3—66106	100	Shunmugun Pillay, of Tinnevelly.
B 38—05125	100	A. K. L. Karavana Chetty, of Wallajapett.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st May 1875.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	M 3—45847	5	Mr. M. Tradden, Depot Store-keeper, Nurbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, Mortucka.
	C 98—79756	10	
2	C 95—27807	10	Janardhan Bhicaje Khase, care of Balkrishna Ramchundra Ranade, Vakeel, District Court, Rutnagiri.
	C 84—75736	20	
25	C 98—54033	10	Noorbee Aya, Byramje House, Matheran.
27	C 66—71509	20	Bhowanje Thackersey, Bombay.
	„ —02245	20	
	„ —36020	20	
10	C 86—96330 wrongly joined	100	Cawasje Postanje Cama, No. 10, Barak Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
	„ —65871		
11	M 2—47347 ditto	5	Sorabje Bomanje, care of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
	„ —47349		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th May 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—29785 wrongly joined	10	Mr. Sorabjee Naorajee, clerk, Customs Office, Kurrachee.
„ —32042		

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th May 1875.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 8—27367	20	Abdul Aziz, teacher, Zillah School, Hoshangabad.

NOTE MISMATCHED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 8—41966	20	Ellahie Bux, Saharanpur.
„ —41967		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 13—17860	5	D. Hopsen, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Nagpur.
„ —17861	5	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st May 1875.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
428	... D 7—49242	...	100	... The Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
	„ —67086	...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No	No. of Notes.		Rs.	Name of Claimant.
419	... D 6—81702 „ —77747	wrongly joined	10	... The Superintendent of Jail, Lucknow
421	D 5—67453	...	20	... Ram Pershad, Bareilly.
423	... D 5—71203 „ —71208	ditto ...	20	... The Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Calcutta.
424	... D 10—26873 „ —26876	ditto ...	5	... Shaikh Habeeb Oollah, Allahabad.
425	... D 11—02728	..	10	... Messrs. Braj B Das & Co., Benares.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th May* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
55	... E 5—42720	...	20	... Messrs. Murray & Co, Lucknow.
	„ —42719	...	20	...
90	... E 6—01359	...	10	... Majiduddeen, Lahore.
	„ —02446	...	10	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd May* 1875.

I. C. BOSE.
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 17th 1875 ...	..	...	...	9,083	37,85,487
„ 18th „ ...	..	...	...	8,984	37,85,487
„ 19th „ ...	...	...	...	8,953	37,85,487
„ 20th „ ...	...	...	...	8,920	37,45,487
„ 21st „ ..	...	...	...	8,887	37,45,487
„ 22nd „ ...	...	..	...	9,058	37,45,487

CALCUTTA MINT. *The 25th May* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

Report of a Deserter from the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Umballa, this 18th day of May 1875.

Number, Rank and Name,—Hospital Apprentice Robert J. Rossiter.
Age,—17 years.
Size,—about 5 feet, 10 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of desertion,—13th April 1875.
Place of desertion,—Umballa.
Date of enlistment,—23rd June 1874.
At what place enlisted,—Jullundhur.
Parish and County in which born,—unknown.
Marks,—no special.
Trade,—Railway Ticket-collector.
Coat or Jacket,—black alpaca coat ... } usual dress.
Waistcoat,—none ... } usual dress.
Breeches or Trowsers,—white drill ... } usual dress.
REMARKS,—supposed to have gone to Meerut.
On leave.
Under one year.

J. ROSS, *Colonel, Comdg. 4th Bn., Rifle Bde.*

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla in the Public Works Secretariat.

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Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

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Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th May 1875.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Mongolia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st June 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 31st instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd June, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiophia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th June, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th June, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th June, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th May 1875.

Baines, J.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Brame, A.
Bright, A.
Browne, Col. H. A.
Butler, M. L.
Daniel, H. F.
Drury, Miss.
Fardy, W.
Fitzgerald, Lieut. C. M.
Floriken, A.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Goodfellow, A. F.
Henly, J. C.
Holland, H.
Hill, H. H.
Joseph, C.
King, J. W.
Kingsley, T.
Lucas & Co., A.
Magill, H.
Pickford, C. E.
Pugh, H. E.
Padday, Capt. A. C.
Sebille, S. and Co.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Taeger, W. F.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Warren, Thomas.
Warne, J. C.
Willoughby and Co.
Wiseman, Lieut. N. C.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson, Mrs.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W C.
Benier, Emilien.
Bills, Captain J. W.
Bowhay, Mr.
Brewster, J.
Brown, W. T.
Burton, H. J.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Croghan, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
DeQueechy, R. H.
Elworthy, H.
Fergus, F. W. W.
Fernandez, J. F.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Greenwood, H.
Glennie, P.
Hazard, W.
Hazell, Lieut (B. N.)
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Jones, C. A.
Jones, J. J.
Joseph, W. P.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
Macauland, N. C. S.
"Madeline."
MacIntyre, A.
McCall, John.
McLean, W.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearson, G.
Peppin, Mrs. F.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Raffin, J. F.
Ralphs, H. J.
Ramsden, H.
Reid, R.
Roberts, Mrs. W.
Rossitto, Mrs. E.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Shearman, Mrs. S.
Schwartz, Miss O.
Swanson. C. J.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Verner, W. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Williams, W.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs.* 3.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1199 of 1865 [wherein Anwar Biswas is plaintiff and Busontocoomar Sircar, &c., are defendants], and dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the persons claiming to be the representatives of Alexander Russell, late of England, are, by their Attorneys, on or before the twenty-seventh day of June next, at the Court House to come in and prove their claim to the Talook Turruff Areakandy, Pergunnah Mahomood Shahee in Zillah Jessore, and the legacy of rupees two thousand in Government Securities which were devised and bequeathed by the Will of the testatrix Anundo Bibee of Old Bytockanna Lane, in the town of Calcutta, to the said Alexander Russell, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said decree.

Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, has been fixed for the further hearing of this suit.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, } *Registrar.*
23rd February 1875. }

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In February 1874, a certain interest warrant, No. 005598 for Rs. 1,125, dated the 13th February 1874, favouring Narayen Rao Khundkay, issued on Notes of the 4½ per cent. loan, Nos. 46082 to 46087. An application for a duplicate of the said interest warrant has been made to the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office Department.

SUDDASOOK, WOODOYMULL, & SOHAGMULL,

No 65, BURTOLLAH ST., } *Agents.*
Calcutta, 21st May 1875. }

Partially Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 1802 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Cossenath Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Luckhymonee Dossee, the present proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

SREEMUTTY LUCKHYMONEE DOSSEE,
Aheritolla Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875. | Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in greater or less quantity is reported to have fallen during the week in all parts of India. In Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Country the falls appear to be the usual monsoon rains. In other parts of Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana the showers were lighter and accompanied with storms. In Bengal and Assam the rain has been general and in many places heavy. In North India the falls have been partial and generally slight, with storms and hail; but in the Sub-Himalayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab a considerable quantity has fallen. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. In Bengal the spring rice has been reaped with a good out-turn, and sowings for the autumn crop are progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 27th)	...	Rain ·80 in Palnad, and ·40 in Venukonda; Kolair paddy wants water; prices risen slightly in Guduvada; markets well supplied; mild small-pox in three taluks; guinea-worm in Palnad and Venukonda; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder and water sufficient.
Kurnool	(26th)	...	2·8 inches of rain fell in Kurnool in four days; 2·45 inches on night of 24th; moderate in four taluks; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; water and pasture sufficient.
Tanjore	(27th)	...	Rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts *nil;* no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains here and there; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever and dysentery in some parts; cholera in five taluks. Cattle disease in Tanjore and Mayaveram; some loss; pasture scanty
Trichinopoly	(26th)	...	No special change; rain in one taluk; two or three cases of cholera in Trichinopoly; all precautions taken against spreading; cattle disease declining; drinking water scarce in dry taluks.
Malabar	(27th)	3·30	Rain sufficient for the present; market well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever decreasing; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 27th)		
Sindh (May 26th)		
Kurrachee "	...	Heavy rain in Kohistan on 21st and 23rd with hailstones; rats damaging young rice in Jati taluka; cattle disease in Kurrachee.
Shikarpur "	0·12	Thunder-storm on night of 21st; river 7 feet 7 inches high, 2 inches less than on same date last year.
Hyderabad "	...	River falling; preparations for kharif cultivation in progress; cattle disease continues in Sakarand; weather very hot.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot and close; drops of rain on 22nd.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (May 26th)	...	State of weather same as before; cholera spreading and is now prevalent in 3 talukas; out of 153 cases in the city, 27 proved fatal.
Kaira "	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate; mortality 20 per hundred cases; cholera abating in Neriad; weather very hot.
Surat "	...	Weather and health good; land being prepared for agriculture.
Broach "	...	Slight rain in all talukas except Jumboosur; three deaths from cholera at Wagra; other talukas healthy.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (May 26th)	...	Cholera abating; out of 205 cases 84 proved fatal; weather very hot; slight showers on 21st and 22nd; scarcity of water supply continues in Bhosawul taluka; land being prepared for next sowing; export of cotton during fortnight ending 15th, 3,276 bales; rates unchanged.
Nasik "	1·56	Cholera decreasing gradually; heavy hailstorm at Chandwud; weather still warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna (May 26th)	...	Weather sultry; several deaths from cholera; slight fever in Moorbaur taluka; land being prepared for agriculture; scarcity of drinking water in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (May 26th)	...	Weather hot; fever in Indapur; cholera in six and cattle disease in three talukas.
Ahmednuggur "	...	Cholera in Rahuree, Kopergaum and Sungumnair talukas; 16 deaths in Sungumnair taluka; cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur "	...	Slight rain in Sholapur taluka; cattle disease decreasing.
Satara "	2·67	Slight fever in Walwa and Malcolmpett; ague in Patun; cattle disease in Kurar, Satara, Khanapur, Maun, Patun, and Malsirus.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (May 26th)	0·36	
Dharwar "	1·22	Rain throughout; cotton harvest over except in Guduk; outturn of indigenous about ten, and of exotic eight annas; fever decreasing in one taluka, but causing mortality slightly in four other talukas; cattle disease decreasing in two, and increasing in one taluka; health in other talukas as before.
Kanara "	0·15 at Karwar.	Sowing operations continue; rice has sprouted in some places; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi "	...	Fever severe at Bagulkot; slight at Bijapur and Mudebihal; cattle disease in Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagulkot.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (May 26th)	0·40 at Songarli.	Weather very hot; mornings cloudy; health good.
Wudwan "	...	Weather very hot; public health satisfactory.
Baroda "	...	Fields being manured; a shower of rain on Friday night; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; cholera not of a virulent type, extending over a large area; there are signs of the approaching monsoon.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (May 27th)	3 33	Cholera still hangs about the north.
Noakhally "	1·22	
Tipperah "	1·33	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	·92	
Hill Tipperah "	4·56	
Backergunge "	·74	
Fureedpore "	1·16	General health good.
Dacca "	·12	
Mymensingh "	6·16	
24-Pergunnahs "	1·78	Cholera decreasing everywhere; fever increasing at Barripore.
Nuddea "	·44	
Jessore "	·32	
Pubna "	·85	
Moorshedabad "	·50	General health good, though small-pox continues in Soojaganj, and cholera in Goas.
Maldah "	1·14	
Rajshahye "	1·0	General disappearance of cholera and small-pox.
Bogra "	4·24	
Dinagepore "	·42	Cholera still continues, but deaths fewer.
Rungpore "	1·86	
Cooch Behar "	1 90	Cholera still prevalent; reported to have partly disappeared in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Jalpaiguri	(May 27th)	1·60	Cholera still prevalent, but seems to have been less fatal.
Howrah	"	1·54	
Hooghly	"	·62	
Burdwan	"	1·13	Sickness decreasing.
Bankoora	"	2·66	
Beerbhoom	"	·61	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	"	·99	
Bhagulpore	"	...	General health good.
Purneah	"	·54	
Sarun	"	...	General health good.
Shahabad	"	·59	
Mozufferpore	"	...	Cholera still continues.
Patna	"	...	Sporadic cholera throughout, except in the interior of Behar sub-division, where it is said to have assumed epidemic form.
Gya	"	·46	Cholera abated little in Aurungabad and south of Gya.
Hazaribaugh	"	·79	
Lohardagga	"	1·43	Small-pox still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera still reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom	"	·71	
Singbhoom	"	1·14	Healthy.
Balasore	"		Cholera has not yet disappeared.
Cuttack	"	1·22	Public health good.
			General Remarks.—The rains have been general throughout the provinces, and upon the whole heavy, and a short break would do good in many places. Storms have been frequent in the districts doing more or less damage. Sowing progressing satisfactorily, except where low lands have been flooded by rains. The harvest of the spring rice is all but complete, and the outturn is generally good. The growing crops of rice, jute, indigo, millet, &c., are doing well. In some places the rains have been too heavy for the young crops.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(May 26th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur	"	...	Clouds with occasional storms; rain scanty but very beneficial to sugar cane; food very cheap in Dudhi.
Hamirpur	(27th)	...	Storms and slight showers; rabi outturn estimated at about two-thirds of average.
Jhansi	(26th)	...	Clouds and storms; slight rain on 18th.
Agra	"	·4	Thunder-storms from south-west; cloudy weather.
Meerut	"	...	Storms with rain.
Bareilly	"	...	Rain-fall in Nawabganj 1·50; in Bisalpur ·9; less heavy in other parts.
Banda	(27th)	...	Slight rain on 20th, 22nd and 24th; no other change.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(May 26th)	*Nil*	Cholera has disappeared.
Hissar	"	...	A sprinkling of rain; weather seasonable; cotton crops being sown; health generally good, but cholera in one village; 6 cases, 2 deaths.
Umballa	"	...	A slight fall of rain; ploughing for kharif; health good.
Jullundur	"	·5	Health good.
Lahore	"	...	A few showers of rain; health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi	"	Nearly one inch of rain.	Health good; cattle disease still prevailing and has appeared among commissariat cattle in cantonments.
Mooltan	"	·6	Health good; water supply in canals deficient.
Dera Ismail Khan	"	*Nil*	Health good; crops being gathered.
Peshawar	"	·2	Slight fever prevailing.
			General Remarks.—Unusually early rain has fallen over considerable part of the province. General health and prospects good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(May 26th)	*Nil*	Grain cheap; weather cloudy with occasional dust storms and slight showers; cholera decreasing; cattle disease still exists.
Fyzabad	"	·5	
Sitapur	"	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(May 22)	·50	Weather cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur	"	·36	Kharif ploughing continues; a few cases of small-pox.
Bilaspur	"	·09	Weather close and cloudy; cholera of a mild type prevalent.
Balaghât	(24th)	·02	Weather warm; rabi threshing continues; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	"	...	Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(25th)	·85	Weather cloudy and close; kharif ploughing commenced; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(26th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Wardha	"	2·42	Small-pox decreasing.
Nimar	"	...	8 cases of cholera, 3 fatal; small-pox decreasing.
Hoshangabad	"	...	Weather hot; 81 cholera cases; in the Hoshangabad district 28 fatal.
Betul	"		
Narsinghpur	"	...	Fever prevalent; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	"	...	Weather stormy; 4 cholera cases.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Murwara (May 26th)	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Saugor "	·10	Weather cloudy; kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Seoni "	...	Kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (23rd)	·40	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera prevalent on the Bilaspur frontier, a few cases near Raipur; prices easy.
		General Remarks.—Prices remain easy; ploughing operations are in progress; cholera cases are most numerous in the Hoshangabad District, but generally speaking the disease is not of a very fatal kind.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (May 27th)	·94 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent.
Coorg "	2·41	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (May 27th)	·8	Weather clear but hot in early part of days; heavy storms with rain in evenings; Assu ripening, but rain wanted urgently in the interior; cattle disease reported from several mauzas; choleraic diarrhœa still prevalent.
Sylhet "	1·19	Weather hot; field work progresses; small-pox, cholera and murrain continue.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (May 27th)	...	Cholera slightly increasing in Buldana District; of 81 persons attacked 27 died; other parts of province healthy.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (May 24th)	·55	Tanks dry; wells and health good; thunder-storm with rain throughout district on 20th.
Meywar (21st)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; hot winds and storms prevalent.
Marwar (22nd)	...	Water in Rainsur tank expected to last two weeks; health good; storms throughout the week have reduced temperature; furious dust-storms occurred, uprooting large trees and causing other damages.
Harowtee "	...	Storms of wind followed by slight showers; cholera reported from Jhallawar, Shahpoora.
Jeypore (27th)	...	Thunder-storms and drops of rain all the week; health good.
Bhurtpore "	...	Weather cloudy and cool; wind east; health and prices continue unchanged.
Ajmere "	...	Weather cloudy with storms, but only a few drops of rain.
Central India—		
Indore (May 26th)	·38	Sharp outbreak of cholera at Mehidpore, Western Malwa; deaths above 50 per cent. of seizures; with this exception, health is generally good, and agricultural prospects are unchanged.
Rutlam "	·38	
Neemuch "	*Nil*	
Baghelkhund "	·10	
Nepal— (May 19th)	·47	Prospect of rain; crops fair.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 29th May 1875.

No 326.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon E. Mulvany to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Bahraich in Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd June 1875.

No. 806.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Padma Lochun Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibságar with the powers of a Munsiff in that district.

POLICE.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 154.—The provisions of Act VIII. of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the Pachadeh Jats in the villages of the Moradabad District detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 65A, dated the 11th ultimo, the following rules made by that Government in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information:—

Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognized heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children, is less than 25 per cent., shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death, and the

illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police Officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals and arrivals; and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable, under the orders of the Local Government, from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A, and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Clan	Pargana		Village
Pachadeh Jats.	Amroha...	1	Uksi.
		2	Pirthipur Kalan.
		3	Telipura.
		4	Chakthana.
		5	Sunpura.
		6	Kural.
		7	Lamia.
		8	Makhanpur.
	Hassanpur	9	Basera Kanjar.
		10	Ghosipura.
		11	Muhammadpur.
		12	Hoshangpur.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1875.

No. 377.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant, 2nd Grade, on the Geological Survey of India, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 1st July next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 3rd June 1875.

No. 382.—Captain J. Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor General and Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence on leave of Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from the 26th March last.

No. 384.—Consequent on the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. Stoliczka, Assistant, 1st Grade, on the Geological Survey of India, and with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, in this Department, No. 265, dated the 21st April last, sanctioning a re-distribution of the appointments in the graded list of the Geological Survey Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Department:—

Mr. W. King, Junior, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Messrs. T. W. H. Hughes and W. Willson, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Dr W. Waagen to be Palæontologist to the Geological Survey in the room of Dr. Stoliczka, deceased.

These arrangements will take effect from the 21st April last.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th June 1875.

No. 83*J*.—With reference to Section 284, of Act VIII. of 1859. (*The Code of Civil Procedure*), it is hereby notified that the Civil Court of the Political Agent at Sattara has been established by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council within the limits of the territories of the following Chiefs:—

The Pant Pratinidhi.
The Pant Sacheo.
The Nimbalkar (Phaltan).
The Dafle (Jat).

No. 85*J*.—Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act IX. of 1874 (*The European Vagrancy Act*, 1874) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major P. W. Powlett, Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur, to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, and Police Officers.

POLITICAL.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 1626*P*.—With reference to Notification No. 734P., dated 25th February 1875, the services of Mr. J. Jardine are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government from the afternoon of the 18th May 1875.

No. 1627*P*.—*Notification*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Aga Syud Abdool Hosein Ispahany as Vice-Consul for Persia at Moulmein, and of Aga Ahmed Ispahany as Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon.

GENERAL.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 1059*G*.—*Leave*.—Mr. J. C. Edwards, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Officiating 1st Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st July 1875.

No. 1061*G*.—*Appointment*.—Captain A. Conolly, Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command from 24th April 1875, *vice* Major Gunning, Officiating as Commandant.

Captain A. R. T. McRae, Officiating Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant from date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Conolly.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1875.

No. 1220.—The services of Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been replaced by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of the Government of India in this Department, Mr. Dobbie is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 3rd June 1875.

No. 1242.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of April* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1873 *and* 1874:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India...	3,52,21,141	1,98,16,358	3,13,48,630
Bengal ...	2,34,21,617	1,87,93,759	2,35,62,124
Assam ...		17,71,511	28,77,001
British Burmah	36,64,514	23,78,292	61,61,590
N. W. Provinces	1,82,89,289	1,03,96,155	1,48,28,079
Oudh ...	61,74,763	40,80,422	51,17,477
Punjab ...	86,87,250	99,51,783	1,10,12,349
Bombay ...	4,41,11,336	2,32,14,975	2,75,75,392
Central Provs.	81,18,904	48,71,088	49,63,834
Madras ...	3,41,09,434	2,55,72,430	2,80,32,980
TOTAL ...	18,17,98,248	12,08,46,773	15,54,73,456

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 1243.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty chargeable under the above-mentioned Act on Title-deeds (Sunnuds) granted by the Government to Bhoomias in Ajmere.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1875.

No. 568 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Captain Arthur Edward Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The 1st June 1875.

No. 569 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern during the period Lieutenant R. H. Forrest may officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

No 570 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to lay down the following rules to govern the grant of the allowances of officers withdrawn from their appointments and regiments, whether in the camp or elsewhere, to perform staff duties in camps of exercise:—

1. A general officer attached to a camp of exercise situated within the limits of his division or district command will continue to exercise his division or district command, and the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals will perform their divisional duties as well as the staff duties of the camp.

2. Any general officer commanding, or officer commanding an artillery division or district detached from his division, district, brigade, or artillery division or district, will continue to exercise his command from the camp of exercise to which he may be attached, or such command may, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be exercised without any additional pay or allowances by the senior officer of the command.

3. Any commanding or staff officer, general, station or regimental, whether permanent or officiating, ordered by the Commander-in-Chief in any special or exceptional case to join a camp of exercise, will continue to receive his staff and other pay and allowances as if present at his post, and arrangements are to be made at the station or corps for the performance of his duties without extra cost to the State.

4. Staff officers of one presidency ordered to join a camp of exercise in another presidency will continue to draw their full staff salaries, and arrangements are to be made at the station or corps for the performance of their duties without extra cost to the State.

5. No allowances whatever will be granted to officers holding temporary appointments of any kind at a camp of exercise, with the exception of that of provost marshal, to which a staff salary of Rs. 100 a month, in addition to regimental pay and allowances, will be attached.

6. When an officer commanding a regiment, whether quartered in the camp or at another station, is placed in command of a brigade, or appointed to any other duty in connection with the camp, the command of the regiment will be exercised by the next senior officer without any additional allowance.

7. All other officers nominated to staff duties whose posts are purely temporary with the camp, such as orderly officers and others, and who are not in receipt of any staff or horse allowance, will be allowed the use of troop horses for the performance of their staff duties when such horses are available, or if in possession of suitable horses themselves, horse allowance for the number of the chargers sanctioned for the appointment will be granted to them.

8. In like manner officers not already in receipt of horse allowance, acting for staff or mounted officers withdrawn from their appointments or commands, will be entitled to be supplied with Government horses, or to draw the authorized horse allowance if in possession of suitable horses.

9. All officers not belonging to or proceeding with troops ordered to join a camp of exercise, whether holding staff appointments or not, will be allowed free conveyance to the camp and back, and also conveyance by rail for the prescribed number of servants and chargers for their baggage, and also for their camp equipage when public camp equipage is not provided for them with the camp. Officers of other presidencies are supplied with camp equipage and are allowed free passages for themselves and four servants, and also conveyance by rail for the regulated number of chargers should they bring their own horses with them, or the use of two troop horses each.

10 All officers not provided with public camp equipage are required to keep up their marching establishments and carriage so long as the camp continues formed, and till they return to their proper stations.

11. The troops being in the field, though not on active service, the field allowance is admissible to medical subordinates, batta to troops and establishments entitled to it, and horse allowance to Quartermasters of British Infantry and to 2nd class Warrant Officers.

12. The pay of Electric Telegraph establishments specially sanctioned from the army for camp purposes will be regulated by the rules now in force for the remuneration of soldier-signallers.

13. The rules regarding the grant of compensation for loss of allowances to officers detached on duty do not apply to officers withdrawn to join camps of exercise.

The 2nd June 1875.

No. 571 *of* 1875.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the staff salaries of the Chief Inspectors of Musketry (Assistant Adjutants General) in the three Presidencies will be increased—

In Bengal, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month;
In Madras and Bombay, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month.

2 This increase will take effect from 1st April 1875.

No. 572 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant N. Powlett, Subaltern, No. 3, Horse Light Field Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No. 2, Horse Light Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant J. J. F. Cumming, deceased.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. S. Mainguy, Officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant N. Powlett.

No. 573 *of* 1875.—In continuation of the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1875:—

No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875.
No. 431, dated the 26th April 1875.
No. 460, dated the 4th May 1875.
No. 530, dated the 21st May 1875.

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
24	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Forbes...	Bengal Infantry	456 5 0	473 4 0	.....	1st June 1875	England.

The 3rd June 1875.

No. 574 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following correspondence regarding the operations recently carried out in the Naga Hills in consequence of an attack made by Nagas on one of the Survey parties employed in those Hills:—

Field Operations.

No. 2289, dated Quartermaster General's Office, Simla, the 18th May 1875.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., R.A., Quartermaster General,

To—COL. H. K. BURNE, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to forward, for submission to the Government of India in the Military Department, a letter* from Brigadier-General Stafford, C. B., commanding Eastern Frontier District, transmitting a report by Colonel Nuttall, 44th Assam Light Infantry, to whom was entrusted the command of the small column which operated in the Naga Hills.

* No. 457, dated 5th May 1875, with annexures in original—return solicited.

2. The severe trials endured by the troops from the inclemency of the weather and in overcoming the physical difficulties presented by high precipitous hills and rapid torrents; and the skilful and spirited manner in which the enemy were driven from their formidable defences, will doubtless meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

3. The Commander-in-Chief would invite attention to the excellent conduct of the troops, and to the names of the officers, Military, Departmental, and Civil, whom Colonel Nuttall notices as having, by their zeal and energy, enabled him to carry out his well-arranged plan of operations.

Dated Debrugarh, the 16th April 1875.

From—COLONEL J. M. NUTTALL, C. B., Commanding Naga Field Force,

To—MAJOR-GENL. F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., R.A., Quartermaster General, Army Head-Quarters, Simla.

I HAVE the honor, agreeably to the instructions contained in your telegram of the 12th instant, to submit, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, the following detailed report of my late operations in the Naga Hills.

2. On the 23rd February 1875, I received intimation that the Detachments of the 42nd and 44th Regiments of Native Infantry, employed with the Duffla Field Force, were coming up by steamers to form the force to be employed against the Nagas concerned in the massacre of Lieutenant Holcombe and his Survey party on the 2nd February 1875. At the same time, I was informed that I was nominated to the Command of this Field Force. Late in the afternoon of the same day, the *Prince Albert* steamer, with the *Isla* and *Ganges* flats in tow, arrived with the detachments above mentioned, and a large supply of commissariat stores on board.

3. By employing strong detachments of the 42nd and 44th Regiments, the whole of the stores were landed about 2 P. M. the next day, and the whole of the Force had marched up to the cantonments, about 7 miles from the Ghât, by 5 P. M. on the same day; on this day (24th) I received a letter from the personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, containing certain instructions regarding the political conduct of the expedition.

4. On the 25th February the Transport Corps, 500 strong, arrived at the Debrugarh Ghât, and the next morning (the 26th) marched into cantonments.

5. On the 26th, Captain Butler, Political Agent, Naga Hills, who had been appointed Political Officer to the Force, rode into Debrugarh in order to consult with the Chief Commissioner of Assam and myself, and returned to Jaipur the following day.

6. On the 27th, the Naga Field Force, consisting of about 308 of all ranks, marched from Debrugarh *en route* for Borwasali, which place it reached on the morning of the 1st March, the distance being about 51 miles. The Transport Corps which I had halted at Tipling Ghât on the Dehing River, as they appeared to have felt the first march of 18 miles, did not arrive at Borwasali till the 2nd.

7. On the 2nd, accompanied by Major Heathcote, Assistant, Quartermaster General to the force, and a small guard, I pushed on to Bor Mutun to join Captain Butler, who had preceded me there according to previous arrangement.

8. I found that the distance between Borwasali and Bor Mutun, instead of being 10, as I was led to believe, was fully 15 miles. For 2½ miles the road passes through the plains, but at a place called Hulwa, it reaches the foot of the hills. Between Hulwa and Bor Mutun there is a range of hills on which the village of Kulun Mutun is situated, and over which the path runs. The highest part of the road is 1,900 feet above the sea. After passing the range of Kulun Mutun, the road again descends to the foot of the Bor Mutun hill (2,650 feet above the sea), which it ascends by a very steep gradient.

9. Establishing a store-house at Hulwa and a resting-place for the Transport Corps at Kulun Mutun, about half-way between Hulwa and Bor Mutun, I began working stores up to the latter place, intending to make it my principal depôt. From the 3rd to the 12th March, not only the Transport Corps, but every available cooly, Naga, Cossyah, Kookie, Assamese, &c., was pressed into the service, and by the 12th, the whole of the available Naga Field Force, including the Transport Corps, were assembled at Bor Mutun with 17 days' provisions in Camp.

10. The following were the arrangements I made for the protection of my line of communication between Jaipur and Bor Mutun, when I advanced on the 13th March. At Jaipur I left a guard of 1 Native officer and 27 men. At Borwasali and Hulwa (reserve depôts, where my reserve ammunition and reserve supplies were stored) I left Major Tulloch in Command. The former post was held by a guard of 1 Native Officer and 30 men, and the latter by 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 8 Sepoys. At Kulun Mutun, I left 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 10 Sepoys, and at Bor Mutun the strength of the guard left behind consisted of 1 Native Officer and 30 men. All four posts were stockaded.

11. These precautions, taken to secure our communications against any possible treachery on the part of the powerful tribes we left in our rear, the remainder of the Force marched for Bor Bansang on the 13th March, but before leaving Bor Mutun, agreeably to the instructions given me by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and taking into consideration the almost unprecedented features of treachery, ferocity and cruelty, exhibited by the Nagas in the massacre of the 2nd February, and also bearing in mind the fact that many of the men in camp, sepoys, coolies and others, had been present when it was perpetrated, and that amongst the latter there were many whose habits and customs inculcated revenge of any sort, as a virtue, I thought it advisable to issue a field force order regarding the treatment of the women and children of the enemy, in fact all who from age or sex were unable to resist, as also to interdict any mutilation of the dead, and this order I have the honor to append to this report. I am happy to state that the result has been that no instance has been brought to my notice or to that of the Political Officer with the force, of the slightest infringement of this order; indeed, the discipline of the troops and coolies has been such that not only has this order been unbroken, but not one complaint has been brought forward by the hundreds of friendly Nagas who at various times frequented our camp, bringing provisions, or assisting in carrying our commissariat stores from place to place, and on one occasion when the village of Nion was taken, some of the Nagas attached to the Political Officer's party as scouts so thoroughly understood our feelings on this point that having found a little girl in the deserted village, they brought her safely to Captain Butler, who took care that she should rejoin her tribe after we left.

12. On leaving Bor Mutun the force descended by a very steep road to the Tesing River, over which an excellent trestle bridge had been thrown by Lieutenant Abbott, and a party of the 42nd Native Infantry. From the bed of the Tesing, which is about 850 feet above the sea, we ascended by a succession of ridges to the village of Bor Bansang, 3,780 feet above the river.

13. At Bor Bansang, I left a Native Officer and 30 men of the 42nd stockaded, and on the 14th March pushed on to Senwa.

14. The country through which we passed on this and on most of the marches we made in the Naga hills was thickly populated for a hilly country. Every advantageous hill summit had its village, most of them strongly stockaded, and panjied on the sides liable to attack. Almost all the houses were very large and commodious, and the rooms were raised off the ground on posts. The Chief's house at Kamhna was 200 feet in length. The land, too, in the neighbourhood of the villages was in many places admirably cultivated, whole hill sides having been cleared of every scrap of jungle, except the stumps of a few trees. The principal crops grown by the Nagas are rice and kuchoos: the latter, a species of arum, is very extensively cultivated, and forms the staple food amongst the Nagas of these hills.

15. On approaching Senwa, about noon of the 14th, it was evident that though well-stockaded and holding a very strong natural position, the men of this village did not wish to fight. Refusing, however, to parley with them, the Raja was sent for, and after a little delay he came down the hill. He was at once called on to name the five or six men of his village who were concerned in the massacre of the 2nd February 1875, which he at once did, and his evidence has since proved to be perfectly correct. I then with the advanced guard of the 44th and followed by the main body of that regiment advanced up the hill towards the stockades, ordering Colonel Sherriff with his detachment of the 42nd to turn the whole position by a road running round the base of the hill, and entering the village by the south. The result of this manœuvre would have been most decisive if the Nagas had fired a shot, or whilst anxiously engaged watching the 44th clambering over the stockades, and climbing the northern slopes of the steep ridges on which Senwa is built, the 42nd Regiment came in on their rear most unexpectedly when they fled in every direction.

16. On the 15th March the places of refuge of three of the men implicated in the massacre were discovered by our Native scouts, and the men brought into camp and placed under a guard. The same day three rifles and Lieutenant Holcombe's gun were given up.

17. On the 16th March, having warned the Raja that he must secure the remaining three men of his village implicated and be ready to hand them over to us on our return from Ninú, I marched from Senwa towards that place, leaving a guard of 80 men of the 42nd under Lieutenant Abbott to overawe

that large village, and furnish escorts for bringing up supplies for the force from Bor Bansang and also for sending them on to Ninú.

18. On arriving on the banks of the Disang river, which has to be crossed by a ford before ascending the ridge on which Ninú is built, we found the river swollen and impassable. Two of the 44th Native Infantry and three of Captain Butler's police swam the river, and one raft was brought over, but the second was swept away by the current, and as the river rose rapidly, it was impossible to get any more over. Every effort to get a rope across the river or to fell a sufficiently large tree to bridge the stream failed, and I regret to say that one of the men who had crossed (Sepoy Dhunbeer Rai) was drowned in attempting to return in spite of every effort to save him. The names of these gallant volunteers were—Havildar Heema Chund and Sepoy Dhunbeer Rai, 44th Native Infantry; also Head Constable Dhon Sing and Constables Kunthai Ram and Sikaidas of the Naga Hill Police; and I feel confident it will not be thought out of place in my naming them in this despatch, as though one of them is beyond the reach of any praise of mine, I would perpetuate as far as lies in my power the act of gallantry he died in performing.

19. Late in the evening the force returned to Senwa. But the next morning a strong working party was sent down which proceeded under the superintendence of Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R. E. (who had kindly offered me his services), to the rivers, and commenced at once throwing a trestle bridge across at a point higher up the river than the spot tried on the day and where the stream was about 210 feet wide, which bridge was so far advanced by the evening of the 17th, that I marched the whole available force down to the river on the morning of the 18th, and the work was so vigorously pushed on that day, that at 4 P. M. communication was opened with the opposite bank. During the construction of the bridge the enemy commenced firing on the working parties from the right bank of the river, but their fire was at once silenced, and I believe with some loss to them, by a party of our skirmishers which opened fire from an advantageous position on our bank of the river.

20. The bridge having been completed by 7 A. M. on the morning of the 19th, I marched the whole force across the river at 7-30 A. M., and advanced on Ninú. Two roads lead to Ninú from the river—the one entering the village from the west and the other from the north. These roads traverse two ridges, divided by a deep ravine. I directed Colonel Sherriff with the 42nd to take the road to the right (the western one), and with the remainder of the column I took the road to the left, directing the baggage to follow, protected by a strong guard. The combined strength of the two columns was 261 of all ranks. About noon we neared Ninú, and could see flames issuing from a few houses forming a lower village, which had evidently been set on fire by the enemy to retard our approach. During our advance we perceived numbers of armed men on the hill sides near the village of Lonkai, which lay on our left flank, but separated from us by a very deep ravine. When close to Ninú the column of the 42nd could be perceived on the other ridge advancing so as to close the western route to the enemy. Pushing on with the advanced guard of the 44th under Lieutenant Macgregor, and accompanied by Major Heathcote and Captain Butler, with a few of his police, and closely followed by the main body of the 44th under Lieutenant-Colonel Cory, we came on a stockade thrown across the road when within short range of us the enemy opened fire; but their shots were aimed too high and passed over our heads, and the stockade was taken at once, the Nagas retiring to the upper village. Seeing that the enemy were in strength at the top of a steep ascent directly in front of us, I detached two parties to the left, directing them to take advantage of the cover afforded by the jungle around, and endeavour to gain the rear of the village by making a detour to the east; so that when the defences were forced in front, they might be on the direct line of retreat of the enemy. On arriving with the advanced guard at the foot of the very steep ascent leading to the upper village, we could perceive a very strong stockade thrown across the road. The whole ground around was also panjied in every direction, and here several of our men and one European officer got wounded. But the Nagas would not stand to meet us, and finding that their fire did not check the advance for a moment, they evacuated the stockade as we neared it, and at once retreated southwards through the upper village which was now on fire, the roads to the west being barred to them by the 42nd Native Infantry. Had they stood for a very short time, the flanking parties would have got in their rear and caused them very heavy loss. As it was, they were pursued by a portion of the force for four miles to a village called Nisa, also concerned in the massacre of the 2nd February; and here again the enemy set fire to the village to retard the approach of our forces. Having left Colonel Sherriff with a portion of the force at Ninú, I pushed through the burning village with Lieutenant-Colonel Cory, Lieutenant Macgregor, and 80 men to Nisa, where I joined Major Heathcote and Captain Butler, who had arrived with the flankers and some of the advanced guard. We bivouacked for the night in a few huts that had escaped the general conflagration of this village. I append a list of our casualties up to the 27th of March; most of the men therein mentioned were wounded on this day. With regard to the loss of the enemy I cannot speak positively, as it is a custom with them to carry off their dead and wounded at any sacrifice, and owing to the thick cover around and the burning huts, it was difficult to see clearly what was going on in the upper village at the time of attack. But before we left the Naga hills we heard from prisoners and others that the Ninú Nagas had lost many men, killed on the various occasions in which the troops came in contact with them from the 18th to the 31st March.

21. On the 20th I directed Colonel Sherriff to march on Lonkai, which he did with 75 men of all ranks belonging to the 42nd and 44th Regiments Native Infantry. He attacked and burnt the village, which had aided in the massacre of the 2nd of February, and in which were found proofs of the participation of the villagers in that tragedy. The same day Captain Butler with a party of his own police, strengthened by some men of the 44th Native Infantry, proceeded in one direction to pursue the Ninú fugitives into their fastnesses in the forest, whilst I with another party of about 50 men, and accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Cory and Major Heathcote, took another. Captain Butler's party discovered several of their places of refuge, and the detachment which I accompanied came upon

a large temporary village of several hundred houses which had evidently been constructed as a place of refuge till our force retired, the houses containing large quantities of grain, household impliments, &c. A number of pigs, goats, fowls, &c., were also found in the village. The Nagas lost several men this day, and many articles belonging to Lieutenant Holcombe's party were recovered.

22. On the morning of the 21st, leaving a strong guard at Nisa, I marched with the remainder of the force encamped there towards Khamna, which consists of two villages, Upper and Lower Khamna, amongst the most powerful in that part of the country and situated about 10 miles south of Nisa. The force consisted of 162 men of all ranks. The road from Nisa descends 2,150 feet into a valley through which runs a branch of the Disang or Dillé river. Owing to the heavy rains that had lately fallen, we found the stream a swollen, impetuous torrent, and the ford very deep and difficult, the water being above the men's waists. The force, however, at once commenced the passage, and though several of the officers and men were nearly swept away, no serious accident occurred. Leaving a guard of 30 men at the ford with orders to make a thick bamboo rope and stretch it across the stream to assist the men on their return, the column commenced the ascent of the ridge on which the villages were situated, the upper 2,600 feet above the ford and 4,600 above the sea. When the column arrived within about a mile of the lower village a large party of Nagas were seen close to a strong stockade which crossed the whole breadth of the ridge. Taking advantage of a rise in the ground about the middle of the ridge, I detached a party to turn their left flank, whilst I attacked in front. They would not however stand, but fled as we approached, and being followed, lost several men, killed and wounded. Near the village there was another stockade much stronger than the first, but this they also abandoned. On searching the village many proofs were obtained of the inhabitants' participation in the massacre, many articles belonging to the Survey party being found in the huts. Having burnt both villages, the force returned to Nisa for the night, the rear guard not getting back till 8 P. M. I believe the Khamna Nagas would have made a stouter defence, but were somewhat unprepared, not thinking we could cross the river in its swollen state.

23. On the same day a detachment of 46 men of all ranks under Lieutenant Ridgeway took the village of Kamoi, which was found dismantled and unstockaded. This village was also implicated in the massacre of the 2nd February, and here again proofs of the guilt of the villagers were found.

24. On the 22nd detachments of from 15 to 20 men under British and Native Officers were despatched in every direction, both from Ninú and Nisa, to scour the country and attack the Nagas of the villages implicated. Several Nagas were killed and wounded by these detachments, and small temporary villages with stores of grain found in the jungles and on the mountain peaks were destroyed.

25. On the 23rd the same tactics were followed and with equal success.

26. On the 24th Lieutenant-Colonel Cory with 60 men of all ranks was sent back to Kamhna, where he was bivouacked for the night, and destroyed several stores of grain. He brought back with him the next morning a Naga who was recognised by a Sepoy of the party as having taken an active part in the massacre, having wounded the Sepoy himself. This man is now in the Debrogurh Jail.

27. On the same day the remainder of the force were employed in scouring the hills and jungles as on the 22nd and 23rd, and large supplies of grain were found and destroyed.

28. On the 25th Colonel Sherriff again returned to Lonkai, but the Naga scouts gave the alarm, and the village was deserted by the inhabitants, but some live stock was captured and carried off.

29. On the 26th, I marched back to Ninu where the force which took it on the 19th was once more reunited.

30. From the 26th to the 31st March, the force remained at Ninu, detachments scouring the country daily on every side; but by this time the spirit of the enemy was so broken that the Ninu fugitives began sending captured arms and property belonging to the late Lieutenant Holcombe's survey party into camp by means of other tribes, so that including arms that were sent in on the 1st April, 17 stand of arms were restored, and I believe the greater part of the most valuable of the plunder taken on the 2nd February.

31. On the 30th March, hearing that the greater part of the Ninu fighting men had fled to the neighbourhood of Laju, a village far removed from Ninu, I determined to return to Senwa the next day, to complete the work of the campaign by the punishments of Nion, which, although it had not joined with Ninu in the attack on the survey party on the 2nd February, yet had barbarously murdered a few unfortunate coolies who had escaped the massacre, and were trying to make their way to the plains through their country.

32. The force accordingly returned to Senwa on the 31st March, and on the morning of the 1st April I marched with a force of 140 men, including 20 of Captain Butler's police to Nion, which place was attacked between 9 and 10 A. M.; many of the enemy slain, and the force returned to Senwa late in the afternoon. The houses in the village of Nion having been searched, many articles belonging to the unfortunate victims of the late massacre were found in them.

33. On the 2nd April, I remained at Senwa to negotiate with the Chief for the surrender of the three men not yet given up.

34. On the 3rd April, the force commenced its return march to the plains; but the three Senwa men above alluded to being still wanting to complete the number of those who had engaged in the massacre, I consulted with Captain Butler, Political Officer to the expedition, and we came to the conclusion that it was expedient to take the Rajah of Senwa with us to the plains as a hostage for the production of the three men before mentioned who were still at large.

35. This measure proved successful, as after the return of the force to Bor Mutun, and before we had descended into the plains, the second Chief of Senwa (Chunle), one of the three missing men,

and believed to be one of the leading men in the plot to massacre the survey party, was brought into camp a prisoner by the Nagas themselves, and handed over to us, they having caught him in his hiding place in the jungles near Senwa after our departure.

He and all the other prisoners implicated in the massacre are now in the Jail at Debrugarh.

36. On the 4th April, the force marched from Bor Bansang to Bor Mutun.

37. On the 5th I halted at Bor Mutun and sent the Assistant Quartermaster General on to Borwasali to complete arrangements for the march of the troops thence to Debrugarh.

38. On the 6th, the 44th Native Infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cory with a portion of the transport corps marched from Bor Mutun to Kulun Mutun. On the 7th they marched into Borwasali, on the 8th into Jaipur, on the 9th into Tenga Ghát, and on the 10th into Debrugarh. With the 42nd Native Infantry and the remainder of the transport corps, I followed them one march in rear, and the whole force was once more re-assembled at Debrugarh on the 11th April, in wonderfully good health, considering the hardships and exposure they had gone through.

39. At Debrugarh I found the *Prince Albert* steamer with two flats waiting to convey the detachment of the 42nd Native Infantry and the transport corps down the river,—the former to Gowhatty, and the latter to Goalundo.

40. Having issued a farewell order to the force, the corps above alluded to embarked on the 13th, and the steamer left Debrugarh on the 14th at day-light.

41. It would be presumptuous in me to offer an opinion as to the success of the expedition; but a few facts relative to the results will not, I trust, be out of place in this report. The whole of the villages implicated in the massacre of the 2nd February were attacked and burnt, and large stores of grain, cattle, &c., belonging to the enemy destroyed. Their loss in action must have been upwards of 50 killed. The remains of all the victims belonging to the survey party were recovered; those of the late Lieutenant Holcombe were brought into Debrugarh and buried with military honours, whilst those of the natives who perished were either burnt or buried on the spot. Of the fire arms taken from the survey party, 17 were recovered, and the most valuable portion of the private property. A great number of Naga arms were captured by the force, consisting of flint muskets, spears, dhaos, cross-bows and shields. All the powerful Naga villages in the country operated in, who were not implicated in the affairs of the 2nd February, tendered their submission, assisting us in a manner quite unprecedented, even those far removed from our line of march, such as Dadun and Bhanpara. Four of the principal murderers were captured and are now in the jail at Debrugarh. The Chief of Senwa and one of his tribe are hostages for the surrender of two men not yet given up. The survey party under Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R. E., were able to survey 300 square miles of country and fill in the details which were still required for a map of this portion of the Naga Hills.

42. It is now my grateful task to bring to notice the services of the officers of the force, to whom and their men I am entirely indebted for whatever success has attended the expedition.

43. One of the officers to whom my warmest thanks are due is Captain J. Butler, Political Agent, Naga Hills', attached as political officer to the force. The services of this officer were invaluable to the expedition. His intimate acquaintance with the Naga character, and the great influence he exercised over the various tribes we came in contact with, rendered him of the greatest service to me in dealing with them. His straightforward, firm but just policy was thoroughly adapted to a race like that of the Nagas, and it is owing to the effects of this policy, coupled with the success of our arms, that all the tribes not implicated in the massacre, from Kullun Mutun to beyond Ninu rendered us every assistance in the campaign. To the thanks I owe him for his services as a political officer, I would add those that are his due as a soldier. Whenever he thought he could be of use he volunteered the services of himself and those of his active and efficient little Police Force, which services were always gladly accepted, and both he and his men were constantly employed actively in the field, either in bridging the streams, hunting the enemy down in some of his fastnesses, or communicating with some distant village.

44. To Major Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General to the force, my thanks are specially due. Never have I met with a more zealous or indefatigable officer than he proved himself on this campaign, and I cannot sufficiently praise the manner in which he performed all his staff duties with the force,—duties which entailed on him much labor, both mental and physical, but which he executed in the most admirable manner, and with a tact and judgment rarely met with. Not only did he render me most valuable service in his own particular department, but in every other possible way. His soldierly are on a par with his other high qualities.

45. To the officers of the transport corps, Captain Wauchope and Lieutenant Egan, my warm thanks are due. Both they and the men under them worked with an energy that overcame all the difficulties by which they were surrounded, *viz.*, the constant inclemency of the weather, the difficult country they had to travel over in the hills, and the flooded roads they had to traverse on their return to the plains. Without their constant exertions so much could never have been performed in so short a time.

46. The services of the principal medical officer Surgeon Major J. B. White rendered to the force were most important, and it is greatly attributable to his care and foresight, and the exertions of Surgeons J. Wilson and H. K. McKay, serving under him, that the health of the troops, transport corps and other coolies employed, was so good, notwithstanding the exposure and hard work. I cannot sufficiently thank them for their care of the sick and wounded.

47. The services rendered by the regimental officers attached to the force deserve particular mention, and no more pleasant duty could devolve on me than recording the obligations I am under to one and all, for the manner in which they conducted their duties from the day the force left Debrugarh to that when they returned to it.

To Colonel Sherriff, Commanding the Head-Quarter Detachments of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cory, Commanding that of the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, my thanks are specially due. The former, besides serving under my command at the assault of the villages of Ninu and Nion, commanded a separate detachment when the village of Sorkai was taken and destroyed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cory not only accompanied me all through the active part of the campaign in command of the 44th, but commanded the detached force which re-visited the village of Kamhua, and it was this detachment which on that occasion captured one of the prisoners now at Debrugarh, who had taken an active part in the massacre of the 2nd February.

To Lieutenant Abbott my thanks are due for the services he rendered on more than one occasion, notably for the way in which he held the important post of Senwa whilst the bulk of the force was fighting at Ninu and its neighbourhood, and also for the assistance he rendered the expedition by the excellent trestle bridge he constructed over the Tising River. My thanks are also due to Lieutenants Ridgeway and Macgregor of the 44th Native Infantry. The former, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, acted as my Staff Officer during the campaign, and I sincerely thank him for the assistance he gave me. Lieutenant Macgregor had many duties relative to the commissariat and baggage of the force to perform, besides his ordinary duty of Quartermaster to the 44th Native Infantry, and I have much pleasure in recording the energy and zeal he displayed in the performance of every duty that was entrusted to him. The services Major Tulloch rendered at Borwasali in pushing troops and stores to the front require special mention: these services were constant and arduous and of the greatest importance to the success of the campaign.

48. The services of the survey party under Command of Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R.E., deserve every praise; not only did that officer, aided by Messrs. Chennel and Mackay, complete the survey of about 300 square miles of country on the scale of 2 miles to the inch, filling in all the details still wanting to complete a map of this portion of the Naga Hills, but both he and his assistants aided the force in every way in which they thought they could be useful, as in the construction of the bridge over the Dissing River (a most difficult and arduous undertaking) which was superintended by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and on more than one occasion when these three officers volunteered to accompany detached parties in and around Ninu and elsewhere.

49. It only remains for me now to thank the Deputy Commissioners of both the Lukhimpore and Seebsagur Districts, and the officers under them, for the assistance they gave the force in furnishing carriage, bridging the streams in the plains, and sheltering the troops on their way to the hills. I would particularly bring to notice the personal assistance rendered at Bor Mutun by Mr. Hinde, Assistant Commissioner, and at Borwasali by Mr. Goad, the District Superintendent of Police at Debrugarh, whose services from the 6th February to the return of the expedition on the 11th April were constant and arduous. I must not omit to record the services of Sheristadar Hadon, who accompanied the troops throughout the campaign, and was attached to the Political Officer's party. I have never met a more intelligent, active or energetic native than he proved himself to be on this expedition. His services were specially brought to my notice by Captain Butler before the return of the troops here.

50. *Field Operations.*—I cannot close this report without recording the assistance received from Captain Badgley in charge of No. 6 Topographical Survey. Though unable to accompany the expedition owing to his severe wound, he furnished me with an excellent map of the country and two enlarged plans of the villages of Senwa and Ninu drawn from recollection, and I also gained much information from his intimate knowledge of the country,—knowledge he had gained whilst conducting the retreat of the gallant little band who cut their way out of the Naga country after the massacre of the 2nd February in a manner which excited the admiration of all who afterwards saw the difficult country they had to pass through, and knew how encumbered they were with wounded and dying comrades.

51. In conclusion, I would thank every native commissioned, non-commissioned officer, and private connected with the force for the assistance they rendered me, and the spirit and discipline they displayed during the late campaign, as also for the patience they evinced under exposure and privation. I have had the honor to serve as a regimental officer for several years with both the 42nd and 44th Regiments, Native Infantry, and knew when I took the command, the excellent material I had to work with, but the services they rendered even exceeded my expectations, as did those of Captain Butler's small but excellent police force.

52. I beg to enclose a sketch map of the country passed through by the Naga Field Force, as also a list of villages, with details of number of houses and height of sites.

Field Operations.
Naga.

No. 50, dated Simla, 3rd June 1875.

From—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL F. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., R.A., Quatermaster General.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter No. 2289, "Field Operations," dated 18th May 1875, forwarding the reports of the column which, under Colonel J. M. Nuttall, C.B., recently operated in the Naga Hills.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor General in Council shares in the appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the excellent services rendered by Colonel Nuttall and those under his command during an expedition which presented physical difficulties of

no ordinary nature. It was, His Excellency in Council considers, admirably planned and conducted throughout, and cannot fail to have an excellent effect.

3. I am to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to cause the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed to Colonel Nuttall, 44th Native Infantry, for his excellent arrangements and for the complete manner in which, while exacting due reparation and punishment for the murderous attack upon the survey party, he carried out the intention of Government that no improper spirit of revenge should be allowed to prevail.

4. The Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that Colonel Nuttall bears testimony to the excellent service rendered by the several officers named in his despatch, and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency, the thanks of the Government of India may be communicated to them.

5. The recognition by the Government of the essential service rendered to the expedition by Captain Butler, who has well sustained his previous reputation as a Political Officer, will be communicated to him through the Civil Department of the Government.

6. His Excellency in Council considers that the conduct of the Native troops, and especially their discipline under great provocation, are highly creditable to them, and the same remark applies to the detachment of Police that accompanied the force.

7. I am further to request that Brigadier General Stafford may be thanked for the creditable promptitude with which he detached the necessary troops, with transport complete, from the Duffla Field Force under his command and prevented the occurrence of any delay when despatch was so important.

8. This correspondence, together with a copy of Colonel Nuttall's despatch, will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 575 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 27th April 1875, pages 2287-88, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE.

Pall Mall, 27th April 1875.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment consequent upon the death on 9th March 1875 of Lieutenant-General Haughton James, Bombay Infantry :—

Major William Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th March 1875.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Palliser, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th June 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Angelo Edward Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutanant-Colonel John Fendall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Farquhar Webster, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel James George Roche Forlong, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Spurgen Rammell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Norgate, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Manning Eliott, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Charles Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Langford Brown, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar John Spilsbury, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 16th January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Duncan Campbell Wallace, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Staples, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th January 1875.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank as follows :—

To be Captains.

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary William Carroll, Bengal Establishment. Dated 8th January 1874.

Ensign and Deputy Commissary Edmund Hennessy, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st February 1875.

To be Lieutenants.

Honorary Ensign Horatio Boardman Steward, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Q. S. Griffiths, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Henry Smith, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign William Skeaf, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Copeland, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign David Johnston, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Patrick Grice, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Charles Owens, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Ford, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign James Parker, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Patrick Riordan, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Baker, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign James Miller, V. C., Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Simon Vandrass, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Gerald F. Frederick Cox, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Francis Tague Reilly, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Cannell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Patrick Flannagan, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign James Greatorex, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Fox, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign William Edward Francke, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign James Charles Brindley, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign William Burton, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Lawrence Collins, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign Thomas Smither, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign James Moon, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign William Wilde, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign John Blair, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign George Judd, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign David Vint, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign William Farnham Knight, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Honorary Ensign George Richard Tofft, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

To be Lieutenants, but junior of that rank for one year.

Ensign William Francis Hardinge, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary H. E. Mitchell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Roberts, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Jackson, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Burke, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Smith, Madras Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Sutton, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th April 1875.

No. 576 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor John Walshe, Supervisor, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works,—for two years under the Rules of 1868.

No. 577 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cavalry ...	Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Jenkins.	Lieut.-Col....	21st May 1875	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. Ward, retired.
Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Brevet-Major) John Innis Robinson.	Major ...		

No. 578 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Major W. C. Mitchel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st December 1874.

No. 579 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) H. A. Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 497 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. C. Prior, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 223 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Major W. Cabell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 496 of 1875,—per *Timor*, 28th April 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. Nolan (Unattached), Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, G. G. O. No. 520 of 1875,—per *John Tennant*, 17th May 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. P. Barlow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 396 of 1875,—per *Baroda*, 17th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cory, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 524 of 1875,—per *Thibet*, 18th May 1875, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 396 of 1875,—per *Khiva*, 24th May 1875, from Bombay.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 580 *of* 1875.—With the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the examination of Surgeons of the Indian Medical Service previous to their promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major under the provisions of clause 2 of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, published in G. G. O. No. 673 of the 1st July 1873.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies:—

Rules for the examination of Surgeons previous to promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

This examination is intended as a test for promotion, and may be taken at any time after the Surgeon has served nine or more years.

When Surgeons have served the requisite time, they will be examined in the following manner :—

A series of printed questions prepared by an Examining Board consisting of the Principal of the Medical College and any two or more of the Professors he may associate with himself for the purpose will be sealed and sent by the Surgeon-General to the principal Medical Officers of stations where Surgeons may be eligible for examination. It will be the duty of the principal Medical Officer of the station to deliver these sealed questions to the Surgeons, and to see that they are answered without the assistance of books, notes, or communication with any other person. The answers are to be signed and delivered, sealed, to the principal Medical Officer, who is to send them, unopened, to the Surgeon-General, together with a declaration from the Surgeon himself, or certificate from a superior Medical Officer, if there is one, that he has availed himself of every opportunity of practising surgical operations on the dead body.*

* The Surgeon may see this certificate before it is sent to the Surgeon-General.

The Surgeon is also required to transmit, together with his answers to the Surgeon-General, a medico-topographical account of the station where he may happpen to be at the time, or of some other station where he may have been resident sufficiently long to enable him to collect the necessary information for such a report. Failing this, he will send a medico-statistical report of his charge for a period of at least twelve months.

If the Examining Board is satisfied with the replies to the questions, and the Surgeon-General is satified with the certificates and with the medico-topographical or statistical report, the Surgeon will be held qualified for promotion.

No. 581 *of* 1875.—Colonel R. G. F Henegan, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Gun-Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 582 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Ross Fendall Lowis, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—for ten months under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 583 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain S. Cargill, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. F. Lowis, or until further orders.

No. 584 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1022, dated the 30th October 1874, are struck off the list of Native Medical Pupils :—

Muhammad Azeem Khan, No. 714.

Syud Muhammud Nubbee, No. 716.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th May 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department from 22nd to 28th May 1875 :—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery ...	Vety. Surgeon W. Haselden ...	5th May 1875	Allahabad ...	Intestate ...	
Royal Engineers ...	Lieut. F. N. Hassard ...	7th May 1875	Mhow ...	.....	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 22nd to 28th May 1875.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					*Rs. A. P.*		
Alexander Bagot (a) ...	Colonel ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	20th October 1874.	Unknown ...	4,448 11 6	.....	28th July 1875.

(a) Widow.—Mrs. Gertrude Letitia Bagot.
Children —Fitzroy Bagot, Lady Cross Lodge, New Forest, Hants.
" —Arthur Bagot—
Administrator General administering

FORT WILLIAM,
The 29th May 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th May 1875.

No. 252.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st May 1875.

No. 253.—Conductor G. Blake, Barrack Master, was allowed leave in India on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1868 from 4th May 1874 to 3rd November 1874, and the leave was extended for a further period of six months from 4th November 1874 to 3rd May 1875.

The 31st May 1875.

No. 254.—Mr. A. Joseph, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

The 1st June 1875.

No. 255.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 5th March 1875.

No. 256.—The leave to Europe for 18 months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 8th May 1875, is confirmed.

No. 257.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 127, dated 19th March 1875, Captain D. H. Trail, R. E., received charge of the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, from Mr. A. R. Becher, on the forenoon of the 13th May 1875.

No. 258.—The following transfer of Officers is sanctioned :—

Mr. F. S. Meik, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, to Central India.

Mr. H. R. Beahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Central India, to North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 259.—Mr. (late Sergeant) W. Kates, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 20th March 1875, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

No. 260.—Mr. A. H. TenBroeke, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Accountant General's Office, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway with temporary rank of 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. G. A. James, proceeding on furlough.

The 2nd June 1875.

No. 261.—Mr. T. W. Nicholson, Probationary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 9th May 1875.

No. 262.—Lieutenant C. A. Crompton, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 263.—Mr. A. R. Binnie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 27th April 1875.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 265.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated the 17th May 1875, appointing Major H. E. Whish, S.C., to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 5th January 1875, *read* 4th January 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd May 1875.

No. 77.—Mr. W. A. Billings made over, and Mr. J. Robinson received, charge of the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1875.

The 26th May 1875.

No. 78.—Lalla Luchmun Pershaud, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 17th instant from fourteen days' privilege leave, granted him in this Administration Notification No. 76 of 5th idem.

The 28th May 1875.

No. 79.—Mr. Luximun Vishnoo Mahendulay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 26th instant from two months' leave on medical certificate, granted him in this Administration Notification No. 74, dated 12th April 1875.

W. S. TREVOR, *Lieut. Col., V. C., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—MILITARY.

Mount Aboo, the 29th May 1875.

No. $\frac{1453}{1015}$*M.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in Notification No. $\frac{1127}{66}$M, dated 6th May 1875, on the 15th May 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May 1875.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. G. L. Fleming, 4th Grade Probationary Assistant Surveyor, attached to the North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 26th May 1875.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th May 1875.

No. 50.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed

to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant Greenstreet, R. E., on privilege leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May 1875.

No. 97.—Consignments of Cow Hair will be carried on Indian State Railways at 3rd Class rates. The necessary additions should therefore be made on pages 3 and 4 respectively of the General Classification of Goods in force on State Railways, after the articles "Cowries" and "Haberdashery."

The 31st May 1875.

No. 99.—The twelve months' furlough in India granted in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 614 of the 20th November 1874, to Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Engineer Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is commuted into sixteen months and twenty days' leave on medical certificate.

No. 100.—In Director's Notification No. 75, dated 26th April 1875 *for* "Supervisor, 1st Grade," *read* Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 101.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 4th March 1875, and is granted subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 16th March 1875, both days inclusive.

No. 102.—Mr. R. G. Elwes, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Engineer Establishment under Director, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State nine months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the two years' leave granted him in Resident of Hyderabad's Notification No. 116 of the 7th August 1872.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th May 1875.

No. 119.—Leave without allowances for three and half months, is granted to Jogindranath Sircar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Indus Bridge Division, with effect from July 1st, or such other date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 120.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted eighty-three days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 121.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 122.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from July 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will hold charge of the Rehtee Division during Mr. Robertson's absence.

M. RAYNE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Parbatipur, the 21st May 1875.

No. 46.—Mr. E. J. Newville, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the subsidiary leave sanctioned in Notification No. 43 of 27th April last, from the 8th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Atrai, the 29th May 1875.

The Office of the Engineer in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, will be removed to Darjeeling on 12th June, and letters should be addressed there from that date.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 29th May 1875.

No. 59.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from afternoon of 24th May 1875.

No. 60.—Mr. J. Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ravee Section to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, with effect from forenoon of 23rd May 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th May 1875.

No. 6.—With reference to the Notification No. 88, dated 10th May 1875, of the Director of State Railways, the services of Mr. T. H. Thompson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, were dispensed with on the 24th idem.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th May 1875.

No. 797.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th May 1875.

Mr. Clarke availed himself of the leave on the forenoon of the same date.

The 14th May 1875.

No. 818.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 83, dated 7th May 1875, granting Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, twenty months' furlough and thirty days' subsidiary leave, that Officer left this Survey on the forenoon of the 1st May 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 9.—Mr. Arthur Hullah, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1875.

No. 10.—Mr. J. Ovens, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HULSE & NEPHEW, (MEDICAL HALL), CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, ARGA.

Take notice that Henry Marshall and Harry Brutton Willing, representing themselves to be the sole members of the aforesaid Firm, have put in a petition to this Court intimating that they dissolved partnership, and applying that the business of the said Firm may be wound up and the payment of its debts provided for under the provisions of Section 265 of the Indian Contract Act.

You are therefore hereby invited to come forward within three months from this date to assist the Court in preparing a schedule and appointing a manager under Section 92 of Act VIII of 1859.

You are also hereby prohibited from commencing or continuing any other legal proceedings whatsoever in connection with the said Firm till further notice from this Court.

AGRA, JUDGE'S OFFICE, *The 22nd May* 1875. — P. WIGRAM, *Officiating Judge.*

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla in the Public Works Secretariat.

None need apply who do not really draw well with instruments.

Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

WANTED

For the Kooldana Division, Special Military Works, Murree :—

1 Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, pay Rs. 50.
1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, pay Rs. 35.
1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, pay Rs. 25.

Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd June 1875.

NOTICE.—The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's staff :—

Mr. W. F. Fraser to be Agent at Benares.
Mr. H. T. Balfour, Agent at Benares, to be Agent at Allahabad.
Mr. C. J. Cooke, Agent at Allahabad, to be Agent at Delhi.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Agent at Delhi, to be Agent at Umritsur.
Mr. D. E. Burne, in charge of the Umritsur Branch, returns to Head Office.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June 1875.

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,05,225	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	2,44,66,070	7	0	4,28,91,133	7	5
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,84,25,063	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...				1,98,13,882	1	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				6,13,332	0	0
Sundries				10,14,599	10	11
TOTAL ...				8,79,38,173	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P.
Government Securities				1,41,52,506	14	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				75,96,925	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				68,69,436	5	11
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				2,27,66,332	1	2
Dead Stock				10,75,360	15	4
Stamps				11,805	11	6
Balances with other Banks ...				6,64,187	14	0
Sundries				28,404	0	9
Bullion				3,086	6	6
				5,31,68,046	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,69,67,975	2	4	3,47,70,126	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,78,02,151	11	6			
TOTAL ...				8,79,38,173	0	11

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 3rd June* 1875. — J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent Loans			5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60	5 per cent Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1870	of 1871	of 1872.			10 years Repayable, June 1877	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th May 1875 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,35,000	1,67,14,900	1,10,92,800	1,30,41,900	40,64,000	2,53,000	3,21,14,200	92,000	5,20,35,500	34,56,000	35,65,000	14,13,59,605
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1875 ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	..	500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1875 ...	..	..	...	5,973	20,000	2,44,000	6,000	17,500	1,500	...	2,70,000	...	75,000	...	.	6,39,973
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1875 ...	..	...	...	..	...	1,09,300	2,500	39,800	...	...	1,77,300	...	81,000	...	22,000	4,31,9 0
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,20,159	32,55,000	1,70,68,200	1,11,01,300	1,30,99,200	40,65,500	2,53,000	3,25,63,000	92,000	5,21,81,500	34,56,000	35,87,000	14,24,31,978
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...		..	...	35,093	61,000	5,69,600	45,200	79,400	3,500	...	12,000	1,200	86,000			8,92,993
Balance on 31st May 1875 ...	55 600	33,173	2,346	15,85,066	31,94,000	1,64,93,600	1,10,56,100	1,30,19,800	40,62,000	2,53,000	3,25,50,000	90,800	5,20,85,500	34,56,000	35,87,000	14,15,38,98

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st March 1875, enfaced from India 2,149 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,076 lakhs.

"	1st April	1875 to 15th April	"	"	"	7	"	"	" 1 "
"	16th "	" to 30th	"	"	"	2	"	"	" 3 "
"	1st May	" to 15th May	"	"	"	7	"	"	" 4 "
"	16th "	" to 31st	"	"	"	10	"	"	" 8 "
						2,175			2,092 lakhs
						2,092			
					Balance against India	.. 83			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd June 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 246.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of January 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to Jan. 1874.	April to Jan. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,404,000	15,638,898	15,771,343	132,445	...
II.—Tributes ...	726,000	590,729	559,716	...	31,013
III.—Forest ...	606,000	425,928	366,273	...	59,655
IV.—Excise ...	2,286,000	1,921,656	1,929,150	7,494	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	19,305	2,594	...	16,711
VI.—Customs ...	2,738,000	2,065,637	2,079,211	13,574	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,079,000	5,035,585	5,058,742	23,157	...
VIII.—Opium ...	7,615,000	6,924,337	7,108,694	184,357	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,708,000	2,234,545	2,302,264	67,719	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	18,978	211,003	192,025	...
XI.—Post Office ...	695,000	573,498	613,215	39,717	...
XII.—Telegraph (up to November) ...	241,200	124,284	154,350	30,066	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	333,000	306,618	270,209	...	30,409
XIV.—Marine ...	201,000	153,973	142,548	...	11,425
XV.—Interest ...	447,000	298,546	372,865	74,319	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	584,400	159,961	159,682	...	279
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	322,000	250,657	274,069	23,412	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	187,000	139,568	156,389	16,821	...
	47,296,600	36,876,703	37,532,317	655,614	...
Army Receipts ...	870,000	733,070	679,768	...	53,302
Public Works, Ordinary ...	64,300	53,392	35,797	...	17,595
Irrigation Receipts	491,000	372,374	317,312	...	55,062
State Railways ...	95,000	30,373	92,910	62,537	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ...	7,387,000	5,908,347	6,200,028	291,681	...
TOTAL ...	56,203,900	43,974,259	44,858,132	883,873	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	167,100	197,808	276,335	78,527	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,371,000	44,172,067	45,134,467	962,400	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to Jan. 1874.	April to Jan. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,917,000	2,118,489	2,193,931	75,442	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	359,000	345,541	302,560	...	42,981
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	262,000	219,099	257,378	38,279	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,509,400	1,941,035	1,939,734	...	1,301
5.—Forest ...	440,000	305,212	313,447	8,235	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	126,013	68,154	...	57,859
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,192	1	...	2,191
8.—Customs ...	186,000	153,123	145,110	...	8,013
9.—Salt ...	490,000	397,175	422,083	24,908	...
10.—Opium ...	2,115,000	1,881,633	2,231,577	349,944	...
11.—Stamps ...	70,500	56,536	54,906	...	1,630
12.—Mint ...	82,000	46,715	160,457	113,742	...
13.—Post Office ...	733,600	612,140	515,227	...	96,913
14.—Telegraph (up to November) ...	382,100	206,532	220,492	13,960	...
15.—Administration, &c. ...	1,191,500	1,014,426	977,547	...	36,879
16.—Minor Departments ...	283,600	225,725	215,012	...	10,713
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,277,000	1,872,582	1,888,670	16,088	...
18.—Marine ...	383,200	281,963	319,229	37,266	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	158,100	129,085	131,169	2,084	...
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	148,633	153,848	5,215	...
21.—Political Agencies ...	402,000	237,990	262,619	24,629	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,702,600	1,058,814	1,063,674	4,880	...
24.—Superannuation ...	700,000	450,405	561,704	111,299	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	746,000	865,424	635,329	...	230,095
26.—Miscellaneous ...	44,800	32,454	76,619	44,165	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,030,000	4,167,316	4,230,570	63,254	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	2,522,000	...	2,387,637	2,387,637	...
	26,254,600	18,896,252	21,728,704	2,832,452	...
Army Charges ...	11,869,700	9,535,873	9,526,230	...	9,643
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,421,200	1,697,984	1,663,924	...	34,060
Do. do. Extraordinary (including Railways) ...	3,420,000	1,912,410	2,199,498	287,088	...
Land and Supervision ...	129,000	125,086	58,218	...	66,868
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	36,000	36,374	35,040	...	1,334
State Railways ...	104,000	58,881	83,374	24,493	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ...	4,085,000	2,696,734	2,783,728	86,994	...
TOTAL ...	48,319,500	34,959,594	38,078,716	3,119,122	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	14,002,500	11,759,232	12,363,248	604,016	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,322,000	46,718,826	50,441,964	3,723,138	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1875.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
35	A 89—48858	500	Juthi Singh.
37	L 51—45977	100	Lt. A. E. Gordon.
38	L 68—00744	100	Golab Chund Sorejemull.
	„ —00743	100	
	L 50—96323	100	
39	L 51—73142	100	Babu Okhoy Coomer Gupta.
40	L 51—58451	100	E. J. Barton, Esq.
	„ —58452	100	
	„ —58453	100	
	„ —58454	100	
	„ —58455	100	
	„ —58456	100	
	„ —58457	100	
	„ —58458	100	
	„ —58459	100	
	„ —58460	100	
41	A 67—61797	10	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
42	L 38—29399	100	Babu Chundra Coomer Dutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
25	L 15—12887	5	Babu Hurry Narain Chunder.
	„ —12886		
	L 10—89696	5	
	„ —89699		
	L 9—83188	5	
	„ —83194		
26	L 41—66833	10	The Officiating Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway.
	„ —66836		
	L 11—40523	5	
	„ —40522		
	L 45—71625	20	
	„ —71626		
27	L 46—49559	20	Babu Luckhun Chunder Mullick.
	„ —49556		
	L 9—10252	5	
	„ —10251		
	L 20—65846	5	
	„ —65852		
	L 17—38755	5	
	„ —38757		
	L 15—00129	5	
	„ —00130		
28	L 2—16321	10	Messrs. Bennerz & Co.
	L 42—43127		
29	L 40—74164	10	Babu Shewdeen Lall.
	„ —74165		
30	L 17—15436	5	C. P. Laudon, Esq.
	„ —15442		
31	L 9—35443	—	Babu Mohim Chunder Doss.
	„ —90684		
32	A 92—34380	50	L. Barclay, Esq.
	„ —34382		
45	L 46—52836	20	Babu Hera Lal Nundy.
47	L 42—12380	10	Babu Gojadhur Mistree.
48	L 49—96787	50	Babu Radha Lall.
49	L 43—87395	10	C. J. Lazarus, Esq.
	L 41—13925	10	
	L 40—77557	10	
50	L 51—83710	100	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co.
51	L 13—48996	20	Babu Obhoy Churn Roy.
52	L 2—75934	10	Babu Nilmony Banerjee.
53	L 17—94541	5	Babu Ramdhun Roy.
54	L 44—68239	10	P. Daile, Esq.
55	L 49—33293	50	Kishoon Chund.
	„ —09120	50	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 4th June 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
30	C 93—32725	100	Ramchundra Dhondew, Station Master, Akola.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
20	C 92—56751	10	Gunesh Shridhur, Mamlutdar, Sangale.
	C 95—28113	10	
	C 96—82077	10	
29	C 93—56715	100	Nowrojee Rustomjee, Dhobee Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 25th May* 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
436	D 7—11738	100	Bakar Alie, Bithore, Zillah Cawnpore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
431	D 10—36578 wrongly joined	5	Mr. R. Richardson, Lahore.
	„ —36579		
432	D 7—36225	100	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
434	D 6—81672	10	Mr. J. R. Serrot, Shahjehanpore.
437	D 5—36953 wrongly joined	20	Mr. J. F. Machon, Bombay.
	„ —36954		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th May* 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
85	E 4—40136	50	Jussoo Mull, care of Raizada Ramchand, Audit Office, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, Lahore.
88	E 7—37481	5	Tej Rai, Indus Valley State Railway, Jhelum.
	„ —37483	5	
	„ —47207	5	
	„ —51008	5	
	„ —51013	5	
	„ —51014	5	
	„ —53230	5	
89	E 5—62362 wrongly joined	20	Lance Corporal F. J. Williams, Ferozepore.
	„ —62367		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th May* 1875.

I. C. BOSE.
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 24th 1875 ...	Holiday.				
„ 25th „ ...	...	...	...	10,373	37,45,487
„ 26th „ ...	...	...	...	10,340	37,45,487
„ 27th „ ...	...	...	...	10,310	37,15,487
„ 28th „ ...	...	...	...	13,677	37,15,487
„ 29th „ ...	...	...	...	13,661	37,15,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 31st May* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1875.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong *viâ* Saigon, for transmission per Steamer *Sea Gull*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th June 1875.

Baines, J.	King, J. W.
Brame, A.	Magill, H.
Bright, A.	Padday, Capt. A. C.
Butler, M. L.	Pugh, H. E.
Cooke, Mrs. J. E.	Sebille, S. and Co.
Daniel, H. F.	Smyth, G. R. C.
Drury, Miss.	St. Clair, Miss A.
Fardy, W.	Taeger, W. F.
Floriken, A.	Warren, Thomas.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.	Warne, J. C.
Goodfellow, A. F.	Willoughby and Co.

"Letters marked care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.	Latham, C.
Anderson, Mrs.	Macauland, N. C. S.
Avallore, L.	"Madeline."
Aspa, H. G.	Macdonald, Mrs. A.
Bainbridge, F. C.	MacIntyre, A.
Benier, Emilien.	Mathold, Mrs. E.
Benjamin, J.	McCall, John.
Bills, Captain J. W.	McLean, W.
Bowhay, Mr.	Moore, Wm.
Brewster, J	Parnham, J. L.
Brown, W. T.	Parkes, Rev. W.
Burton, H. J.	Pearson, G.
Chisam, W.	Peppin, Mrs. F.
Clarke, J.	Perra, T. R.
Connolly, N.	Phipps, C. E.
Croghan, W.	Pinckney, R. R.
DeBono, L. L. D.	Raffin, F. J.
DeQueechy, R. H.	Ralphs, H J.
Elworthy, H.	Ramsden, H.
Fergus, F. W. W.	Reid, R
Fernandez, J. F.	Roberts, Mrs. W.
Graham, C.	Schwartz, Miss O.
Greig, J.	Shearman, J., Driver.
Grinshaw, N.	Shearman, Mrs. S.
Greenwood, H.	Strange, R. P.
Glennie, P.	Swanson, C. J.
Hazard, W.	Tasserand, Monsr.
Hazell, Lieut. (B. N.)	Verner, W. H.
Hobbleouse.	Wade, A. R.
Holl, C.	Wild, A. E.
Jones, J. J.	Williams, W.
Joseph, W. P.	Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Rs.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs.* 10.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs.* 3.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Golab Rai in the firm of Shwe-Bux Bullub Doss of Rangoon, and in the firm of M. Bullub Doss of Maulmain, and in the firm of Golab Rai Shwe Bux of Calcutta, ceased from the 25th day of Cheit 1932 Hindoo Era, corresponding with the 15th day of April 1875.

GOLAB RAI.
MATEE LALL.
SHWE BUX.
BULLUB DOSS.

RANGOON,
The 22nd May 1875.

Estate HENRY BRUGES BUCKLE, C. B., deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased late Deputy Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, C. B., who died on the 12th December 1874, and Probate of whose Will was granted to the undersigned, the sole executor, on the 28th January 1875, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1875, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto. Dated this 11th day of May 1875.

CALCUTTA,
5, *Hastings Street.*

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Executor.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In February 1874, a certain interest warrant, No. 005598 for Rs. 1,125, dated the 13th February 1874, favouring Narayen Rao Khundlay, issued on Notes of the 4½ per cent. loan, Nos. 46082 to 46087. An application for a duplicate of the said interest warrant has been made to the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office Department.

SUDDASOOK, WOODOYMULL, & SOHAGMULL,
Agents.

No 65, BURTOLLAH ST.,
Calcutta, 21st May 1875.

Partially Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 1802 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Cossenath Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Luckhymonee Dossee, the present proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

SREEMUTTY LUCKHYMONEE DOSSEE,
Aheritolla Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING MARCH 1875.

No. 1.—As to Sex and Age.

	Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	7	9	16	16	14	30	23	23	46	No Emigration took place to the West Indies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	21	6	27	31	17	48	52	23	75	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	63	11	74	67	21	88	130	32	162	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	199	40	239	124	71	195	323	111	434	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	26	3	29	88	33	121	114	36	150	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	316	69	385	331	156	487	647	225	872	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Emigration took place to the West Indies during this month.
...	...	3	3	2	...	2	2	3	5	
...	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	64	12	76	94	44	138	158	56	214	
...	156	35	191	177	73	250	333	108	441	
...	76	14	90	48	23	71	124	37	161	
...	6	3	9	...	...	...	6	3	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	...	13	1	...	1	14	...	14	
Bombay ...	...	...	...	8	13	21	8	13	21	
Total ...	316	69	385	331	156	487	647	225	872	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Castes ...	47	4	51	42	27	69	89	31	120	No Emigration took place to the West Indies during this month.
...	86	22	108	96	35	131	182	57	239	
...	22	10	32	17	14	31	39	24	63	
...	122	18	140	143	55	198	265	73	338	
...	39	15	54	33	25	58	72	40	112	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	316	69	385	331	156	487	647	225	872	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	575	185	760
2. Mussulmans ...	72	40	112
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	647	225	872

1875.}

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING APRIL 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius.			Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 2 years	8	16	24	No Emigration to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	17	10	27	
„ 10 to 20 „	40	17	57	
„ 20 to 30 „	150	52	202	
„ 30 to 40 „	24	14	38	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	
Total ...	239	109	348	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	1	2	No Emigration to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Western Bengal	4	1	5	
Central „	2	2	4	
Eastern „	6	1	7	
Behar	48	35	83	
N. W. Provinces	99	43	142	
Oudh	59	15	74	
Central India	1	...	1	
Punjab	...	...	...	
Nepal	1	...	1	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	18	11	29	
Total ...	239	109	348	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos: Brahmins and high castes ...	30	15	45	No Emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists	82	25	107	
Hindoos: Artizans	10	5	15	
Hindoos: Low castes	83	42	125	
Mussulmans	33	22	55	
Christians	1	...	1	
Total ...	239	109	348	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Hindoos ...	205	87	292
2. Mussulmans ...	33	22	55
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	239	109	348

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The May 1875.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1875

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1875: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption c. ft. per second: Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate): Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall: Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate): Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·61	3073·60	499 76	...	...	Gurdáspur...	15,001	2·95	0·40	Wheat ...	124,747	400·01 cubic feet per second passed out from the several escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. The result of the irrigation during the Rabi of 1874-75, of which this is the last return, contrasts very favorably with that of the corresponding season of the preceding year
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·40		890·57			Amritsar ...	78,049	...	...	Barley ...	2,395	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·76		390·29			Lahore ...	75,343	...	...	Mixed Grain...	11,090	
											Others ...	30,161	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	168,393	...	...	...	168,393	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073 60	..	...	...	...	115,504	...	...	...	115,504	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·09	2546·00	66 72	...	290,935 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 3,522 maunds of fire-wood.	Ambála ...	2,119	...	...	Wheat ...	133,816	417·14 cubic feet per second passed out from the Badha Khera escape on the Western Jamná Canal. The remarks in regard to the irrigation on the Bári Doáb Canal also apply to the Western Jamná Canal.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·35		457·02			Karnál ...	38,917	...	...	Barley ...	3,838	
Hansi " ...	8·80	7 30		567·00			Delhi ...	36,651	...	...	Mixed Grain	15,272	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·80		250 00			Rohtak ...	39,209	...	...	Others ...	31,036	
							Hissár ...	39,252	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,329	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	304	...	...			
							Kulsia State	1,181	..	...			
Total W J. Canals ...	...	...	2546 00	...	...	290,935	...	183,962	...	...	...	183,962	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	297,681	..	113,261	...	...	...	113,261	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ..	5,000	...	...	[Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.]		
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ..	. .	...	...			
							Derah Gázi Khán ...	50,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	203,000	...	..	...	203,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	4,974	..	...	Wheat ...	5,057	
							Gurgáon ...	3,400	...	...	Barley ..	2,400	
							Rohtak ...	835	...	...	Mixed Grains	460	
											Others ...	1,292	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	9,209	...	...	...	9,209	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	352,355	...	...	...	352,355	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	.	...	...	..	. .	...	...	228,765	...	...	...	228,765	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875. | Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Although there has been more or less rain in most parts of India, the monsoon does not appear to have regularly set in, unless it be at the southern extremity of the Peninsula. The fall has been moderate in Madras, and showers have passed over Sind, Gujarat, and the Deccan Districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India. In Bengal the rain has been general, with storms. Heavy falls are reported from Assam and the North Central Districts of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showers and storms have been frequent. Valuable rain has fallen in Rajputana and in several districts of the Punjab. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(June 3rd)	...	Rain about ·5 at Masulipatam, Repalli, Bezwarrah, Palnad and Guntur; Kolair summer crop wants water; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in Palnad; mild small-pox; cattle healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	"	0·18 in two days.	Moderate fall in five taluks; markets well supplied; prices steady; slight fever prevalent in some taluks; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture abundant.
Tanjore	"	1·0 in Negapatam.	Elsewhere slight; rivers almost dry; tanks dry; water over anicuts *nil;* no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some parts for want of sufficient rain; harvest, a few dry grains here and there, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever, and dysentery in some places; cholera prevails more or less almost all over the district; cattle disease in two taluks; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(2nd)	...	Slight shower; water in the Wyakundam Channel; a few cases of cholera in the town; no epidemic; slight cattle disease in Museri.
Malabar	(3rd)	0 10	Rain sufficient for the present for cultivation; markets well supplied; prices tend to rise; heat excessive; small-pox and fever decreasing; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 3rd)		
Sindh (2nd)		
Kurrachee "	...	River 10 feet 4 inches on Kotree; gauge on 31st 6½ inches less than on same date last year; kharif sowings commenced in Jerruck and Shabbunder districts; measles in Khutty Bunder; cattle disease in Kurrachee abating; of 32 cases 17 proved fatal; little damage from turtles to young rice plants in Khetty Hasim Tuppa; fever in Schwan, Johie and Meerpoor Batora; *mung* crops fair; camels in Kotree taluka suffering from disease.
Shikarpur "	...	Slight rain; weather cooler; preparations for sowing kharif crops begun; river 10 feet 1 inch high, 4 inches lower than last year.
Hyderabad "	0·20	River risen two feet; state of crops the same as before; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot; preparations for kharif crops progressing moderately; Indus water at mouth of desert canal 6½ feet deep on 27th; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 2nd)	0·88	129 cases of cholera in the city, and 37 deaths therefrom.
Kaira "	0·15	166 deaths from cholera which still prevails, but not in a virulent form; weather very hot and sultry.
Surat "	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Slight rain at Broach and Ahmode; heat excessive.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 2nd)	...	Cholera abating; 63 deaths; rabi about six annas less; in Edlabad and Chopra cotton season closing; weather hot.
Nasik "	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 2nd)	...	Weather sultry; cholera still prevails at Tanna and in Kullian, Bassim, and Bhewady talukas; 7 deaths from it in Bassim taluka; scarcity of drinking water continues in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 2nd)	...	Slight rain in the city and in some talukas; climate hot; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Ahmednuggur "	0·32	Cholera in four and cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur "	...	Slight rain in two talukas; public health good.
Satara "	0·20	Slight fever in Walwa, and ague in Patun; few cholera cases in Faolee; cattle disease in six talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 2nd)	1·13	Rice sowing commenced in talukas bordering on the Ghâts; fever prevalent.
Dharwar "	...	Slight rain; fever and cattle disease prevalent; sowing of rice in progress; sugarcane fair.
Kanara "	0·15 in Karwa.	Rain throughout the district; ploughing and sowing operations continue; rice has sprouted in some parts; fever prevails; small-pox and cattle disease slightly decreasing.
Kaladgi "	...	Fever in every taluka, especially at Bagulkot; cattle disease in Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagalkot.
Kathiawar.		
Rajkot (June 2nd)	0·15	Weather very hot and cloudy; public health good.
Wudwan "	...	Weather very hot; public health satisfactory.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera prevalent; no monsoon as yet; sowings commencing in Sind, where river is rising, and rice sowing begun in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (June 3rd)	·42	
Noakhally "	1·21	
Tipperah "	·85	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	·27	
Hill Tipperah "	1·81	
Backergunge "	1·12	
Fureedpore "	·84	General health good.
Dacca "	·48	
Mymensingh "	·11	
24-Pergunnahs "	·46	Few cases of cholera continue to be reported; fever decreasing at Barripore.
Nuddea "	·08	
Jessore "	·51	
Pubna "	·67	
Moorshedabad "	·17	Cholera disappeared from Goas; small-pox still at Soojâganj.
Rajshahye "	·24	No cholera or small-pox reported; public health good.
Bogra "	·19	
Maldah "	·09	
Dinagepore "	2·11	
Rungpore "	1·68	
Cooch Behar "	1·02	Cholera still prevalent in different parts of the raj.
Jalpaiguri "	2·55	Cholera continues, but more recoveries heard of.
Midnapore "	·04	
Howrah "	2·23	
Hooghly "	1·03	
Bankoora "	1·72	
Beerbhoom "	·66	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sonthal Pergunnahs (June 3rd)	2·45	
Champarun "	1·13	
[illegible] "	...	General health good.
[illegible] "		
Mozufferpore "	...	Cholera still continues.
Patna "	...	Cholera still prevalent, but bad in one village in Behar sub-division.
Gya "	·55	Cholera bad in Aurungabad sub-division.
Hazáribágh "	·66	
Lohardugga "	·44	General health fair, but cases of cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom "	·54	
Singbhoom "	·76	Healthy.
Balasore "	...	No change in general health.
Cuttack "	·59	A little cholera has again appeared, but in a sporadic way; public health otherwise good.
Pooree "	2·68	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all the districts of the province, except Monghyr; in some the fall was heavy, while rain is still wanted in a few places. Storms have been frequent and have done more or less damage. Sowing is progressing satisfactorily, except where the low-lying lands have been flooded; but the rains have facilitated operations generally. The harvest of the spring rice is all but complete, and the outturn is good. Young crops are doing well, except in a few places where the rain has been insufficient.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 2nd)	...	Thunder-storm on 29th; rain in two parganas; no other change.
Mirzapur "	...	Weather cloudy; thunder-storm on 29th, but rain in north of district only
Allahabad "	·50	No change.
Banda "	...	Showery weather; no change.
Hamirpur (3rd)	...	No change.
Jhansi (2nd)	...	Frequent dust-storms with slight rain.
Agra "	...	Weather cloudy with dust-storms.
Meerut "	...	Rain throughout district; prospects good.
Bareilly "	...	Showers in parts of the district.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 2nd)	·2	Health good.
Hissar "	·3	Health generally good; four cases of cholera in Rohtak, two deaths.
Umballa "	·2	Preparing for kharif; health good.
Jullundur "	1·8	Health good.
Lahore "	1·	Rain very serviceable; health good.
Rawul Pindi "	4·	Cattle disease still prevails.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	Rabi was one-third below average; preparing for kharif, but water in canals deficient; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health good.
Peshawur "	·2	Slight fever.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been of great service generally in preparing for the kharif. Health of the province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 2nd)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; weather uncertain; wind changes about from west to east; kharif operations commenced.
Fyzabad "	1·5	
Sitapur "	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 29th)	·57	Kharif ploughing commenced; health good; prices easy.
Bilaspur "	·64	Weather close and cloudy; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather clear; kharif ploughing continues; health good.
Raipur (30th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy with slight showers of rain; cholera in Simga Tahsil; many fatal cases; prices easy.
Balaghât (31st)	·03	Weather warm, but cloudy; threshing rabi completed; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara "	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (June 1st)	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (2nd)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing progressing.
Wardha "	·05	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox prevalent.
Nimar "	...	Weather hot; cholera has disappeared; small-pox decreasing.
Hoshangabad "	...	Weather sultry; cholera prevalent in the Hoshangabad District.
Betul "		
Jubbulpore "	...	A few cholera cases at Murwara; small-pox prevalent.
Narsinghpur "	·20	Fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor "	·20	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni "	...	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Ploughing for the kharif harvest is in progress in most districts; cholera has disappeared from Nimar, but continues in Hoshangabad.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 3rd)	·48 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent.
Coorg	"	·05	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(June 3rd)	2·12	Weather unsettled; days of continuous heavy rains alternating with clear hot days; prospect of crops favourable but rain wanted in the interior; choleraic diarrhœa in the station has abated; cattle disease still prevalent in several mouzas.
Sylhet	"	5·8	Weather hot; field work progresses; fever prevalent; no other change.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 3rd)	...	Cholera appeared in Akola District; of 74 attacked 24 died; slightly increasing in Buldana; of 34 attacked 11 died; other parts healthy.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 31st)	1·90	Many tanks have received a good supply of water; wells rising; health good; thunderstorms with rain on the 28th, 30th, and 31st.
Marwar	(27th)	·97½	From the rain that has fallen city tanks, Goolabsagur, &c., have a month's supply of water; health good; storms throughout the week with a good fall of rain have reduced temperature.
Meywar	(28th)	1·4	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; frequent thunderstorms; signs of early monsoon.
Harowtee	"	...	Successive thunderstorms, followed by rain; cholera in Jhallawar and Tonk; otherwise health good.
Ajmere	(June 3rd)	1· on night of the 29th ultimo.	Health continues good.
Bhurtpore	"	...	Clouds dispersed; frequent dust-storms; prices risen high; cholera slightly on increase.
Central India	...	...	Showers general about Malwa; weather seasonable; cholera continues to fly about and in the Bheel villages has been severe.
Nepal—	(May 26th)	·3	Much of the wheat crop in the hills still uncut.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 538.

Simla, the 10th June 1875.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—11-6-75.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24. | SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. | Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June 1875.

No. 531.—The services of Babu Shoshi Bhushun Sen, B. L., Munsif of Shazadpore in the District of Rajshahye in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 10th June 1875.

No. 538.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 539.—*Appointments.*—Moung Shwe Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Moung Oon appointed to be Second Judge of the Rangoon Small Cause Court.

Moung Kyaw Zan Hla, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Shwe Taw.

Moung Shwe Att, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Moung Kyaw Zan Hla.

Moung Myet, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Shwe Att.

No. 541.—An extension of four months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. G. S. Park, of the Bengal Civil Service.

POLICE.

The 8th June 1875.

No. 162.—*Appointments.*—Mr. M. McLeod, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Grade in the District of Thonkwa in the Pegu Division.

Mr. W. N. Porter is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. McLeod.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 287.—Mr. J. N. Homfray, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 195.—An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Reverend G. G. Gillan, an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Simla, the 9th June 1875.

No. 179.—Under Section 5 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a duty of six annas per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas shall, on and after the 19th of June 1875, be levied on all unrefined sugar exported across the Inland Customs line from the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, provided that no such duty shall be levied on sugar exported to the Presidency of Bombay.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 11th June 1875.

No. 94*J.*—Under Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, "The Justices of the Peace Act," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 1705*P.*—The following revised lists of Chiefs and Native Gentlemen who attended the Public Durbar held by the Viceroy and Governor-General at Delhi on the 23rd March 1875, are published for general information, in substitution of the lists published by Notification in this Department, No. 58 C. P., dated the 26th March 1875:—

Chiefs.

1. THE MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALLA, G.C.S.I., attended by nine principal persons in the State of Puttialla.

2. THE NAWAB OF BHAWULPORE, attended by eight principal persons in the State of Bhawulpore.

3. THE RAJA OF JHEEND, and the heir-apparent of Jheend, attended by five principal persons in the State of Jheend.

4. THE RAJA OF NABHA, attended by five principal persons in the State of Nabha.

5. THE RAJA OF MUNDEE, attended by four principal persons in the State of Mundee.

6. THE NAWAB OF MALER KOTLA, attended by four principal persons in the State of Maler Kotla.

7. THE RAJA OF FURREEDKOTE, and the heir-apparent of Furreedkote, attended by four principal persons in the State of Furreedkote.

8. THE RAJA OF CHUMBA, attended by four principal persons in the State of Chumba.

9. THE SIRDAR OF KULSIA, accompanied by two attendants.

10. THE NAWAB OF PATOWDEE, accompanied by two attendants.

11. THE NAWAB OF LOHAROO, and the heir-apparent, accompanied by two attendants.

12. THE NAWAB OF DOJANA, and the heir-apparent, accompanied by two attendants.

13. RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH OF GOOLER.

Native Gentlemen below the rank of the Raja of Gooler.

Rája Harbans Singh, Lahore.
Mirza Hidáyat Afza, *alias* Mirza Iláhi Bakhsh, Delhi.
Rája Sir Sáhibdiál, K.C.S.I., Amritsar.
Sardár Bakhshísh Singh, Sindhanwália, Amritsar.
Rája Amar Chand, of Nádaun, Kángra.
Sardár Bikramán Singh, Bahádur of Kapurthala, Jullundur.
Kanwar Suchet Singh of Kapurthala, Jullundur.
Sháhzáda Sháhpur, Ludhiána.
Sháhzáda Nádir, Ludhiána.
Sultán Sikandar, Ludhiána.
Sultán Jalál-ud-dín, Saddozai, Ludhiána.
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khan, Saddozai, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawáb Faujdár Khan, C.S.I., Alizai, represented by his son Rabnáwaz Khán (by special permission), Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawáb Shahnawáz Khan, of Tánk, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawáb Sir Khwájah Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Khatak, Kohát.
Nawáb Ghulám Hasan Khan, C.S.I., Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan.
Nawáb Muhammad Akram Khan, of Amb, C.S.I., Hazará.
Rája Rámpál, of Kutlahr, Kángra.
Rája Jaswant Singh, of Núrpur, Kángra.
Bába Sampúran Singh, Bedi, Jullundur.
Bába Khem Singh, Bedi, Ráwulpindi.
Raja Hamid-ullah Khán, Kángra, (Mooltán.)
Sardár Bhagwán Singh, Amritsar.
Sardár Ajít Singh, Atariwálá, Amritsar.

Sardár Súrat Singh, Majithia, C.S.I., Amritsar.
Sardár Lál Singh, Kalianwála, Amritsar.
Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khan, of Kunjpúra, Karnál.
Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khan, Kazalbásh, Lahore.
Captain Gulab Singh, of Attári, Amritsar.
Sardár Jíwan Singh, Búriya, Umballa.
Sardár Jiwán Singh, Shahíd of Sháhzádpur, Umballa.
Muhammad Hayát Khan, C.S.I., Ráwulpindi, (Kángrá)
Bahádur Sher Khan, Bangash, Khan Bahádur, Kohát.
Diwán Rám Náth, Lahore, (Jullundur.)
Suján Singh, of Uná, Bedi, Hoshiárpur.
Bhai Jasmer Singh, of Arnauli, Karnál.
Bhai Anokh Singh, of Sidhwál, Karnál.
Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál.
Saádat Ali Khan, Karnál.
Muhammad Ali Khán, Karnál.
Sardár Uttam Singh, Rámpur (Malaudh), Ludhiana.
Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Máler Kotla.
Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla.
Nawáb Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Delhi.
Sardár Mit Singh, Malaudh, Ludhiána.
Sardár Hakikat Singh, Bír, Ludhiána.
Sardár Jai Singh, Manauli, Umballa.
Mír Bakár Ali Khán, of Kotáha, Umballa.
Malik Fatah Sher Khán, Khán Bahádur, Shahpur.
Malik Sher Muhammad Khán, Khán Bahádur, Shahpur.
Sheikh Ghulám Mahbúb Subháni, Kakkazaí, Lahore.
Guru Fatah Singh, of Kot Harsahái, Ferozepore.
Bhái Parduman Singh, Amritsar.
Mián Bije Singh, of Síba, Kángra.
Sardár Uttam Singh, Ghanauli, Umballa.
Sardár Partáb Singh, Ghanauli, Umballa.
Sardár Badan Singh, Malaudh, Ludhiána.
Sardár Sundar Singh, Malaudh, Ludhiána.
Sardár Thákur Singh, Sindhánwália, Amritsar.
Sardár Sardúl Singh, Mán, Amritsar.
Sardár Jawáhir Singh, Nalwá, Sardár Bahádur, Gujránwála.
Sardár Santokh Singh, Bunga, Umballa.
Sardár Bishan Singh, Kandaula, Umballa.
Sardár Bhagwán Singh, Sohána, Umballa.
Sardár Partáb Singh, Manakmájra, Umballa.
Sardár Tára Singh, of Chuni Machli, Bhareli, Umballa.
Rája Híra Singh, of Pabhát, Umballa.
Sardár Khiwan Singh, Maloha, Umballa.
Sardár Ranjít Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.
Mián Daya Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.
Mián Govardhan Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.
Mián Sukhdarshan Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.
Sardár Dharm Singh, of Shahabád, Umballa.
Sardár Kishen Singh, Shahabád, Umballa.
Sardár Partáb Singh, of Shahabád (Karindwah) Umballa.
Sardár Harnám Singh, Moron, Jullundur.
Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, Sháhkot, Jullundur.
Sardár Amar Singh, Sháhkot, Jullundur.
Fatah Khan, Gheba, of Kot, Ráwulpindi.
Makhdúm Baháwul Bakhsh, Koreshi, Mooltan.
Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., Lahore.
Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Mooltani, Saddozai, Lahore.
Nawáb Kalle Khán, Sardár Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan.
Ghulám Kádir Khán, Badozai, Mooltan.
Ghulám Kádir Khán, Khákwáni, Mooltan.
Háfiz Samandar Khán, Khwájakzai, Hoshiárpur.
Mián Shah Nawáz Khán, Sarai, Dera Gházi Khan.
Fateh Khán, Khán Bahádur, Peshawur.
Ghulám Muhammad Khan, of Makhad, (Ráwulpindi, and Shakardarrah,) Kohát.
Rája Jahándád Khan, Hazará.
Muhammad Guldád Khan, Gandápur, Dera Ismail Khan.
Ghulám Muhammad Khan, Khákwáni, Shahpur (Dera Ismail Khan), (representing his brother Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan.)
Malik Sahib Khan, C.S.I., Tiwana, Shahpur.
Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Momand, Peshawur.
Rája Feroz Khan, Hazará.
Atá Muhammad Khan, of Agror, Hazára.
Muzaffar Khan, of Hangu, Bangash, Kohát.
Malik Aulia Khan, Ráwulpindi, (specially permitted to be represented by his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan.)
Malik Fatah Khan, Ráwulpindi.
Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, Bannu.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahádur, Bannu.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Mazári, Dera Gházi Khan.
Imám Baksh Khan, Mazári, Dera Gházi Khan.
Jamál Khán, Laghári, Dera Gházi Khan.
Bahádur Khan, Khosa, Dera Gházi Khan.
Miran Khan, Drishak, Dera Gházi Khan.
Ghulám Haidar Khan, Gurcháni, Dera Gházi Khan.
Ghulám Haider Khan, Lund, Dera Gházi Khan.
Fazl Ali Khán, Kasráni, Dera Gházi Khan.
Sikandar Khán, Khosa, Dera Gházi Khan.
Dost Muhammad Khan, Bozdár, Dera Gházi Khan.
Kaure Khán, Khetran, Dera Gházi Khan.
Abdul-rahím Khán, Isá Khel, Bannú.
Mahant Brham Búta, Amritsar.
Sardár Gurdit Singh, Chachhi, Gujránwála.
Ráo Kishan Singh, of Ráepur, Umballa.
Sardár Rájindar Singh, of Kátgarh, Hoshiárpur.
Sardár Búr Singh, Mukerian, Hoshiárpur.
Sardár Jawáhir Singh, of Zafarwál, Gurdáspur.
Colonel Dhanráj, Siálkot.
Fakir Zahúr-ud-din, Lahore (Ludhiana).
Fakir Burhan-ud-din, Lahore (Delhi.)
Fatteh Khan, Dhrek, Ráwulpindi.
Bhai Narayán Singh, Bágarian, Ludhiána.
Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kotla Nihang, Umballa.
Muhammad Siráj-ud-din Haidar, Gurgaon.
Sardár Dewa Singh, Dhanaula, Karnál.
Sardár Amar Singh, Dhanaula, Karnál.
Sardár Búdh Singh, Lidhrán, Ludhiána.
Sardár Sáheb Singh, Lidhrán, Ludhiána.
Sardár Nidhán Singh, Lidhrán, Ludhiána.
Sardár Harnám Singh, Lidhrán, Ludhiána.
Sardár Shám Singh, Lidhrán, Ludhiána.
Yár Muhammad Khan, Ludhiána.
Sardár Kishan Singh, Thol Thangor, Umballa.
Sardár Jasmer Singh, Thol Thangor, Umballa.
Sardár Joála Singh, Jharauli, Umballa.
Sardár Tilok Singh, of Mustafabád, Umballa.
Sardár Sundar Singh, of Mustafabád, Umballa.
Sardár Gursáran Singh, of Mustafábad, Umballa.
Mahammad Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, Karnál.
Sardár Dewa Singh, Leda, Umballa.
Núr Muhammad Khan, Gardezi, Ludhiána.
Sardár Hardit Singh, Dialgarh, Umballa.
Sardár Sheo Naráin Singh, Parkháli, Umballa.
Sardár Partáb Singh, Miánpur, Umballa.

Sardár Rám Singh, of Shámgarh, Kárnal.
Sardár Joála Singh, Sikri, Kárnal.
Sardár Bhág Singh, Sikandra, Umballa.
Sardár Sant Singh, Sikandra, Umballa.
Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, of Rúpar, Umballa.
Pandit Rádhá Kishen, Lahore.
Rai Mul Singh, Lahore.
Bádshah Gúl, Banúri Sayad, Kohát.
Sardár Hira Singh, Mán, Siálkot.
Sodhi Mán Singh, of Moga, Ferozepore.
Khan Muhammad Shah, Khan Bahádur, Amritsar.
Mián Muhammad Ján, Kashmíri, Amritsar.
Sardar Tára Singh, Ráwulpindi.
Mirza Sulaimán Shikoh, Delhi.
Rái Prem Naráin, Bahádur, Delhi.
Rái Lachu Singh, Bahádur, Delhi.
Rái Jíwan Lál, Delhi.
Munshi Makhan Lál, Delhi.
Rái Sáhab Singh, Delhi.
Rái Umrao Singh, Delhi.
Khán Mahbub Baksh, Delhi.
Kirpál Singh Dhín, Umballa.
Dalíp Singh Dhín, Umballa.
Bishan Singh, Bhári, Ludhiána.
Lál Singh, Bhári, Ludhiána.
Sardár Bishen Singh, of Thanesar, Umballa.
Niranjan Dás, Gurdáspur.
Mír Intazám Ali, Gurgaon.
Sabal Singh, Rohtak.
Chaudhri Rustam Ali Khan, Rohtak.
Bálmukand, Delhi.
Rái Ganga Ram, Delhi.
Nának Chand, Delhi.
Baldeo Singh, Delhi.
Ghulám Ahmad Khan, Kárnal.
Mír Asghar Ali, Gurgaon.
Khán Bahádur Nizám-ud-dín Khan, Delhi.
Khán Maulvi Ziá-ud-din, Delhi.
Inám-ulla Khán, Delhi.
Jagarnáth, Delhi.
Paras Dás, Delhi.
Baldeo Singh, son of Zoráwár Singh, Delhi.
Lála Jat Mal, Delhi (Ludhiána).
Rammi Mal, Delhi.
Hakím Ghulám Raza Khan, Delhi.
Nand Kishor, Delhi.
Shekh Bu Ali Baksh, Karnál.
Nawáb Amán-ulla Khán, Karnál.
Mír Amjad Ali, Delhi.
Mír Kasim Ali, Delhi.
Lala Dharm Dás, Delhi.
Zahúr-ud-din, Delhi.
Azíz-ud-din, Delhi.
Srinawás Dás, Delhi.
Ghulam Hasan Khan, Delhi.
Kámdár Khán, Hissar.
Nának Chand, Hissar.
Sandal Khan, Rohtak.
Umar Ali, Rohtak.
Kamr-ud-din Khan, Sirsa.
Haidar Beg, Hissar.
Muhammad Hasan Khan, Delhi.
Rái Sada Sukh, Delhi.
Badr-ud-din Khan, Delhi.
Indar Singh, Hissar.
Ahmad Nabi Khan, Hissar.
Rámsukh Dás, Sirsa.
Sheikh Khwája Baksh, Rohtak.
Sadulla Khán, Mooltán.

Government Officials.

Pandit Moti Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Mír Munshi to the Punjab Government.

Sayad Safdar Husain Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Pandit Bháskar Ráo, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Pandit Bihári Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Rái Rája Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Rái Thandi Rám, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Ude Rám, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mián Sher Singh, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

Bhái Gurdit Singh, Assistant Mír Munshi, Punjab Secretariat.

Sayad Amír Ali, Tahsíldár of Delhi.

Lála Manohar Lál.

GENERAL.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 1121 *G.*—With reference to Notification of the Home Department, No. 478, dated 14th May 1875, the services of Major W. G. Ward, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1124 *G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified, to be exercised within the limits of the Neemuch State Railway:—

Mr. Charles Cheyne, Engineer-in-Chief, the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1872).

No. 1126 *G.*—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II. of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Berar Commission, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XI. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being, holding the appointment of Judicial Superintendent of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, and being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of his jurisdiction as Judicial Superintendent of the said Railway.

No. 1142 *G.*—*Appointment.*—Captain W. F. Prideaux is appointed Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, and brought on the classified list as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of 10th June 1875.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th June 1875.

No. 2.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 4th May 1875 is published by order of the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

INDIA OFFICE;
May 3rd, 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha to be an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 8th June 1875.

No. 1216.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The 9th June 1875.

No. 1293.—Mr. L. C. Probyn received charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. C. R. Kiernander on the 25th May 1875, before noon.

The 10th June 1875.

No. 1375.—Mr. J. L. Lushington made over charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Bombay to Mr. W. E. Gordon on the 15th May 1875, afternoon.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 1413.—Mr. W. Donald is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. A. Anthony is appointed to be an Assistant to the Comptroller General. Mr. Anthony will continue to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. W. Wells is confirmed in the office of Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 1461.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

Date.	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
May 31st, 1875.	Calcutta	4,81,44,440	1,53,67,380	37,45,488	72,495	2,56,74,402	4,48,59,765
	Madras	1,04,78,060	47,44,680	72	....	56,26,463	1,03,71,215
	Bombay	3,08,91,235	98,03,826	36,16,605	....	1,59,85,209	2,94,05,640
	Allahabad	56,06,470	27,04,444	....	....	30,03,291	57,07,735
	Lahore	61,80,610	55,67,273	....	....	32,00,987	87,67,330
	Calicut	25,76,280	16,87,656	....	....	10,00,059	26,87,715
	Coconada	26,53,930	20,52,346	....	....	6,00,059	26,52,405
	Nagpore	15,52,470	10,50,368	....	....	7,47,902	17,98,270
	Kurrachee	18,28,635	8,24,574	....	....	8,00,106	16,24,680
	Akola	6,72,475	23,42,870	....	....	3,00,000	26,42,870
	TOTAL ..	11,05,79,605	4,62,05,417	73,62,165	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,05,79,605

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 10th June 1875.

No. 1278.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1875-76:—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				THREE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM, AND TWO MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,375	460,998	40,623	...	1,261,125	1,397,826	136,701
Bombay	237,497	208,140	...	29,357	429,752	430,440	688
TOTAL ...	657,872	669,138	11,266	...	1,690,877	1,828,266	137,389

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 1462.—Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st July 1875 parcels posted in India for transmission to the United Kingdom by the Overland Parcel Post will be chargeable at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (40 tolas), fractions of a lb. being charged as a whole lb. in lieu of the present rate of 3 annas per 10 tolas. Full prepayment will, as heretofore, be compulsory. From the same date revised arrangements for the transmission of parcels from the United Kingdom will come into force, the main feature of the new arrangement being the reduction of the rate of charge between London and the place of destination in India from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

Notice is also given that on and after the same date (1st July 1875) parcels prepaid at the same rate (8 annas per lb.) will be received for transmission to any place in Germany, or to any place in the following countries served through Germany, *viz.*, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. In the case of parcels addressed to Germany, the above-mentioned prepayment will carry them to destination without any additional charge, and in the case of those addressed to the other countries mentioned, there will be charged on delivery an additional local rate representing the cost of transit beyond the German frontier. Simultaneously with the commencement of the transmission of parcels from India, parcels will be received for transmission to India by the Post Offices of Germany and the several countries served through Germany as enumerated above.

The following detailed rules respecting the exchange of parcels with the United Kingdom and the foreign countries mentioned will from the 1st July be substituted for the regulations given at pages 57 to 59 of the Postal Guide:—

Overland Parcel Post.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, *viz.*:—

Country.	Rate of charge per lb or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular Countries.
	Annas.	
United Kingdom	8	The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee. The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E C The British Post Office, however, has consented to exhibit in every Post Office of the United Kingdom a notice containing information on the subject of the Indian Parcel Post.
Germany ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden .. Norway .. Switzerland ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France .. The Netherlands (Holland). Belgium ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should, if possible, be written in the French language.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name

and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended.

N.B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the parcel post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string: friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax cloth, sewn at the edges, is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ... Germany ... ... Denmark	Only one declaration as above described is required.
Sweden ... ... Norway ... ... Switzerland ...	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.
France ... ... The Netherlands (Holland) ... ... Belgium	A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, *in the French language.* Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

114, *Piccadilly,*

LONDON.

CONTENTS—

	Value. £.	s.	d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth ...	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder ...	2	10	0
Total ...	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Sd.) A. R. ROBINSON,

Amritsar.

(4).—The parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover.* This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

Overland Parcel Post.

To

The Post Master, Bombay.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of* 8 *annas* per lb. (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb., care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at Bombay the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupee for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th June 1875.

No. 585 *of* 1875.—Surgeon-General J. C. Brown, C B, of the Indian Medical Service, *Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty,* is allowed leave of absence for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit the hills on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 586 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain D. G. Pitcher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th May 1875.

The 9th June 1875.

No. 587 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 10, dated the 14th May 1875, of Mili-

tary Officers of the Bengal Establishment, granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain I. Low .. 2 months, sick certificate.
Conductor N. Thorburn 6 „ „
Surgeon-Major F. Parsons 4 „ „
Surgeon R. H. Stevens 4 „ „

No. 588 *of* 1875.—In continuation of Government General Orders Nos. 332 and 778 of 1874, the following clause 3 of Army Circulars of the 1st January 1875, is published for general information :—

Gratuities to Soldiers on discharge.

Clause 3 —The Secretary of State has decided that, for the year from 1st January to 31st December 1875, the gratuities to well-conducted soldiers on discharge from the Army shall be issued at the rates laid down in clause 12 Army Circulars, 1874.

No. 589 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, of the Medical College, Calcutta, admitted by G. G. O. No. 916 of 1871, are dispensed with :—

Muzhur Ally ... No. 241.
Meer Rahuth Ally ... „ 222.
Assad Ollah ... ... „ 227.

No. 590 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate :—

Brigadier-General William Olpherts, C. B., V. C., of the Royal Artillery, commanding the Rohilcund Brigade,—under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861, from the date of departure to the 10th July 1875, the date of expiration of his tour of service on the Brigade Staff.

No. 591 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Charles Andrew Coles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note I), with effect from the 5th October 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay, per *Nizam.*

No. 592 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Edward Gordon, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Superintendent Hill Tracts of Meywar, and 1st Assistant Political Agent in Meywar,—for fifteen months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 593 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 4th May 1875, page 2395, are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,
The 3*rd May* 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler Shawe, Bengal Infantry. Dated 29th October 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James Graham. Dated 7th February 1875.

To be Majors.

Captain Anthony Stewart. Dated 4th February 1875.

Captain Percy William Powlett. Dated 4th February 1875.

Captain Montague Poyntz Ricketts. Dated 4th February 1875.

The names of the undermentioned Officers should be as follows and not as in the Gazettes named :—

* * * * * * * *

London Gazette, 17th November 1874.—Lieutenant Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Bengal Staff Corps.

The dates of the undermentioned Officers' commission should be as follows and not as in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 29th August 1873.—Captain H. R. Le M. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, 15th January 1873.

London Gazette, 29th August 1873.—Captain S. A. Swinley, Bengal Cavalry, 20th April 1873.

London Gazette, 28th November 1873 —Captain M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd October 1872.

No. 594 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Alla Ahmed ...	16th April 1869	25th Mar. 1875.
Shunker Dass ...	21st April 1870	12th Apl. 1875.
Moolchund ...	16th April 1871	4th May 1875.

No. 595 *of* 1875.—The following Native Medical Pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

General Number.	Names	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
672	Bukrid Ali	5th April 1875.
652	Mathias	26th „ „
812	Hossain Khan ...	17th May „

No. 596 *of* 1875.—Jemadar of Syces, Boodha, of No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, declared unfit for further service on account of injuries received in the execution of his duty, is granted an injury pension of Rs. 1-8 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Battery.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

No. 597 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned widows are admitted to pensions equal to that conferred by the Order of Merit on their late husbands for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

NAMES.	Rank, names, and corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Sabeetra ...	Subadar Bahadoor Baddul Thappa, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment.	1st June 1874	2nd Class	N.-W. Provinces
Jamoona ...	Havildar Run Soor Thappa, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment	30th September 1873.	3rd Class	N.-W. Provinces.
Teeritpoora Sundree.	Subadar-Major Purseeram Burathokee, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.	20th December 1874.	3rd Class	N.-W. Provinces.

No. 598 *of* 1875.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Surgeon Henry Alfred Chatham Gray,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th May 1875.

The 10*th June* 1875.

No. 599 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers, of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchinson, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Ricketts Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wollams Holland, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Widdicombe, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir* Edward Leeds, *Bart.*, Bengal Staff Corps.
} 7th June 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Bowen, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir* Frederick Richard Pollock, K. C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Nelson Davies, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Hearn, Madras Staff Corps.
} 8th June 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hume Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps. } 10th June 1875.

No. 600 *of* 1875.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel James Blair, V.C., Bombay Cavalry,—10th June 1875.

No. 601 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major William Brooke Thomson ... } 8th June
Major Henry Zouch Darrah ... } 1875.

Major Robert Cadell ... } 9th June
Major Henry Edward Whish ... } 1875.

No. 602 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt
Captain William George Murray ...
Captain Henry Collett ...
Captain James Miller ...
} 8th June 1875.

Captain Edward Lacon Ommanney,—9th June 1875.

No. 603 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Captain M. O. Boyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 337 of 1875,—per *Meinam*, 10th May 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Perkins, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 548 of 1875,—per *Baroda*, 17th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Lloyd, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 396 of 1875,—per *Thibet*, 18th May 1875, from Calcutta.

The 11*th June* 1875.

No. 604 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1037 of the 24th November 1871, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Bombay, and thence to Europe, to appear before a Medical Board :—

Surgeon-General S. Currie, M.D., C.B., of Her Majesty's British Forces.

No. 605 *of* 1875.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following Regulations regarding the grant of passages to General Officers of the British and Indian Services, who may be appointed to Divisional Commands and Army Staff appointments in India, are promulgated for general information :—

I.—All British Officers and all Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, including those of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, appointed while residing out of India to Divisional Commands in India, will be entitled to passages for themselves and their families on proceeding to India to take

up their commands, and on returning to England at the expiration of their tour of service.

II.—All Officers, whether of the British or Indian Service, residing in India at the time of such appointment and holding the rank of General Officers, and also th se Officers, if they belong to the British Service, who would, although not General Officers, necessarily return to England at the expiration of their tour of duty, will be entitled to a passage home.

III.—The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General in India, though they may be General Officers, *ex-officio* only, will, on being relieved of their appointments, be entitled to the privileges of General Officers as regards passage when such officers belong to the British Service and would necessarily return home on the expiration of their tours of duty.

IV.—A General Officer proceeding to or returning from India on duty, unaccompanied by his family, will be entitled to reserved accommodation as for a single gentleman by a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer to Southampton, or a reserved cabin, as for married couples, for himself and wife if accompanied by her, with a first class passage for each child not accommodated in the same cabin: such reserved accommodation will always be provided for such officer whenever he may signify his wish to have a passage secured for himself, instead of receiving a money allowance under the provisions of the Royal Passage Warrant.

V.—If an allowance in lieu of reserved accommodation is given, the amount payable by Government will be the Peninsular and Oriental Company's charge to Southampton, less the authorized deduction for messing; but it will be optional with a General Officer either to receive the passage allowance or to be provided with the prescribed accommodation. In the former case, he is not of necessity bound to proceed by a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, or to Southampton; but he will be at liberty to make his own arrangements to travel by any route.

VI.—In all cases where a passage allowance, based on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's rates, is given to any officer, the cost of freight of the regulated amount of baggage, in excess of the amount covered by the passage money, will be admitted as a public charge.

No. 606 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

To be Garrison Instructor.

Captain C. A. Gorham, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Instructor, Poona, *vice* Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant G. Poignand, of the 59th Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain C. A. Gorham, promoted.

No. 607 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, of the 39th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant C. G. Mansel may officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry, or until further orders.

No. 608 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with:—

Juggundhur, No. 667.
Busheer Ahmed, No 677.
Ghulam Deen, No. 690.
Hem Sing, No. 820.
Hurdwar Nath, No. 697.
Mahomed Zaman Khan, No. 688.
Shaikh Gaman Khan, No. 683.
Chutter Singh, No. 673.
Punnoo Misser, No. 689.

No. 609 *of* 1875.—Captain Frederick Aitchison is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

No. 610 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

Mr. Johnstone Smith, to be Captain.*
Mr. Charles James Nasmyth, to be Lieutenant.*
Mr. Frederick Aitchison to be Lieutenant.

* Subject to the Officers' passing an examination in drill.

No. 611 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1038 of the 1st October 1873, Surgeon C. Little, M. D., Officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon J. A. W. Spence.

No. 612 *of* 1875.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Pransookh, to be Jemadar from the 15th January 1875, *vice* Phool Sing, deceased.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1875.

No. 266.—Mr. S J. Peters, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st April 1875.

No. 267.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 92 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st

July 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th June 1875.

No. 268.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 180 of the 17th April 1875, giving temporary promotion to Mr. F. J. E. Spring, from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, *for* "Holkar State Railway" *read* "Punjab Northern State Railway."

No. 269.—Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

The 7th June 1875.

No. 270.—Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

The 8th June 1875.

No. 272.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Control Establishment, Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major D. H. Traill, R. E., with effect from the 19th March 1875.

To be Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. P. Phillips, with effect from the 19th March 1875.

To be Deputy Controller.

Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, with effect from the 14th February 1875.

To be Assistant Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. H. Brand, with effect from the 18th April 1875.

Mr. J. L. Macpherson, with effect from the 6th March 1875.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, with effect from the 14th February 1875.

To be Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, with effect from the 6th March 1875.

Mr. R. N. Burn, with effect from the 14th February 1875.

No. 273.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Establishment of Accountants serving under Minor Administrations, with effect from the 10th September 1874 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade.

Mr. C. F. Vaughan, Oudh.

Mr. C. Sowerby, Assam.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Balakistna Moodelliar, Hyderabad.

Mr. E. T. Anthony, Military Works Branch.

From 4th to 3rd Grade.

Venketroydoo Naidoo, Central Provinces.

Mr. E. A. Wood, Central India.

No. 274.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Establishment of Accountants in the State Railway Branch :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade, with effect from 10th September 1874.

Mungul Sein, Punjab Northern State Railway.

From 4th to 3rd Grade, with effect from 6th April 1875.

Baboo Tej Chunder Bose, Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 275.—Mr. J. Lee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in Bengal, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to Mysore.

No. 276.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 1st Grade, and posted to Assam :—

Corporal P. McEwan.

Corporal G. Targett.

Corporal G. Grey.

The 10th June 1875.

No. 277.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, has passed the Departmental standard examination in the Native languages.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 278.—Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Ghose is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 279.—The services of Major O. B. C. St. John, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The 8th June 1875.

No. 271.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the authority conferred on him by Section 22 of Act VIII. of 1860 (an Act for the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India) to declare that the general rules for working the telegraph lines of State Railways, published at pages 208 and 209 of the *Gazette of India* of the 18th April 1874, shall be applicable to the undermentioned Guaranteed Railway Lines :—

The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

The Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

The East Indian Railway.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1875.

No. 11.—Mr. A. B. Larkins, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for ninety-one days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April 1875.

No. 12.—Mr. F. G. Mackay, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year under Section 10 (*a*), with effect from 24th May 1875, and subsidiary leave under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code from the 4th to the 23rd May 1875, both days inclusive.

The 8th June 1875.

No. 13.—Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th May 1875.

The 11th June 1875.

No. 14.—Mr. E. O. Walker, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for fifty days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th April 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May 1875.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. G. A. McGill, Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces, Topographical Survey, from 1st June next.

The 2nd June 1875.

The unexpired portion of two years' furlough granted in Notification dated 26th September 1873 to Mr. H. J. Bolst, Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 3rd November 1873, is cancelled, Mr. Bolst having resumed the duties of his appointment from the 1st May 1875.

Mr. G. A. McGill, appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 1st Grade, in Notification dated 3rd January 1874, will revert to Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st May 1875.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June 1875.

No. 51.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Dugshaie Division, Military Works, is granted two years' furlough to Europe under Chapter III, Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

Fifteen days' subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr. Falkiner from 1st July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 52.—Major G. P. de P. Falconnet, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Military Works, made over, and Mr. R. Tyndall, temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Military Works, before noon on 20th May 1875.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 3rd June 1875.

No. 24.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of twenty-three days' privilege leave from 22nd March 1875, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th April 1875.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 29th May 1875.

No. 6.—Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the 12th April 1875, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him by the Inspector General, Military Works, in his Notification No. 36 of 27th ultimo, and returned therefrom on the morning of the 28th May 1875. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, fifteen days, is cancelled.

No. 7.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 7th June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 29th May 1875.

No. 6.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, to the Office of Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.

The 4th June 1875.

No. 7.—Sergeant J. Delaney, R. E., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 47 of 19th May 1875, is posted to the 1st Peshawar Division, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The rate of exchange chargeable on issue of Overland Money Orders has been raised to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee, as per Schedule 11.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH,
Calcutta, 8th June 1875.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

William Dixon, of Calcutta, an Officer in the Preventive Service of Government, died at Calcutta on the 13th May 1875.

George Sounders, of Aligurh, in the North-Western Provinces of India, an Indigo Planter, died at Aligurh on the 14th November 1867.

George Inglis, a British subject residing at Sylhet, died at Sylhet on the 9th January 1850.

Esther Young, formerly Esther Moore, of Umballa in the Punjab, died on the 25th September 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL.,
The 29th May 1875.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1875.

No. 103.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.

The 3rd June 1875.

No. 104.—Mr. V. Rigby, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted six months' leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1875.

The 7th June 1875.

No. 105.—Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, passed on the 17th May 1875 the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section iv, paragraph 21.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 8th June 1875.

No 7.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 20th March 1875, Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to No. 1 Survey Party, under H. D. La Touche, Esq., Executive Engineer, with effect from the 1st June 1875.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 31st May 1875.

No. 125.—Mr. R. Barrett, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mehur Division, is granted thirty days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave with effect from the 15th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 1st June 1875.

No. 127.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 233 of 15th ultimo, Mr. W. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in this Railway on the afternoon of 31st ultimo.

The 3rd June 1875.

No. 129.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return from furlough at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Sehwan Division, Lower Sind District.

No. 130.—The following transfers and posting have been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

Mr. R. McH. Melliss, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Kotree to the Mehur Division.

Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Mehur to the Sehwan Division.

Mr. H. Moïller, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

* * * * *

M. RAYNE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 5th June 1875.

No. 33.—Babu Deenanath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, is transferred temporarily to the Workshop and Store Depôt Establishment at Khundwa under the Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway.

No. 34.—Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Barnagar Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Halulia, the 25th May 1875.

No. 47.—With reference to Notification No. 86 of 10th May 1875, by the Director of State Railways, Baboo Prosono Coomar Ghose, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Halulia on the forenoon of the 17th May 1875.

No. 48.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the language, and two months' privilege leave, from the 16th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 49.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the language, and one and half months' privilege leave, from the 16th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th May 1875.

No. 899.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from Bombay, on the afternoon of the 17th May 1875, on twenty months' furlough granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 83 of 7th May 1875.

The 1st June 1875.

No. 947.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 247, of 21st May 1875, transferring Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on promotion, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer reported his departure from this project on the forenoon of the 1st June 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN AND NULHATI STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1875.

It is notified, with the approval of the Director of State Railways, that on and after the 1st July 1875, the following stations only will be open for the reception of public telegraph messages, and between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. :—

Calcutta ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Sonapur ...	
Canning ...	
Nulhati ...	Nulhati State Railway.
Azimgunge ...	

RAMGOTTY MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
No. 3, Sealdah.

NOTICE.

The Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is prepared to receive sealed tenders accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money for the supply of barrack furniture for the official year 1875-76 for the following stations :—

Meerut.	Deyrah.
Delhi.	Landour.
Roorkee.	Chakrata.

The list and standard plans of articles can be seen at Executive Engineer's Office every day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 noon.

Tender forms with lists can be supplied on payment of four annas for each, respectively, into the Executive Engineer's Office.

The tenders, which should be superscribed "tender for barrack furniture," should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, in whose office they will be opened at noon on Monday the 7th June.

Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

D. WARD, *Major, R. E.,*
Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, M. W.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HULSE & NEPHEW, (MEDICAL HALL), CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AGRA.

Take notice that Henry Marshall and Harry Brutton Willing, representing themselves to be the sole members of the aforesaid Firm, have put in a petition to this Court intimating that they dissolved partnership, and applying that the business of the said Firm may be wound up and the payment of its debts provided for under the provisions of Section 265 of the Indian Contract Act.

You are therefore hereby invited to come forward within three months from this date to assist the Court in preparing a schedule and appointing a manager under Section 92 of Act VIII of 1859.

You are also hereby prohibited from commencing or continuing any other legal proceedings whatsoever in connection with the said Firm till further notice from this Court.

AGRA, JUDGE'S OFFICE, *The 22nd May* 1875. } P. WIGRAM, *Officiating Judge.*

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla in the Public Works Secretariat.

None need apply who do not really draw well with instruments.

Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

WANTED

For the Kooldana Division, Special Military Works, Murree :—

1 Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, pay Rs. 50.
1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd Grade, pay Rs. 35.
1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, pay Rs. 25.

Applicants must possess the qualifications laid down in Public Works Code, and the Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, must, in addition, be able to read, or write English. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kooldana Division, at Murree.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 31st, 1875 ...	...	...	...	13,200	37,15,487
June 1st „ ...	...	...	...	13,169	37,15,487
„ 2nd „ ..	...	...	...	13,133	36,90,487
„ 3rd „ ...	...	...	...	15,187	36,90,487
„ 4th „ ...	...	...	...	15,154	36,90,487
„ 5th „ ...	...	...	...	15,123	36,90,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 7th June* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 264.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st May* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Bengal, for Port Blair.	Mar. 1875	May 7, 1875
2	Do., Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „
3	Do., Central Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
5	Do., Mysore for Coorg.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
6	Do., Hyderabad.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
7	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
8	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
9	Do., Punjab .	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
10	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
12	Do., Hyderabad for Berars.	Feb. 1875	April 22, „
13	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
14	Do., Central India	Ditto ...	May 1, „
15	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1, „
16	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 6, „
17	Do., N.-W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „
18	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „
19	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
	TELEGRAPHS.		
4	Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph.	Mar. 1875	May 18, 1875
11	Do. do. for Indian Telegraph.	Feb. 1875	April 17, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Mar. 1875	April 29, 1875
2	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	May 5, „
3	Do., Punjab ..	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
4	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
5	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
6	Do., N.-W. P. ...	Feb. 1875	Do. 3, „
7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ..	Do. 4, „
8	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10, „
9	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
10	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab ...	Mar. 1875	May 31, 1875
2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
3	Bengal ...	Feb. 1875	April 27, „
4	Bombay ..	Ditto ...	May 6, „
5	Madras ...	Ditto .	Do. 22, „
6	Central Provinces	Jan. 1875	Mar. 19, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	April 1875	May 27, 1875.
2	Sindia ...	Mar. „	Do. 19, „
3	Western Rajpootana Survey.	Ditto ..	Do. 21, „
4	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
5	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
6	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
7	Nizam's .	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
8	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
9	Nagpoor and Chutteesgurh.	Feb. 1875	Apl. 5, „
10	Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
11	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
12	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	May 1, „
13	Holkar ..	Ditto ..	Do. 3, „
14	Hooblee and Carwar.	Ditto ...	Do. 6, „
15	Agra District, Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
16	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
17	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Wurdah Valley ...	April 1875	May 20, 1875.
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Mar. „	Do. 4, „
3	Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
4	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
5	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
6	Nizam's ...	Ditto ..	Do. 26, „
7	Holkar ...	Feb. 1875	Apl. 27, „
8	Rajpootana .	Ditto ...	May 6, „

The 4th June 1875. J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,225	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,26,31,847 11 7	4,13,89,407	1	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,87,57,559 5 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,95,88,868	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,69,279	5	10
Sundries	10,39,874	9	11
TOTAL ...	8,63,92,655	13	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,41,41,964	6	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	75,82,231	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	64,30 337	1	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,27,90,275	0	3
Dead Stock	10,75,370	12	10
Stamps	11,629	3	5
Balances with other Banks ...	7,02,050	4	9
Sundries	29,090	9	9
Bullion	...		
	5,27,62,949	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,66,42,390 11 5	3,36,29,706	9	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,69,87,315 13 8			
TOTAL ...	8,63,92,655	13	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 10th June 1875.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
49	B 35—56701 wrongly joined. " —42522	20	P. Naganna, 41, Gooroovappah Naick Street, Madras.
53	B 39—75465	5	C. Narasinga Row, Pound Gumastah, Perambalur.
54	B 39—03020	5	P. Subramanee Iyer, Attender, Sub-Collector's Office, Chingleput
	B 35—59249	20	
	" —75906	20	
55	B 44—18315	100	Meer Mahomed Ally, 23, Akber Saib's Street, Triplicane, Madras.
	" —18316	100	
	" —18317	100	
57	B 36—72353 wrongly joined. " —72358	5	G. Theroovengadathan Chetty, 239, Davaraya Moodelly Street, Black Town, Madras.
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Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.* For the year 1869-70. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.* For the year 1870-71. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.* For the year 1871-72. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.* For the year 1872-73. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

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Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

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Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, *viâ* Bhamô. By John Anderson, M. D., 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes received on the Questions submitted in the Circulars No. 1, dated 10th April, and No. 2, dated 16th April 1875.

SUBJECT.	For	Against.
Circular No. 1.		
I.—To divide Rs. 53,400 in the Widows' Branch during the year 1875-76 amongst qualified members of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 years' standing, as proposed in paragraph 6 ..	813	15
II.—To divide Rs. 31,202 in the Children's Branch amongst qualified members of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 years' standing, as proposed in paragraph 7 ..	771	17
III.—To increase the pay and staff of the establishment, as proposed in paragraphs 9 to 13 and the proposition statement accompanying ...	807	17
IV.—To amend Rule 3, as proposed in paragraphs 14 to 16	796	29
Circular No. 2.		
Whether Mr. F. E. Moore shall be restored to his standing as a subscriber on payment of all arrears of subscription, with interest at six per cent. ...	847	9

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. F. OFFICE,
Calcutta, 8th June 1875.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Golab Rai in the firm of Shwe Bux Bullub Doss of Rangoon, and in the firm of M. Bullub Doss of Maulmain, and in the firm of Golab Rai Shwe Bux of Calcutta, ceased from the 25th day of Cheit 1932 Hindoo Era, corresponding with the 15th day of April 1875.

GOLAB RAI.
MATEE LALL.
SHWE BUX.
BULLUB DOSS.

RANGOON,
The 22nd May 1875.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In February 1874, a certain interest warrant, No. 005598 for Rs. 1,125, dated the 13th February 1874, favouring Narayen Rao Khundkay, issued on Notes of the 4½ per cent. loan, Nos. 46082 to 46087. An application for a duplicate of the said interest warrant has been made to the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office Department.

SUDDASOOK, WOODOYMULL, & SOHAGMULL,
Agents.

No 65, BURTOLLAH ST.,
Calcutta, 21st May 1875.

Stolen

From the premises of the house during the night of the 29th June 1872, the Government Promissory Note No. 034126 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872 for Rs. 4,000, and No. 6979 of 33367 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for

Rs. 3,500, originally standing in the name of Tripasur Venkata Kondala Row of Aska, and last endorsed to Tripasure Sashagheri Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, and by the Treasury Officer, Ganjam, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

ASKA, *6th May* 1875. } TRIPASURE SASHAGHERI ROW.

Partially Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 1802 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Cossenath Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Luckhymonee Dossee, the present proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

SREEMUTTY LUCKHYMONEE DOSSEE,
Aheritollà Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	24 4	24 4	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	14 7	14 7	13 6	23 8	23 8	25 9	23 8	23 8	33 7
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 7	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 6	10 8	11 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 1	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 2	30 7	23 0	...		
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	13 6	11 5	16 6	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary	16 3	16 3	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 5	23 7	26 8	28 8	23 5	24 4	26 3
	Kurnool	14 9	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 9	12 8	15 7	15 7	13 6	23 3	24 7	28 8	21 2	23 1	25 0
	Madras	10 3	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	13 9	14 5	11 2	15 1	15 7	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chingleput	..	...		...	...	...	15 7	16 5	12 0	16 6	17 4	12 8	23 0	21 6	18 7	..	22 4	...
	North Arcot	13 1	10 5	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	8 1	14 4	18 8	19 2	15 4	25 5	25 5	26 4	...	23 9	19 8
	South Arcot	10 1	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 6	17 5	17 9	13 1	..	..	20 2	25 0	25 4	17 7
	Tanjore	10 3	11 8	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	13 3	...	..	..	31 0	28 4	25 4	23 2	24 3	18 8
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	24 1	22 9	19 0
	Madura	10 9	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 3	16 0	15 6	11 8	24 3	21 1		28 7	29 4	22 0
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 5	13 6	13 6	9 1		...	...	19 6	19 6	13 1
	Coimbatore	13 1	13 1	10 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	13 8	13 8	11 8	20 4	20 4	18 1	24 3	24 3	18 6
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	10 4	8 8	10 4	11 2	9 6	15 4	18 5	12 3	12 6	16 8	11 2
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	16 5	15 7	13 2	17 4	17 4	14 1	23 8	22 3	19 1	24 6	23 2	21 7
	South Canara	12 5	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	11 6	10 7	11 6	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 12	10 7	13 4	23 1	23 7	18 9	7 12	7 7	...	12 2	11 13	14 5	20 4	20 4	21 4	19 0	20 7	20 2
	Ahmedabad	18 15	19 2	15 12	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 5	13 8	11 0	24 10	24 8	22 0	23 12	23 8	..
	Kaira	15 4	15 4	..	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 5	13 5	...	29 3	32 0	...	20 0	21 5	..
	Surat	13 6	13 6	...	19 5	10 10	7 6	8 3	8 11	9 3	10 10	10 10	14 12	17 6	17 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	18 8
	Broach	14 8	16 0	15 0	.	...	.	10 0	9 8	..	11 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Tanna	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	15 0
	Kolaba	11 6	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	..
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	...	...	..	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 0	30 0	...	23 5	24 4	23 10
	Nasik	15 8	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	28 0	25 9	...	24 0	25 8	...
	Ahmadnagar	18 6½	18 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 11	...	9 13½	9 7½	...	35 1	38 6½	...	29 0½	31 2	...
	Poona	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	11 0	..	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	
	Sholapur	19 7	20 13	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	12 15	15 5	15 13	14 12	26 8	28 7	35 0	30 12	33 1	33 4
	Kaladgi	24 3	24 3	18 8	...	...	...	13 13	13 14	10 0	15 1	15 1	11 0	30 12	30 12	27 0	29 11	31 11	27 0
	Satara	18 11	18 11	.	..	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	26 10	26 10	...	25 14	25 14	...
	Belgaum	22 11	22 6	16 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	14 0	17 5	17 0	14 8	22 5	22 1	19 8	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Dharwar	27 3	27 4	21 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 15	11 0	21 14	22 1	15 0	29 12	28 13	24 0	29 3	31 1	25 0
	Ratnagiri	11 10	12 15	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	12 15	15 13	...	17 8	17 8	18 3	18 3	19 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Aden	.	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	12 7	...
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	31 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Baroda	12 2	12 2	...	17 1½	18 5	...	8 8½	8 11	...	13 10½	14 0	...	20 8	20 8	...	16 0	17 12	.
	Disa	19 1	18 1½	16 3½	...	.	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	34 0	39 2½	22 8	37 0	36 5½	21 8
	Nimach	14 0	14 8	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	17 4	...	15 0	15 0	..
	Nasirabad	17 0	17 0	15 0	23 15½	23 14½	19 1¼	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	21 6½	23 0
	Rajkot	15 8	14 10	...	...			6 0	6 0	..	11 0	10 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	...	...	..
	Upper Sind Frontier	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Karachi	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
	Haidarabad	No re	turn re	ceived	..	..		..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Shikarpur	20 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 8	26 10	31 0
	Thur and Parkur	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 8	18 8	18 8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	17 8a	20 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	19 8	15 8	17 8	13 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	19 0b	19 0	13 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	17 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	.	...	..
	Beerbhoom	21 0c	22 8	13 8	25 0	30 0	...	15 0	17 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	.	...	...	...	...	..
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	18 0d to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	24 0e to 26 4	24 0 to 26 0	17 0 to 20 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 15 8	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Howrah	17 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	17 0	16 0	12 4	26 0	22 0	14 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	14 12e to 18 12	14 0 to 18 14	10 8 to 11 10	26 8e to 32 0	20 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	13 5	26 5	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	18 8g	20 8	13 0	...	...	.	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 4	18 4	14 0	...		...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	22 0h to 23 0	25 0	13 12	35 0e	35 0 to 40 0	19 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8	9 4	15 0 to 16 0	18 0	10 8	..	...	...	...	...	..

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 19-8 seers common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 17-4 to 26 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 25-8 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 21 to 25-6 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice 12 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of May 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
41 0	35 2	38 1	40 0	33 3	40 0	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	15 5	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
28 3	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	44 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
30 1	38 2	30 9	33 6	33 6	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 8	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	35 3	28 6	28 6	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
33 7	31 8	28 2	23 4	24 7	25 5	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
28 5	27 0	26 2	29 2	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
29 1	31 0	33 0	30 2	31 4	27 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	15 5	16 1	Bellary ...		
21 9	22 6	25 8	26 2	26 2	25 9	223 6	202 2	176 9	14 8	14 8	14 8	Kurnool ...		
24 3	24 6	23 6	21 3	21 3	22 0	93 5	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	24 7	21 4	20 7	21 8	97 2	88 4	81 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
31 6	29 1	28 6	26 6	25 6	19 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	15 8	16 4	North Arcot ...		
26 6	26 6	19 1	29 3	29 3	20 1	223 6	228 4	246 6	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot ...		
29 4	29 4	24 2	24 5	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	16 8	17 0	Tanjore ...		
27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	29 3	19 2	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
34 1	31 0	23 2	29 4	29 4	20 0	127 3	126 4	121 5	17 3	17 8	17 8	Madura ...		
21 9	21 9	16 4	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
25 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	27 2	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
17 3	18 0	15 8	16 6	16 6	12 4	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris ...		
28 5	28 5	25 5	29 2	30 1	17 2	145 8	145 8	138 5	14 6	15 5	14 6	Salem ...		
25 5	22 0	21 1	19 2	20 2	14 1	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
18 2	18 2	22 6	21 0	21 0	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	16 14	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	22 5	22 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	17 5	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	70 0	80 0	71 1	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
30 5	30 5	...	16 3	16 15	.	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
35 0	35 0	...	20 8	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	15 6	16 4	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	23 0½	23 12½	...	106 10½	106 11	100 0	11 6½	14 0	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	25 1	25 8	19 4	106 10	109 11	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	21 9	20 9	14 0	110 0	110 0	...	12 14	13 5	14 8	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	146 4	166 6	...	14 9	16 0	...	Satara ...		
30 5	30 1	26 0	18 8	18 3	13 8	155 8	155 8	150 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
36 0	36 0	32 0	21 1	21 9	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 3	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	26 0	16 6	16 6	...	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	..	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	16 13	17 7	...	160 0	80 0	...	15 6	15 9¼	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	20 7	20 4	20 4½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	.	28 0	38 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	22 6	23 11	19 9½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	..	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	124 0	135 0	142 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	..	...	...	...	..		..	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	280 0	200 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	..	...	...	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	.	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
...	..	.	23 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	28 0 to 20 0	26 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	1 200 0	8 0 to 8 4	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 18-12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 0*i*	16 8	9 8	17 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muldah ...	25 0	26 8	12 8	50 0	45 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	8 12	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 0 to 24 6	20 10 to 25 5	12 0 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	24 6	18 0	18 12	8 0	19 4 to 21 0	19 8 to 21 9	10 14 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	25 10½	25 4	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 6	19 15	22 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 0	20 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	24 0	26 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*j*	13 3	6 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*k*	15 4	12 8	35 0	42 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	23 0*l*	23 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	...	...	...	...	...	...*m*	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0*n*	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	24 0	20 0	15 8	33 0	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 8	11 4	22 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	27 0	25 0	18 0
	Gya ...	24 8*o*	23 12	11 8	36 0	37 8	15 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	18 8*p*	18 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0*e*	22 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	18 0
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	19 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 0	19 0	14 8	31 8	28 0	16 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	25 0*q*	22 0	10 0	40 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0	21 0	17 8	31 5	31 5	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	15 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7*r*	21 7	14	37 14	37 14	18 15	17 11	17 11	9 7	20 3	18 15	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 8*s*	18 0	11 0	35 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	40 0*e* to 45 0	16 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 23 0	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 8*t*	21 0	11 0	27 0	32 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 6	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*u*	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 14	15 0	18 6	19 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	9 2	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	12 4	16 0	16 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 10	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	25 14	21 0	38 12	37 3	29 2	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 8	14 0	11 14	23 11	22 10	23 11	25 14	30 3	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	24 12	21 8	39 5	39 5	30 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 12	11 0	24 3	26 6	24 8	24 3	24 3	19 13
	Meerut ...	23 2½	23 3	21 0½	33 10	35 3	26 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 7½	22 6	25 0	22 1	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 0	19 8	35 0	35 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	18 8	20 0	23 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11-1 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 28 seers, barley 42-8 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, and gram 27 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers, per rupee.

m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26-12 seers, barley 38 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 21-12 seers, and gram 33 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 seers, barley 27 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 23 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of May 1875—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhally* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah* ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Patna ...		
...e	...	...	25 0	24 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
28 0	28 0	...	23 0	23 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
26 0	25 0	15 0	27 8	26 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Sarun ...		
37 0	37 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Chumparun ...		
...	..	...	27 3	26 2	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8	Monghyr ...		
28 0e to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 12 12	23 5	23 5	15 12	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
40 0e	60 0	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Pooree* ...		
...	...	..	10 8	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	16 8	21 12	21 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
..	...	...	15 0	13 4	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	10 0	12 13	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	7 9	6 15	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	128 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	7 0	6 13	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
..	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 6	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 5	33 6	29 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	29 11	30 13	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...		...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 7½	29 15	24 15½	110 0	100 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 10-12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 12-4 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 25 to 31 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21 to 24-8 seers, lesser millet 35 seers, maize 29 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 0	21 0	14 8	27 8	23 8	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 4	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	19 11	28 2	29 13	28 2	11 4	11 4	9 9	14 8	14 1	10 11	20 4	21 6	18 0	21 6	22 8	15 12
	Moradabad .	21 10	9 6	18 7	34 6	34 6	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	22 8	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 8	15 0
	Budaun ..	27 0	24 9½	18 0	38 6½	36 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	15 9½	16 12½	12 0	...	28 12½	...	15 14½	18 4½	16 12½
	Bareilly ..	23 7	22 13	17 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	18 2	11 14	27 8	28 12	16 4	20 0	20 0	13 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 6	26 0	19 14	40 0	40 0	25 8	7 6	7 9	8 0	18 8	21 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs .	13 12	22 8	18 2	40 0	40 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 4	...	25 0	...	...	25 0	...
	Muttra .	22 0	23 0	19 8	31 8	32 0	26 0	7 8	7 0	7 4	14 8	15 8	10 8	28 0	30 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	13 8
	Agra ...	20 15½	21 5	16 2½	30 3½	33 8½	22 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	28 0	29 0	23 0	25 12½	28 12½	11 2
	Farukhabad ...	22 0	22 0	16 8	29 9	30 4	22 0	7 8	7 0	7 9	16 2	14 8	12 6	...	30 4	...	28 14	28 14	...
	Mainpuri .	24 8	25 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	22 8	21 0	17 0	26 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 8	23 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0
	Etah .	26 8	26 8	19 4	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	22 8	22 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ..	20 5	21 0	17 0	29 10	32 0	21 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Lalitpur	21 8	21 12	19 0	31 0	31 0	25 8	10 4	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	23 0	22 8	17 0	29 0	29 8	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	24 0	23 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	13 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 12	22 8	17 8	26 8	27 0	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 2	19 0	18 8	12 6	23 4	23 4	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Allahabad ...	21 0	20 4	14 0	27 8	27 8	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 4	17 0	26 8	25 14	17 0
	Hamírpur ...	22 8	22 0	16 14	26 0	24 12	18 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 12	24 12	20 0	22 0	23 8	16 0
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	24 0	17 4	33 14	32 7	22 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	11 4	25 6	26 13	...	21 3	21 3	11 4
	Gorakhpur ...	26 4	26 4	14 7	42 0	38 8	19 4	15 12	15 12	8 12	21 0	19 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	25 10	25 0	14 1	37 8	37 8	16 14	10 0	9 6	8 3	17 8	17 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	21 6	20 10	14 12	31 12	31 0	21 6	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	20 8	14 8	28 0	29 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	20 8	19 15	13 8	27 5	26 4	19 0	8 6	8 6	7 0	14 11	14 11	9 0	..	21 0	17 0	...	...	14 0
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	14 13	28 5	28 5	20 9½	7 11	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	18 0	23 3	23 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ..	23 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	18 0
	Gurgáon ...	22 0	24 0	20 8	31 8	40 0	25 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	21 0
	Karnál ..	25 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
	Hissár ...	22 8	21 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	25 0
	Rohtak ...	23 0	25 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	22 0
	Sirsa ...	23 4	23 0	22 0	35 4	35 0	32 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	27 4	28 4	24 0
	Umballa ...	25 8	25 0	24 4	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
	Ludhiána ..	26 8	26 8	25 0	41 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Simlá ...	18 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
	Jullundur ...	25 0	25 8	23 8	40 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	27 0	26 8	36 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar ...	27 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	37 8	34 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	12 0	28 0	38 0	21 0	27 0	27 4	20 0
	Siálkot ...	24 8	24 8	23 0	32 0	33 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	31 0	38 0	19 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	29 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	44 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ..	24 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	18 0
	Ferozepore ...	25 8	27 0	25 0	38 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	34 0	28 0
	Gujránwála ...	29 12	24 8	22 8	40 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	26 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi ..	31 0	29 8	14 12	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	37 0	18 0
	Jhelum ..	29 8	29 8	21 0	37 0	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	38 0	40 0	20 0
	Gujrát ..	24 8	26 0	14 12	38 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	32 0	22 0	31 0	36 0	21 8
	Shahpúr ...	30 8	30 8	24 0	48 0	53 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	22 0
	Mooltan ..	21 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	21 0
	Jhang ..	26 0	26 0	23 8	31 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	35 0	25 0
	Montgomery ..	23 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	.	.	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh .	Return	not re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán ..	37 8	40 0	25 0	60 0	62 8	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	62 8	62 8	40 0	56 4	55 0	40 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan .	25 0	25 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	29 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	45 0	22 4	41 4	41 4	31 4
	Bannú .	56 4	53 2	35 4	81 4	100 0	56 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 2	62 8	60 0	45 0	62 8	62 8	32 8
	Peshawar ..	23 6	23 11	17 14	35 12	39 10	36 6	..	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 3	34 7	22 1	28 9	33 13	22 1
	Kohát ...	31 14	30 10	20 6	61 3	61 3	47 3	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	40 13	38 4	29 5	45 14	45 14	33 2
	Hazárá	23 0	28 8	17 0	38 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	27* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 8	25 8	17 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 8	12 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	32 0	22 8	17 0
	Unáo ..	25 8	24 8	17 5	30 0	31 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 5	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	17 0	.
	Bára Banki ..	25 0	25 0	14 14	32 0	32 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	18 0	16 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	12 4
	Sítápur ...	28 8	27 0	18 8	40 2	39 0	39 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	27 0	27 3	17 13	37 8	38 15	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Kheri .	29 0	26 0	19 6	40 0	40 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	13 12	.	34 0	23 0	...	...	22 8
	Fyzabad ..	25 8	24 11	15 8	33 2	32 7	20 10	14 1	14 2	7 15	18 5	18 0	10 14	...	..	18 0	20 0	19 8	15 8
	Bharaich .	29 0	31 0	26 8	48 0	47 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	..
	Gonda ...	28 14	27 9	15 12	29 11	40 0	18 10	20 2	19 0	10 0	20 8	19 6	11 4	32 0	36 4	16 6	18 0	18 2	14 0
	Rái Barelí ..	26 12	26 4	17 12	35 0	34 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	12 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sultánpur ..	25 0	24 8	17 8	35 8	35 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 4	13 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	26 14	25 7	17 13	35 13	35 14	22 9	18 10	18 6	10 8	22 8	22 11	13 3	.	...	...	.	...	...

India for the 1st half of May 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood. *			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	11 4	10 0	8 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 14	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 5	26 7	23 10	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	..	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 2	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ..		
...	...	...	36 0	33 9½	22 12½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 10	20 0	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 6	155 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	26 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 9	30 0½	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	28 2	29 0	20 10	160 0	160 0	165 0	9 0	8 14	6 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	22 13	29 14	18 10½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	25 4	25 8	22 4	240 0	240 0	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	21 10	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 12	Bánda		
...	...	...	28 8	27 12	19 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Allahabad		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	..	...	Hamírpur ..		
...	...	...	32 7	31 12	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	29 12	28 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur .		
...	...	...	27 8	26 4	15 15	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 9	6 6½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	23 9	23 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ..		
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* * ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 14	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *e* ...		
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	31 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *f* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	30 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *e* ..		
...	...	...	23 0	26 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *g* ..		
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *h* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *h* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *i* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	33 12	32 8	110 0	115 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Amritsar *j* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *k* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	42 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr *h* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	95 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *k* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *l* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *m* ...		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *n* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *o* ..		
...	...	..	28 0	30 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	12 11	10 10	Gujrát *b* ...		
...	...	...	40 0	49 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *p* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	29 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *o* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jhang *k* ...		
...	...	...	30 8	29 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *r* ...		
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	Return not received			Muzaffargurh ...		
...	...	...	52 8	57 8	38 12	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *s*		
...	...	...	35 7	36 1	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	33 12	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *t*		
...	...	...	59 6	61 4	47 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *u* ...		
...	...	..	32 8	34 7	23 6	104 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	55 14	Pesháwar *k* ...		
...	...	...	40 13	47 3	33 2	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *v* ..		
..	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *w*		
34 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	29 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ..	Oudh.	
...	...	...	29 8	31 0	21 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 5	Unáo		
34 0	34 0	17 8	30 0	29 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Bára Banki		
...	..	30 0	33 0	35 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sítápur		
...	..		31 14	31 14	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 5	Hardui		
36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		
21 8	27 8	15 8	31 5	30 15	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
45 0*	45 0*	16 0†	42 0	42 0	19 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ..		
37 15	41 0	20 13	33 2	32 14	15 12	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda .		
37 8			34 0	33 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí .		
40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		
8	36 0	19 1	35 0	35 3	21 9	200 0	200 0	190 0	7 13	8 0	6 15	Pratábgarh ..		

References.

a. Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising.
b. Prices rising.
c. Wheat and gram falling; rice and bájra rising.
d. Wheat falling; barley, bájra, and jowár rising.
e. Nearly stationary.
f. Bájra and jowár rising
g. Wheat and gram rising; barley, rice, and bájra falling.
h. Wheat, barley, jowár, and gram rising.
i Wheat and gram falling; rice rising.
j. Wheat, barley, and rice falling; jowár and gram rising.
k. Barley, bájra jowár, and gram rising.
l Wheat, barley, bájra, and jowár rising.
m. Bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
n. Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
o. Bájra, and gram rising.
p. Barley and gram rising.
r. Wheat and gram falling.
s. Wheat, barley, and gram rising; bájra falling.
t. Jowár rising.
u. Wheat and jowár falling; barley rising.
v. Wheat and jowár falling; gram rising.
w. Wheat rising; barley falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Kodon.

Ditto.

Murhwa.

* Kodon. † Murhwa.

Batra, Kodon, and Murhwa mixed.

Sawan.

Ditto.

Burra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	23 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 12	15 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	24 9	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 1	15 7	38 8	40 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	50 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	30 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	21. 0	14 0
	Saugor ...	22 0	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	25 0	21 12	32 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	35 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	29 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	31 0	30 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	20 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	28 8	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28. 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	45 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	48 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	17 1	18 0	13 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 5	8 5	12 4	11 8	10 5	23 1	22 7	24 2	27 0	26 0	22 0
	Bolarum ...	17 7	17 7	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 3	11 3	10 5	22 9	22 9	23 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	13 9	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 7	11 5	10 2	9 0	21 5	19 2	20 0	27 0	29 0	27 0
	Oomraotee ...	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	38 0	26 2	26 0	15 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	43 0	42 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
	Woon ...	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	24 0	21 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	51 5	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	28 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	13 0	11 5	14 0	14 0	12 5	11 7	11 7	10 0	15 5	15 7	11 0	25 0	24 7	22 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 2	12 5	11 2	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 2	11 2	9 7	15 0	15 2	10 7	24 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	12 9	11 5	9 4	17 7	17 4	13 7	21 6	21 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	9 2	17 4	17 4	13 4	21 1	21 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	11 2	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 5	11 4	13 0	13 1	12 5	35 0	35 0	...	26 2	26 2	21 0
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	11 0	11 2	10 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 3	11 0	12 5	12 7	12 3	34 0	34 0	...	25 2	25 2	20 4
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	12 5	9 0	12 5	13 7	11 0	13 7	12 5	14 0	12 5	13 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	13 0	12 0	9 5	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 2	19 2	12 4	23 6	21 2	14 8	16 4	16 4	12 2	...	...	13 6	42 0	42 0	42 2	...	...	29
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	20 0	20 0	12 7	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	9 4	8 5	8 2	7 5	9 1	9 0	10 9	10 8	11 6	15 3	16 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	17 4	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 11	6 11	...	9 0	9 4	...	25 0	27 12	...	22 8	23 6	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 0	17 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	23 8	25 0	19 0	33 0	35 8	24 10	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	34 0	38 0	17 0	32 0	36 0	16 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	22 0	23 12	18 0	30 8	34 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	7 8	26 8	27 0	15 0	25 0	24 8	10 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 0	15 15	30 0	30 0	20 15	11 4	11 4	9 6	12 0	12 8	10 0	31 4	30 0	16 4	28 2	28 0	15 0
	Ajmir ...	15 4	15 4	14 4	23 0	22 12	19 0	5 0	4 13	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 8	20 4	14 0	20 0	21 0	13 [illegible]
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	19 [illegible]
	Sirohi ...	16 0	15 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	21 [illegible]
	Aboo ...	15 10	15 5	13 14	22 0	22 0	17 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	28 0	27 13	17 1[illegible]
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	28 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 10	14 13	13 8	21 14	21 14	19 6	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutwar ...	15 2	15 0	...	24 6	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 10	20 13	...	20 10	21 13	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	18 12	19 4	16 8	26 4	25 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	26 4	27 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 8	18 8	15 4	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 8	23 8	19 4	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	19 0	19 0	15 12	31 12	32 0	20 12	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	31 0	31 8	17 8	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 4	19 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 [illegible]
	Shahpoora ...	16 0	16 8	14 6	22 0	22 4	20 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 8	10 1	22 0	21 0	18 0	16 8	17 8	14 [illegible]
Central India.	Indore ...	15 12	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 4	10 0	9 8	10 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 [illegible]
	Gwalior ...	15 6	15 8	13 5	20 2	20 2	17 2	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 4	8 4	7 5	19 7	19 3	15 8	19 11	18 4	13 1[illegible]
	Goona ...	19 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	9 8	10 8	12 0	11 8	11 12	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...
	Rutlam ...	15 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	9 4	14 4	14 0	13 8	21 4	21 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 1[illegible]
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 8	26 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	24 0	23 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	...	24 0	24 0	17 [illegible]

India for the 1st half of May 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Milletts, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	...		...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	28 9	30 2	27 8	480 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	8 7	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	35 0	30 0	25 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
35 0	30 0	...	37 0	34 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	29 0	26 4	260 0	280 0	400 0	7 12	8 0	7 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
32 0	32 0	20 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	Betul ...		
23 8	25 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	26 8	36 0	35 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	..	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	12 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	46 0	48 0	40 0	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Raipur ...		
..	...	...	24 0	16 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	50 0	42 0	46 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
28 6	29 5	26 9	20 5	20 0	15 7	136 0	135 0	125 0	10 1	10 9	9 7	Secunderabad ...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	18 9	18 9	14 6	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 4	10 4	9 3	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	18 2	18 0	13 5	130 0	130 0	109 0	10 2	10 0	9 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
9 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	106 5	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	18 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
20 5	18 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	9 0	7 0	Bassim ...		
32 5	35 5	35 0	24 0	23 7	18 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 7	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
31 5	34 5	34 0	23 5	23 2	17 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Bangalore — Retail		
42 2	45 3	37 6	30 9	30 9	24 5	...	...	...	14 9	14 6	14 3	Kolar ... Wholesale		
41 7	44 8	37 1	30 0	30 0	24 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 3	13 8	Kolar ... Retail		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail		
29 7	29 7	29 3	24 5	24 5	17 3	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Mysore ... Wholesale		
28 7	28 7	28 7	24 1	24 1	17 3	70 0	70 0	65 0	9 4	9 4	10 6	Mysore ... Retail		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Hassan .. Wholesale		
50 5	38 7	42 0	20 0	21 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	9 7	11 0	Hassan .. Retail ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Shimoga .. Wholesale		
40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	Shimoga .. Retail ..		
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur ... Retail ..		
50 7	52 1	54 4	29 3	...	24 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
48 0	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Retail .		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
25 3	25 7	34 5	20 7	20 8	15 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 9	9 6	11 3	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	19 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	..	...	...	...	42 0	43 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	26 8	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
29 12	33 4	18 10	29 0	32 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City) .		
26 8	28 4	17 0	28 12	30 0	20 15	160 0	160 0	200 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	85 0	85 0	95 0	37 8	35 0	40 0	Ajmir ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	20 8	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	65 0	70 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	11 0	12 0	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per mau's load.
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	29 1	Meywar		
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	14 11	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	..	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	.	...		.	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	..	36 0	36 0	38 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	100 0	26 8	26 8	27 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	42 0	33 4	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 3	19 1	16 11	109 8	100 6	91 4	12 13	12 13	13 5	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	17 4	18 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 8	12 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 2	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st MARCH 1875.

Canal Divisions	Water distributed during March 1875: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current Fasl.
Ganges Canal: Northern ...	10·00	8·21	740	854	26,169
Meerut ...	8·30	6 3	969	385	52,669
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	482	...
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6 00	972	418	65,923
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·17	994	226	124,142
Etawah ...	4·80	2·9	771	746	158,776
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·63	958	530	101,671
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,641	529,350
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	...	...	...	95,120
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	27	8,400
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	21	15,674
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	.	...	...	3,534
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	5,350
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	528
Grand Total ...	...	..	...	...	657,956

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	700	...	12,151	...	12,851	...
Gram ...	...	...	2,963	...	2,963	...
Rice ...	11,491	...	205	...	11,696	...
Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhar or mixed Grain ...	..	...	10,284	...	10,284	...
Dal ...	803	...	...	...	803	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bajra ...	...	...	915	...	915	...
Maize (or Indian Corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,994	...	26,518	...	39,512	...
Cotton ...	...	...	10,548	...	10,548	...
Oil-seeds ...	30	...	4,755	...	4,785	...
Salts ...	36	...	1,806	...	1,842	...
Metals ...	5,689	...	4,401	...	10,090	...
Building Materials ...	2,788	...	33,964	...	36,752	...
Firewood ...	7,200	...	58,187	...	65,387	...
Bamboos ...	...	4,980	...	776,912	...	781,812
Timber ...	...	23	...	9,047	...	9,070
Miscellaneous ...	1,990	20	17,050	475	19,040	495
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	30,727	4,943	157,229	786,434	187,956	791,377
Total during corresponding period of last year.	25,572	1,703	226,306	1,473,004	251,878	1,474,707
Increase ...	5,155	3,240	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	69,077	686,570	63,922	683,330

Land irrigated (approximate): Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall: Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 31st Mar 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period
Saharanpur ...	30.454	3·0	5·5
Muzaffarnagar ...	57,808	1·8	4 7
Meerut ...	93,837	1·4	1·7
Bulandshahr ...	62,747	1·3	1·4
Aligarh ...	69,827	1·7	2·6
Muttra ...	229	1·2	1·1
Agra ...	20,515	2·2	1·4
Etah ...	18,976	1·1	1·4
Mainpuri ...	63,989	1·6	2·1
Fatehgarh ...	27,298	1·0	1·3
Etawah ...	88,519	2 1	1·3
Cawnpore ...	90,799	0·1	1·4
Dehra Dun ...	8,400	3·6	7·4
Bijnor ...	1,391	0·7	4·1
Tarai ..	2.063	1·2	4·1
Bareilly ...	12,220	2·3	2 7
Jhansi ...	2,531	0·1	1·2
Hamirpur ...	1.003	0·2	0 9
Delhi ...	.10	...	...
Gurgaon ...	5,340	...	...
Total ...	657.956	...	..
Total for the same period last year	579,205	...	...
Increase ...	78,751	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — Cub. ft. per sec. 4,670

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Cawnpore Division Tail 263
" " Escapes 522
Etawah " Tail 40
" " Escapes 204
— 1,029

Balance expended . 3,641

Rabi irrigation continued till end of the month, but only in late sown fields—Demands for sugarcane crops commenced

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Canal closed from 1st to 11th. No rabi irrigation during the month. Sugarcane irrigation commenced briskly

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with last month's returns, there is a slight increase in the down grain traffic and also a slight improvement in rafting work. There is a large falling-off in the general traffic as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Allahabad,
The 6th May 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon is announced as having broken in Malabar and the Southern Mahratta Country, where the fall has been abundant. Throughout Madras there has been moderate rain, and good falls in Mysore and Coorg. In Bengal the rain has also been general, extending half through Behar: the fall has been heaviest in the Eastern and Northern Districts; heavy rain is also reported from Assam. Elsewhere in Southern and Central India showers have been frequent, with storms. In the Northern Provinces but little rain has fallen in few places, and the heat is reported to be great. Agricultural prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(June 10th)	...	Rain above an inch in Bezwada, Palnad, Nandiguma and Guntur; very slight in Gudiwada and Venukonda; Kolair paddy harvested, outturn one-eighth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever in Palnad; mild small-pox and guinea-worm partial; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(9th)	0·11 in two days.	Slight rain in four taluks; ploughing begun; markets well supplied; prices of jouna and rice rising in four taluks; in others generally stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever and small-pox prevalent in parts of the district; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(10th)	...	Rain at Negapatam slight and partial, none elsewhere; water scanty in some rivers and none in others; no supply to tanks; water over anicuts *nil;* no cultivation; standing crops very few; rain wanted; harvest of a few dry grains here and there—yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever and dysentery in some places; cholera prevails more or less all over the district; cattle disease in Mayaveram—some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly		...	Twenty-nine deaths from cholera up to yesterday in Trichinopoly; one in Srirungum; cattle disease abating with advent of rain.
Malabar	(10th)	8·76	Rain favorable for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices have tendency to rise; small-pox and fever decreasing; cattle healthy; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 10th)		
Sindh (9th)		
Kurrachee "	...	River rising; height at Kotree 21 inches less than on same date last year; heavy rain near Kotree for four days.
Shikarpur "	...	Days hot; nights generally cool; river 8 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 2 inches lower than last year.
Hyderabad "	...	River much lower than last year; disease among goats in Tanda Ashar, and among buffaloes in Nowshera.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	In Jacobabad heat oppressive with hot winds during greater part of night; rabi crops reaped; spring crops doing well; diarrhœa at Khyrigaum owing to bad water; water admitted in Begari canal.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 9th)	...	Heat oppressive; cholera in city, 108 cases, 26 deaths.
Kaira "	0·6.	481 cases of cholera, 179 deaths; heat intense.
Surat "	...	Slight shower of rain on 8th; weather sultry; public health good.
Broach "	0·25	Sowing preparations progressing; cholera in the city and in four talukas; cattle disease in Anklesur.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 9th)	...	295 deaths in 481 cholera cases; cattle almost recovered from disease; weather cloudy and hot; slight showers of rain; great demand for American cotton seed; Hingunghat 45.
Nasik "	...	Rain in seven talukas; cholera abating; land ready for sowing; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 9th)	0·25	Weather sultry; slight thunder-storm on evening of 7th; cholera continues at Tanna and Kullian and in Bhewndy and Bassim talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 9th)	...	Slight rain in the city and in some talukas; cholera and cattle disease continue in a few talukas; climate hot.
Ahmednuggur "	0·25	Cholera in eight talukas—20 deaths in one taluka and cattle disease in six talukas.
Sholapur "	...	Slight rain; public health good.
Satara "	...	Fever at Mahableshwar; ague in Patun; cattle disease prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 9th)	8·17	Thunder and hail; sowing of rice commenced.
Dharwar "	...	Rain wanted in rice-producing districts; land being prepared for sowing of early crops; fever and ague almost in all talukas; cattle disease prevails slightly.
Kanara "	2·0 at Karwar.	Ploughing and sowing operations general; fever and cattle disease prevalent, and small-pox to a slight extent.
Kaladgi "	4·58	Ploughing operations commenced; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot (June 9th)	...	Weather very hot; public health good.
Wudwan "	0·85	Weather oppressive.
Baroda "	0·40	Manuring continues; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon has broken in the Southern Mahratta country.
Bengal—		
Noakhally (June 10th)	·9	
Tipperah "	2·96	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	1·52	Cholera prevalent in different parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah "	4·24	
Backergunge "	...	A kind of disease has attacked the fish in the river which has become so serious that the people are ceasing to use this article of food; at present worms are found in the intestines of the fish, and a kind of eruption like small-pox is visible upon their skins. It is not known how far this disorder has spread, but enquiries are being made.
Fureedpore "	2·04	General health good.
Mymensingh "	4·09	
24-Pergunnahs "	·31	Cholera and fever decreasing.
Nuddea "	1·67	
Jessore "	1·39	
Pubna "	1·16	A few cases of sporadic cholera still reported.
Moorshedabad "	...	Cholera still in Goas station; small-pox appears to have died out for the present.
Rajshahye "	·38	No sickness reported.
Bogra "	1·34	
Maldah "	·42	
Dinagepore "	·46	
Rungpore "	1·85	
Cooch Behar "	1·91	Cholera decreasing gradually.
Jalpaiguri "	3·65	Cholera is still generally prevalent, but there are more recoveries than there were at first.
Howrah "	·23	
Hooghly "	1·77	
Burdwan "	1·19	
Bankoora "	·41	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued*.		
Beerbhoom (June 10th)	·22	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	·03	
Bhágalpur "	...	General health good.
Sarun "		
Chumparun "	·17	
Darbangah "	·52	
Mozufferpore "	...	Cholera still continues.
Shahabad "	...	Health improving.
Patna "	...	Cholera still continues throughout the districts; bad in the town of Barrh Sub-division.
Gya "	...	Cholera still in Aurungabad sub-division, and prevalent in Nowdah sub-division; rest of the district healthy.
Hazáribágh "	·10	
Lohardugga "	2·10	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom "	·29	
Singbhoom "	·02	Healthy.
Balasore "	...	Cholera has nearly ceased.
Cuttack "	1·75	A little cholera in places; public health on the whole good.
Pooree "	·04	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district of Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, except Midnapore and Backergunge, and in about half the districts of Behar; a further fall is wanted almost everywhere. Boro rice is all but reaped; tilseed and oilseed and cheena millet are being harvested, and sowings of early rice continue in places. The young crops of rice, millet, sugar-cane, jute, &c., are progressing favourably, but want rain; indigo is doing well, and in some places is fit for cutting; sowings of the main rice crops are progressing favourably.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 9th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur "	...	Wind changeable, chiefly east; clouds daily; heat great.
Allahabad "	...	No change.
Banda "	...	Intense heat, east wind; no other change.
Hamirpur (10th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (8th)	...	From 1st to 7th weather stormy with slight rain; great heat; prices almost stationary; health good.
Cawnpore (9th)	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Agra "	...	Extreme heat and east winds.
Meerut "	...	Slight rain in Bágpat; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly "	...	Health good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 9th)	...	Health good.
Hissar "	...	Health of Division generally good, but 25 cases of cholera in two villages of Rohtak District, 14 deaths.
Umballa "	...	Health good.
Jullundur "	...	Ditto.
Lahore "	...	Ditto.
Rawul Pindi "	...	Ditto; but cattle disease still prevails.
Mooltan "	...	Kharif sowings commenced; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health good.
Peshawur "	...	Slight fever prevailing.
		General Remarks.—General health of the province and agricultural prospects good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 9th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; cholera decreasing; weather uncertain; cloudy with slight showers to-day; kharif operations progressing.
Fyzabad "	·4	
Sitapur "	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (June 7th)	·09	Kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur "	...	Weather warm; health good.
Bilaspur "	...	Cloudy weather; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (6th)	·35	Ditto; kharif ploughing continues; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda "	1·4	Weather cloudy; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara (7th)	·15	Ditto; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Balaghát "	...	Weather warm; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (8th)	·15	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (9th)	·40	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Wardha	(June 9th)	·20	Small-pox continues.
Nimar	"	...	4 cases of cholera, 1 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	"	...	Weather sultry; 104 cases of cholera, 53 fatal.
Betul	"	·10	Weather cloudy.
Narsinghpur	"	...	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	"	...	Weather hot; 6 cases of cholera.
Murwara	"	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Saugor	"	·13	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing progressing; small-pox continues; prices declining.
Seoni	"	...	Weather cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—In a number of districts rain in small quantities has fallen; prices remain easy; cholera is still prevalent in Hoshangabad, and continues in Bilaspur and Raipur. A few cases are also reported from Nimar and Jubbulpore.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 10th)	2·21 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever very prevalent.
Coorg	"	1·39	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(June 10th)	3·09	Fine weather on 3rd and 4th; during the rest of the week heavy rains, with wind storms from north-east; aus ripening; lands for salee being ploughed; cattle disease still reported; choleraic diarrhœa on the decrease.
Sylhet	"	4·65	Field work in progress; public health improving; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 10th)	1·32	Cholera increasing in Buldana District; of 134 attacked 53 died; Akola report not received; other parts healthy.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 7th)	...	Many tanks have received a good supply of water; wells also rising; health very good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(4th)	·05	Water supply, health and prospects good; frequent storms and signs of early rains.
Marwar	"	·26	Some water in tanks and wells from recent rains; health good; heat great.
Ulwar	"	·09	Tanks empty; wells in fair supply; a good deal of malarial fever about.
Harowtee	(5th)	...	High winds prevalent. Cholera cases reported in Jhallawar, Kota, Tonk and Shahpoora; otherwise health good.
Jeypore	(10th)	*Nil*	Heat intense; health continues good.
Bhurtpore	"	...	No change; intense heat; cholera decreased.
Ajmere	"	*Nil*	Ploughs have been worked after last week's rain; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 9th)	·39	Cloudy and hot weather; cholera still flying about Western Malwa and below the Vindhyas; no change since last return.
Gwalior	"	...	
Rutlam	"	...	
Neemuch	"	...	
Baghelkhund	"	...	
Sutna	"	...	
Nepal—	(June 2nd)	·05	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Forecast of expenditure from Extraordinary Funds on Railways and Irrigation Works.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Account—General,—No. 354 A—G., dated 11th June 1875.

Read again—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 377 A—G, dated 18th July 1873.

Read also—

Tables and Memorandum prepared in the Public Works Department, dated 11th June 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—In July 1873 a Resolution was published in the *Gazette of India* reviewing the contemplated operations for the extension of Railways and Irrigation Works in India, with a Forecast of the probable result of an annual outlay of 4½ millions sterling for five years. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India was, that the operations might be continued on that scale without fear of financial embarrassment. But it was added in conclusion that the arrangements permitted of the rate of expenditure being contracted if a reduction should be found necessary.

2. The basis of the calculations made in 1873 was this:

In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of 'reproductive' public works. The term 'reproductive' is meant to imply not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation.

As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works. In the Forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred. The calculations then made showed an estimated annual charge upon revenue in every year after 1872-73 considerably below the charge incurred in that year.

3. These calculations can be now compared with the actual results of the last three years: thus—

	Forecast of 1873.	Present information.	Based on
	£	£	
Excess of interest charges over net receipts			
1872-73	2,378,140	2,357,696	Actuals.
1873-74	2,127,579	1,780,883	,,
1874-75	2,019,780	1,565,705	Regular Estimate.

It will be seen that the Forecast of 1873 has been more than justified by the facts. The large decrease of the net annual charge in 1873-74 and 1874-75 is due in a great measure to the increase in the profits of the Guaranteed Railways owing to the great extension of the grain traffic during the famine of 1873-74. But detailed calculations show that without taking those profits into account the calculations of the Forecast of 1873 would have been perfectly safe.

4. Since the publication of that Forecast it has been deemed expedient to limit the annual outlay on reproductive public works, classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which funds are authorised to be raised by loan, if necessary, to 4 millions sterling.

5. New tables have been prepared on this basis. They include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimate. The operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new Forecast extends to the Financial year 1879-80. The excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,806 in 1879-80. This charge is expected to average £2,023,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80, as shown in the margin. The even progress of the fall was interrupted by the earnings of the famine traffic in 1873-74 and 1874-75; but the regular series is resumed in 1875-76. The result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873.

	£
1875-76 ..	2,179,394
1876-77 ...	2,010,920
1877-78	2,022,806
1878-79 ...	1,963,206
1879-80 .	1,939,806
Total ..	10,115,632
Average per annum	2,023,126

6. The principal circumstances which have led to alterations in the present Forecast as compared with that of 1873 are the following. The total annual outlay has been limited to 4 millions sterling with full effect from 1876-77. The estimated cost of the State Railways has been considerably affected by the decision to make the Indus Valley, the Punjab Northern, and the Scindia lines on the broad gauge, which necessitates a larger outlay of capital without a corresponding increase of traffic receipts. The outlay upon Irrigation Works is concentrated on fewer projects. The interest has been calculated at 4½ instead of 4 per cent. It is to be noted that interest has been calculated on the entire sum charged under the head Extraordinary, while no deduction has been made for receipts from Irrigation Works in Madras, Bombay (including Sindh), and Rajpootana, in consequence of the manner in which the receipts derived from irrigation are to be separated from the land revenue not having been finally decided. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works. It will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations.

7. The result of the new Forecast is satisfactory. It appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing Railways and Irrigation Works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of 4 millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irri-

gation Works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the revenues of India.

8. The progress intended to be effected in the works in hand according to this Forecast is as follows :—

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

9. All the Guaranteed Railways are open for traffic complete, with the exception of the Oudh and Rohilkund and South of India Railways.

Of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, 539¾ miles have been opened for traffic. The bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore will be completed before the end of the current year and connection established with the East India Railway. The total mileage then open for traffic will be 544 miles. It is as yet uncertain when the remaining sections of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway as originally projected, *viz.*, from Buxar to Akbarpore, and a branch to the foot of the hills near Raneekeet, will be undertaken.

The South Indian Railway is to be of 619¾ miles in length on the metre gauge, of which 167 miles from Negapatam to Erode (at present on the 5' 6" gauge, but to be converted to the metre gauge) are open; also 18¾ miles from Arconum to Little Conjeveram (at present on 3 feet 6¾ inches gauge). The Southern extension, 215¾ miles on the metre gauge, from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, with a branch to Tinnevelly, is expected to be open throughout in 1875-76, and the Northern extension, 218 miles, from Madras to Tanjore in 1876-77.

STATE RAILWAYS.

10. The progress expected in the State Railways is as follows :—

The Punjab Northern Railway, 103 miles in length, from Lahore to Jhelum, will be completed on the broad gauge on a bank separated from the Grand Trunk Road and opened for traffic	in 1876-77
The Rajpootana Railway on the metre gauge, 323 miles of which are already open, will be completed and in work, from Delhi and Agra (including the bridge over the Jumna at Agra) to Ajmeer and Nusseerabad, a length of 396 miles ...	„ 1876-77
The Wardha Valley line for the supply of coal from the Warora Colliery to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be completed and at work, 46 miles, on the 5½ feet gauge ...	„ 1876-77
The Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley Railway, 161 miles, on the metre gauge, will be completed to Prome	„ 1877-78
The Indus Valley Railway, from Kotree to near Mooltan, 498 miles in length, will be completed on the 5½ feet gauge and opened for traffic, including the large bridges over the Sutlej at Bahawalpore and over the Indus at Sukkur ...	„ 1878-79
The Holkar State Railway, of which 57 miles are now open for traffic, will be completed from Khundwa to Indore, including the bridge over the Nerbudda, and will be extended to Neemuch and Oojein, a length in all of 254½ miles, on the metre gauge	„ 1878-79
The Scindia Railway (72 miles of 5½ feet gauge) will be completed from Agra to Gwalior, including the large bridge over the Chumbul	„ 1879-80
The Northern Bengal Railway, 225 miles on the metre gauge, from the Ganges above Kooshtea to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, will be completed and opened for traffic ...	„ 1878-79
The Tirhoot Railway, 110 miles on the metre gauge, which occupies the principal lines over which the grain was carried in the recent famine relief operations, and of which the permanent line from the Ganges to Durbungha, 50 miles, will be finished in 1875-76, will be completed	„ 1877-78

The above operations embrace the completion of 1,865 miles of State Railway, of which 719 miles will be on the broad and 1,146 miles on the narrow (metre) gauge. Other lines of Railway will also be undertaken as the completion of these sets free funds and staff.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

11. For Irrigation Works the progress expected is as follows :—

MADRAS.—*Godavery Delta works.*—Eastern and Western Deltas: Rectifications and necessary additions to existing works, improvements to the distributary system, and some additional lengths of channel required for an extension of the irrigated area, are being carried on as rapidly as the available supply of labor will admit, and will probably be completed by the year 1879-80.

Similar operations in the Kistna Delta. A large proportion of those already sanctioned will probably be finished by 1879-80, but owing to the limited supply of labor, the work can only be carried out slowly.

Similar operations in Pennair Delta will probably be completed by the year 1877-78.

Weir across the Vellaur River.—Will probably be completed by the year 1876-77.

Works in the Cauvery Delta.—These are works for regulating the supply of water to the several natural channels which distribute the irrigation from the Cauvery weirs in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. They are all nearly complete, with one exception, the estimates for which are not yet sanctioned.

Streeviguntum weir project.—A new work across the river Tambrapoorney in the Tinnevelly district; in great part completed, and will probably be finished by 1877-78.

BOMBAY.—*Ekhrookh Tank and Mookti Reservoir.*—Nearly complete; will probably be finished by 1876-77.

Moota Moola project.—Masonry dam across the river, forming a reservoir to supply water to Poona, and irrigation to lands above and below. Partially completed; now supplies water to Poona and some irrigation: may be finished by 1878-79.

Krishna, Palkheir, Lakh and Hathmuttee Canals.—Channels from rivers; all nearly completed.

Sukkur, Mitrow, and Bigaree Canals.—All inundation canals in Sindh, the two first new; improvements are being made to the last, which has for some years supplied the station of Jacobabad and the lands along its course with irrigation. The sanctioned work on all three is nearly completed.

BENGAL.—*Soane works.*—The canal was formally opened in April last. The weir across the Soane is complete; the Arrah Branch and its distributaries are ready for the most part for the issue of water; the Patna and Buxar branches are in progress. Revised estimates for the completion of the project within certain limits are now under consideration. It is intended to push on the works to completion as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The portion of the project now in progress will probably be finished in 1880.

Orissa and Midnapoor.—These originally formed one project, but are for the present being worked separately, and have supplied irrigation to a limited extent for the last three or four years. The rivers Mahanuddee, Brahminee, and Byturnee supply the Orissa series, the Cossye that in the Midnapoor District. The limits to which the projects should be carried out are now under consideration. In Orissa the works in progess are the canals and distributaries in the Central and Northern Deltas of the Mahanuddee, and the weirs and channels from the Brahminee and Byturnee. The work projected for the next few years is to complete these, and bring

them into operation as rapidly as possible. In Midnapoor the work remaining to be done chiefly consists in completing the distributary system, drainage and river embankments.

Irrigation Works in Tirhoot.—Investigations are now being made to ascertain how far the wants of the tract in North Behar, which has suffered most from famine, can be supplied by small works in connection with numerous petty streams intersecting it, as well as by inundation canals from the Gunduck.

N. W. PROVINCES.—*Ganges Canal.*—Rectifications of existing works, and extensions and improvements to the distributary system are in progress. Most of these works can only be carried out slowly owing to the necessity of keeping the channels full to supply the irrigation. Some new works, such as weirs in the main channel, can only be built when the canal is closed, as it usually is, for about a month every year for periodical repairs.

Agra Canal.—This canal was opened in March 1874. The work remaining to be done chiefly consists in completing the distributary system, and the separate navigable lines connecting it with the cities of Muttra and Agra.

The Lower Ganges Canal.—This is a new work, is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and will probably be ready for opening in 1878-79.

Irrigation Works in Bundelkund.—Estimates for one project consisting of a weir on the Betwa river and channels therefrom are now under consideration.

PUNJAB.—*Western Jumna Canal.*—Some of the new distributaries are in progress, and the new canal-channel in substitution for a portion of the existing Main Line and Delhi Branch is being commenced. The permanent weir across the Jumna River and head-works are well advanced, and may probably be completed in a year or two. It is intended to push on the other works as rapidly as the available supply of labor will admit.

Baree Doab Canal.—Permanent weir and head-works on the River Ravee are in operation; a small outlay only is required to complete them. The Kussoor and Sabraon branches are well advanced. These, with their distributary channels and the distributaries required to complete the system on the branches now open, will probably be completed by 1879-80. The rectification of the Main Canal is in progress, but is necessarily a slow process with a running canal.

Sirhind Canal.—These works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible. They will probably be sufficiently advanced by 1879-80 to allow of water being passed down the main channels and portions of the branches.

Swat River Canal.—This will irrigate a portion of the Peshawur Valley. The project has been drawn up and is now under consideration.

RAJPOOTANA.—*Bheer Reservoir.*—Is nearly completed. Irrigation has commenced therefrom.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the tables referred to, be communicated to the Secretary of State, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY FORECASTS,

1875-76.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Forecast of net charge on the Revenues of India on account of Guaranteed Railways, and State Railways and Irrigation Works classed as Public Works Extraordinary.

	Actuals.		Estimate.					
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges.								
Guaranteed Railways—Interest, land and control, &c. ...	4,819,457	4,820,343	4,791,170	4,825,700	4,847,000	4,832,000	4,824,000	4,824,000
State Railways—Interest	141,733	249,256	399,535	535,179	638,679	755,265	876,765	998,265
Irrigation Works— „	232,590	286,530	343,141	401,641	460,141	518,641	577,141	635,641
	5,193,780	5,356,129	5,533,846	5,762,520	5,945 820	6,105,906	6,277,906	6,457,906
Receipts.								
Guaranteed Railways	2,547,900	3,230,554	3 561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
State Railways	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000
Irrigation Works	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100
	2,836,084	3,575,296	3,968,141	3,583,126	3,934,900	4,083,600	4,314,700	4,518,100
Net Charges.								
Guaranteed Railways	2,271,557	1,589,789	1,230,170	1,684,000	1,496,000	1,442,000	1,313,000	1,215,000
State Railways	136,371	255,730	361,435	460,823	469,679	497,265	527,765	568,265
Irrigation Works	—50,232	—64,686	—25,900	34,571	45,241	83,041	122,441	156,541
	2,357,696	1,780,833	1,565,705	2,179,394	2,010,920	2,022,306	1,963,206	1,939,806

Note.—In the case of State Railways and Irrigation Works, the interest charges have been calculated only on such portion of the Capital outlay as represents expenditure charged or to be charged as Extraordinary. Likewise in the case of the Guaranteed Railways no interest is charged on the State outlay but only the guaranteed interest payable to the Companies, and the State outlay actually incurred.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Estimated Capital and Interest payments of Guaranteed Railways to end of 1879-80.

ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL REQUIRED.

RAILWAY.	Length in miles.	Probable cost.	Capital raised to 31st March 1874.	ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO BE RAISED IN THE YEARS 1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80	Total raised and to be raised.	REMARKS.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
East Indian, Main Line ... ... / Jubbulpoor Line	1,503¾	30,700,000	30,785,000	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,785,610	
Eastern Bengal	159¾	3,100,000	2,850,000	—161,700	416,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,104,700	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286	23,400,000	23,478,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,478,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	407½	7,800,000	7,740,000	90,500	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,831,400	
Madras	857¾	10,165,000	10,165,000	2,659	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,170,659	
South Indian	619¾	3,600,000	3,659,000	—1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,658,000	
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	662	10,400,000	11,080,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,080,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	544	5,970,000	4,970,000	501,231	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,971,231	
	6,040½	95,135,000	94,727,000	432,300	920,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,079,600	

ESTIMATE OF CHARGES FOR GUARANTEED INTEREST.

	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Regular Estimate, 1874-75.	Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Capital to be paid up	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....
Add—Interest on Capital already paid up	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000
Total charge for Guaranteed Interest (*a*) ...	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000

(*a*).—The amounts include £49,983 on account of interest for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of actual and estimated Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways as applied, or to be applied, in the reduction of charges for Guaranteed Interest.

	ACTUALS.					ESTIMATES.					
	Net receipts, 1869-70.	Net receipts, 1870-71.	Net receipts, 1871-72.	Net receipts, 1872-73.	Net receipts, 1873-74.	Net receipts, 1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	Net receipts, 1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	Net receipts, 1876-77.	Net receipts, 1877-78.	Net receipts, 1878-79.	Net receipts, 1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line	1,545,564	1,446,098	1,447,476	1,416,052	1,762,556	1,879,200	1,604,000	1,604,000	1,630,000	1,670,000	1,6[9]0,000
„ Jubbulpoor Line	—3,105*	15,642	30,429	108,297	100,250	137,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Eastern Bengal	86,643	106,122	86,296	88,413	117,360	193,000	148,500	165,000	170,000	180,000	185,000
Great Indian Peninsula	437,442	611,338	830,653	602,306	651,324	759,000	779,000	785,000	795,000	800,000	805,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	131,845	118,389	269,091	164,414	213,576	268,000	239,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	255,000
Madras	284,866	232,469	251,140	286,741	251,669	183,000	206,200	210,000	210,000	220,000	225,000
South Indian	25,753	29,671	25,407	44,624	44,138	38,000	82,000	96,000	108,000	130,000	150,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	188,220	92,894	—20,214	—88,549	148,649	426,000	110,000	145,000	150,000	155,000	158,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,241	—30,873	11,503	10,466	35,543	80,000	90,000	150,000	170,000	200,000	250,000
	2,702,469	2,621,750	2,931,781	2,632,764	3,325,065	3,963,200	3,354,700	3,491,000	3,569,000	3,701,000	3,814,000
Less—Moiety of surplus profits paid, or to be paid, to Railway Companies	74,530	65,047	54,628	78,279	83,876	392,000	202,500	140,000	179,000	190,000	205,000
	2,627,939	2,556,703	2,877,153	2,554,485	3,241,189	3,571,200	3,152,200	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	1,003	74	—8,205	—6,585	—10,635	—10,200	—10,500	...	...	...	...
Net amount available to be applied in reduction of the charge for guaranteed interest ...	2,628,942	2,556,777	2,868,948	2,547,900	3,230,554	3,561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000

* After reduction of £10,244, being recovery effected in England on account of deficit in working of Jubbulpoor Line, East Indian Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of Guaranteed Railways to end of 1879-80.

	Actuals.		Estimated sums for					
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
CHARGES ON THE STATE—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on total Capital	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000
Land and Control	110,081	87,987	90,770	98,700	75,000	60,000	52,000	52,000
Loss on sale of permanent-way materials and carriage of same to Nizam's State Railway	50,975	64,451	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161,056	152,438						
TOTAL GROSS CHARGE	4,819,457	4,820,343	4,791,170	4,825,700	4,847,000	4,832,000	4,824,000	4,824,000
NET RECEIPTS	2,547,900	3,230,554	3,561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
NET CHARGE AGAINST REVENUE	2,271,557	1,589,789	1,230,170	1,684,000	1,496,000	1,442,000	1,313,000	1,215,000

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. I.

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of 1879-80 *on State Railways in India.*

No.	Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay: To end of 1871-72.	Actual outlay: During 1872-73.	Actual outlay: During 1873-74.	Actual outlay: Total outlay to end of 1873-74.	Probable expenditure: 1874-75. (Regular Estimate.)	Probable expenditure: 1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	Probable expenditure: 1876-77.	Probable expenditure: 1877-78.	Probable expenditure: 1878-79.	Probable expenditure: 1879-80.	Probable expenditure: Total to end of 1879-80.	Item No.	Remarks.
	I.—Sanctioned Works, including those completed and in progress.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	A { 600,000	529,003	—7,423	—13,147	508,433	80,550	—35,000	...	...	...	...	553,983	1	
2	Nulhattee	27½	A { 30,000	30,000	...	—46	29,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,954	2	
3	Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum ...	103	B 2,300,000	745,103	368,643	282,478	1,396,224	335,000	470,000	98,776	...	...	...	2,300,000	3	
4	Indus Valley	498	B 5,000,000	122,086	210,869	653,949	986,904	771,400	970,000	1,000,000	900,000	371,696	...	5,000,000	4	
5	Rajpootana (Delhi Division)	142	780,000	172,348	143,499	248,311	564,158	185,000	210,000	39,250	...	...	...	2,280,000	5	
6	,, (Agra ,,)	254	1,500,000	113,348	266,093	422,151	801,592	480,000							6	
7	Wardha Valley	46	400,000	6,686	100,560	30,565	137,811	70,000	90,000	90,000	12,189	...	...	400,000	7	
8	Holkar	85½	1,000,000	36,327	186,828	298,997	521,652	278,600	180,000	19,748	..	...	...	1,000,000	8	
9	Nimach—Indore to Nimach	169	1,100,000	31,691	13,089	126,343	171,123	200,000	180,000	195,000	244,375	109,502	...	1,100,000	9	
10	Tirhoot—Chumpta Ghât to Durbunga ...	50	270,000	..	...	(a)97,867	97,867	164,000	...	...	...	...	...	261,867	10	
11	Northern Bengal	225	1,400,000	5,269	10,774	30,487	46,530	385,000	280,000	315,000	250,000	123,470	...	1,400,000	11	
12	Burmah (Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley)...	161	900,000	2,674	681	...	3,355	130,000	430,000	270,000	66,645	...	...	900,000	12	
13	Scindia—Agra to Gwalior	72	B 1,000,000	...	1,624	7,967	9,591	12,500	100,000	250,000	350,000	250,000	27,909	1,000,000	13	
14	Tirhoot Branch from Tajpoor to Mozufferpoor, and extension to Mokameh Ghât ...	60	B 500,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	90,000	250,000	150,000	...	...	500,000	14	
	Total I. ...	1,921	16,780,000	1,794,535	1,294,737	2,185,922	5,275,194	3,102,050	2,965,000	2,527,774	1,973,209	854,668	27,909	16,725,804		
	II.—Works under consideration, and for which estimates have been prepared, but which have not yet been sanctioned.															
15	Nagpur and Chatisgurh	130	800,000												15	
16	Nimach—Nimach to Nusseerabad ...	134	800,000												16	
17	Mahratta (Carwar and Bellary) ...	264	1,600,000												17	
	Total II. ...	528	3,200,000	34,166	22,488	27,129	83,783	12,570	45,000(b)	172,226	726,791	1,845,332	2,672,091	5,557,793		
	III.—Works proposed and under survey.															
18	Northern Punjab—Jhelum to Peshawur ...	170	...												18	
19	Western Rajpootana	300	...												19	
20	Tirhoot (Extensions)	...	...												20	
	Total III. ...	470														
	IV.—Suspense (Stores undistributed) ...	...	...	21,540	110,417	168,010	299,967	—133,000	...	...	...	...	...	166,967		
	Grand Total ...	...	...	1,850,241	1,427,642	2,381,061	5,658,944	2,981,620	3,010,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	22,450,564		
	Less met from Ordinary Grant ...	...	...	12,390	13,993	26,436	52,819	204,070	10,000	...	...	...	...	266,889		
	Net charge Extraordinary ...	...	...	1,837,851	1,413,649	2,354,625	5,606,125	2,777,550	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	22,183,675		

A.—Actual cost. The outlay does not include the following sums, charged as ordinary expenditure:—

	£
Purchase of land and control ...	108,500
Loss by exchange ...	30,000

B.—Probable cost is entered approximately.

(*a*).—Exclusive of £ 23,228 debitable to Famine Relief.

(*b*).—Of this sum £ 35,000 is reduction of the capital of No. 1 Railway, and £ 10,000 is deducted at foot as chargeable to Ordinary.

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. II.

Statement of actual and estimated net traffic receipts of State Railways from 1871-72 *to end of* 1879-80.

Name of Railways.	Actuals.			Estimated.					
	Net receipts, 1871-72.	Net receipts, 1872-73.	Net receipts, 1873-74.	Net receipts, 1874-75. (Regular Estimate.)	Net receipts, 1875-76 (Budget Estimate.)	Net receipts, 1876-77.	Net receipts, 1877-78.	Net receipts, 1878-79.	Net receipts, 1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	4,064	1,262	—10,197*A*	1,800	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nulhattee State Railway	.....	4,100	3,282	2,480	2,556	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rajpootana „ (Delhi District)	.....	.....	141	28,420	60,000	25,000	28,400	38,000	48,000
Ditto „ (Agra „)	.....	.....	.....			51,000	60,850	76,000	85,000
Punjab Northern State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	15,000	16,500	17,000	18,000
Indus Valley State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	43,900	62,000	72,000
Wardha Valley State Railway	.....	.....	.....	600	2,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Holkar State Railway	.....	.....	300	4,800	6,600	12 000	14,750	17,000	20,000
Nimach „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Northern Bengal State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	24,000	40,000	56,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	18,000	30,000	42,000
Scindia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	7,500	10,000	15,000
Tirhoot and other Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	15,100	20,000	25,000
Total ...	4,064	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000

A—Includes transfer from Capital to Revenue of value of stock in hand at debit of Capital.

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of State Railways for the period ending 1879-80.

	Actuals to end of March 1872.	Actuals.		Estimated.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Loan at 4½ per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
outlay in each year	1,837,851	1,413,649	2,354,625	2,777,550	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Less provided by His Highness Maharaja Holkar at 4½ ...	450,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	..	...	...
	1,387,851	1,303,649	2,244,625	2,667,550	2,890,000	2,590,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Add—Amount provided in excess of probable outlay of year by His Highness Maharaja Scindia	...	...	...	550,000	...	...	...	..	...
Deduct—Amount of grant of year provided from His Highness Maharaja Scindia's balance	...	...	...	...	40,819	400,000	109,181	...	...
	1,387,851	1,303,649	2,244,625	3,217,550	2,849,181	2,190,000	2,590,819	2,700,000	2,700,000
Total to end of each year	...	2,691,500	4,936,125	8,153,675	11,002,856	13,192,856	15,783,675	18,483,675	21,183,675
Interest charge	...	121,118	222,126	366,915	495,129	593,679	710,265	831,765	953,265
Loan from His Highness Maharaja Holkar at 4½ per cent.									
Capital outlay in each year	450,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	...	...	...
Total to end of each year	...	560,000	670,000	780,000	890,000	1,000,000	1,000 000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest charge	...	(a) 20,615	(b) 27,130	32,620	40,050	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Result.									
Total interest charge	...	141,733	249,256	399,535	535,179	638,679	755,265	876,765	998,265
Estimated net earnings as per Statement No. II ...	...	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000
Net charge on Revenue	...	136,371	255,730	361,435	460,823	469,679	497,265	527,765	568,265
Estimated mileage open	55	55	120	402	823	1,225	1,623	1,997	2,372

(a)(b).—Actual charge.

IRRIGATION

No.

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of

Item No.	Projects.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay. To end of 1871-72.	During 1872-73.	During 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.
	(1)	£	£	£	£	£
	WORKS THAT HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED, INCLUDING THOSE COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.					
	MADRAS.					
1	Extension of irrigation, and additions and improvements to existing works in the Eastern and Western Deltas of the Godavery	369,000	81,000	31,436	27,170	139,606
2	Works in connection with the Kistna Delta	167,000	94,471	10,909	11,222	116,602
3	Ditto ditto Pennair Delta ...	66,000	43,195	2,438	2,965	48,598
4	Anicut across the Vellaur River ...	29,000	9,040	6,977	6,830	22,847
5	Improvements and other works connected with the Cauvery Delta ...	44,000	31,692	5,712	3,170	40,574
6	Streeviguntum Anicut Project ...	120,000	73,420	18,546	7,483	99,449
	BOMBAY.					
7	Ekrookh Tank, and Mookti Reservoir ..	151,000	135,123	1,362	2,731	139,216
8	Moota Moola Project	493,000	260,212	56,193	44,592	360,997
9	Kristna Canal, Palkheir Canal, Lakh Canal, and Hathmuttee Canal ...	106,000	66,139	12,651	8,345	87,135
10	Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canals, Mitrow Canal, and improvements to Bigaree Canal (Sindh)	144,000	76,157	14,508	18,521	109,186
	BENGAL.					
11	Soane Project	(c) 2,710,000	438,915	245,604	293,200	977,719
12	Orissa and Midnapoor Project ...	(a) 2,850,000	1,656,788	201,815	219,409	2,078,012
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
13	Remodelling and extensions of the Ganges Canal	895,000	218,054	40,611	43,280	301,945
14	Agra Canal	(c) 757,000	302,307	117,952	118,978	539,237
15	Lower Ganges Canal	(b) 2,053,000	12,087	42,352	264,347	318,786
	PUNJAB.					
16	Improvements and extensions of the Western Jumna Canal ...	756,000	70,156	10,289	22,383	102,828
17	Improvements and extensions of the Bareę Doab Canal	480,000	158,143	34,371	29,142	221,656
18	Sirhind Canal	(b) 3,087,000	405,045	192,817	137,114	734,976
	RAJPOOTANA.					
19	Bheer Reservoir	20,000	1,629	9,190	5,443	16,262
	TOTAL (I) ...	15,297,000	4,133,578	1,055,733	1,266,325	6,455,631

(a).—Complete estimates for these works have not been sanctioned by Secretary
(b).—Includes provision for increased establishment in addition to amount sanc
(c).—This is the amount of revised estimate still to be sanctioned.

WORKS.

I.

1879-80 *on Irrigation Works in India.*

Probable outlay.						Total outlay to end of 1879-80.	Deduct, met from contributions.	Balance outlay to end of 1879-80.	Item No.
1874-75. (Regular Estimate.)	1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
46,282	46,860	40,000	40,000	37,000	19,252	369,000	...	369,000	1
13,528	12,288	13,000	11,582	...	...	167,000	...	167,000	2
5,820	2,312	4,000	4,000	1,370	...	66,100	...	66,100	3
1,450	2,540	1,163	...	...	...	28,000	...	28,000	4
2,060	...	1,366	...	...	...	44,000	...	44,000	5
5,560	5,000	5,000	4,991	...	...	120,000	...	120,000	6
7,525	5,106	...	...	...	...	151,847	...	151,847	7
33,550	47,841	22,000	10,000	18,612	...	493,000	...	493,000	8
11,895	7,675	...	...	...	...	106,705	...	106,705	9
20,380	14,378	...	...	...	...	143,944	...	143,944	10
318,225	255,037	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	2,510,981	...	2,510,981	11
202,397	170,963	150,000	150,000	100,000	...	2,851,372	...	2,851,372	12
33,677	59,668	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	715,290	...	715,290	13
101,085	87,012	20,000	...	...	...	747,334	...	747,334	14
242,137	303,320	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	1,904,243	...	1,904,243	15
39,176	78,160	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	520,164	...	520,164	16
40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	18,314	480,000	...	480,000	17
210,000	246,840	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	2,191,816	814,493	1,377,323	18
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	18,262	...	18,262	19
1,336,747	1,395,000	1,211,529	1,175,573	1,111,982	942,596	13,629,058	814,493	12,814,565	

of State, and the amounts set down as probable cost are liable to alteration.
tioned by Secretary of State.

IRRIGATION

No.

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of

Item No.	Projects.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay. To end of 1871-72.	During 1872-73.	During 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.
		£	£	£	£	£
	Brought forward ...	...	4,133,573	1,055,733	1,266,325	6,455,631
	(II)					
	WORKS UNDER CONSIDERATION, AND FOR WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN PREPARED, BUT WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN SANCTIONED.					
20	Extension of works in Central Delta of Godavery	100,000				
21	Kistna Delta—New works in— ...	130,000				
22	Canals in Bundelkhund—Betwa Project ...	302,000				
23	Swat River Canal	167,000				
		699,000	54,977	15,747	2,718	73,142
	(III.)					
	WORKS PROPOSED AND UNDER SURVEY.					
24	Further works in extension of canals in Sindh	...				
25	Canals in Tirhoot	...				
26	Derajat Canals	...				
	Total ...	...	4,188,550	1,071,480	1,269,043	6,529,073
	Less met from contributions(a) ...	...	4,917	200,630	48,946	254,493
		...	4,183,633	870,850	1,220,097	6,274,580
	Outlay provisionally classed as Extraordinary on certain works, the expenditure on which has been refunded, or will be refunded, from Ordinary grant	...	214,129	—99,931	—21,415	92,783
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	4,397,762	770,919	1,198,682	6,367,363

NOTE.—In the case of Madras and Bombay specially, and in other Provinces generally, the outlay incurred from the Ordinary chargeable as Extraordinary. The probable cost shown above does not include charges for simple interest while work is under The amounts of these several charges are omitted, because they are defrayed from Ordinary Funds.

(a)—Represents outlay from contributions given for the construction of the Sirhind Canal by His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala

WORKS.

I

1879-80 *on Irrigation Works in India,*—(concluded).

Probable outlay.						Total outlay to end of 1879-80.	Deduct, met from contributions.	Balance outlay to end of 1879-80.	Item No.
1874-75. (Regular Estimate.)	1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,336,747	1,395,000	1,211,529	1,175,573	1,111,982	942,596	13,629,058	814,493	12,814,565	
11,253	...	202,471	238,427	302,018	471,404	1,299,015	...	1,299,015	
1,348,000	1,395,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	14,928,073	814,493	14,113,580	
80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	814,493	...	...	
1,268,000	1,315,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	14,113,580	...	...	
—10,000	—15,000	—14,000	—14,000	—14,000	—14,000	11,783	...	...	
1,258,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	14,125,363	...	...	

grant on the works enumerated above has been deducted from the probable cost of the projects, and the balance shown as amount construction, or leave and pension allowances, or capitalization of abatement of land revenue, or charge by exchange on payments in England.

His Highness the Raja of Jheend, and His Highness the Raja of Nabha.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. II.

Detailed Statement of the actual and estimated net direct revenue of Irrigation Works in Bengal and Northern India for the 11 *years ending in* 1879-80.

This Table excludes the receipts due to Irrigation Works included in the Civil Accounts as a portion of the Land Revenue.

[The revenue in Madras and Bombay including Sindh is excluded for want of a reliable separation of Land Revenue from Water Rates.]

Works.	Net actual direct receipts.					Net estimated direct receipts.					
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75 Regular Estimate.	1875-76. Budget Estimate.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net direct Revenue.											
Bengal.											
Orissa Scheme—											
Midnapoor Canal	613	—5,975	—2,876	—3,573	—5,792	—1,441	—2,959	—1,300	200	2,200	3,000
Tidal Canal	129	—167	—1,444	583	...	3,113	3,747	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Orissa Project	121	—587	-18,199	-20,138	—8,536	-14,121	-15,852	-22,000	-22,000	-21,000	—18,000
Soane Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,948	—8,000	-10,000	—6,000	...
Total ...	863	—6,729	-22,519	-23,128	-14,328	-12,449	-19,012	-27,300	-27,800	-20,800	-10,000
North-Western Provinces.											
Ganges Canal	164,577	90,943	91,540	60,122	94,631	109,430	106,658	115,000	115,000	115,000	125,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,221	42,008	31,146	34,335	35,355	37,690	38,105	33,800	33,900	34,300	34,300
Doon Canals	1,973	1,404	2,086	2,286	2,494	2,395	1,775	2,550	2,850	2,950	2,950
Rohilkhund Canals	400	—2,146	—848	—2,694	—2,737	—3,487	791	450	11,150	11,350	11,550
Bundelkhund Works	—731	—389	—305	—328	—478	—458	—1,268	—600	—600	—600	—600
Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	—3,700	—260	-10,200	—6,300	—3,000	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	215,440	131,820	123,619	93,721	129,265	141,870	145,801	141,000	156,000	160,000	173,200
Punjab.											
Western Jumna Canal	74,405	116,884	71,651	62,182	63,032	65,720	61,299	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Goorgaon Irrigation Works ...	—1,041	—1,304	—618	—658	—865	—1,366	—1,058	—500	—500	—500	—500
Baree Doab Canal	40,443	21,705	36,700	49,431	32,248	34,310	39,211	36,000	38,000	42,000	46,000
Lower Sutlej Canal	—3,392	—3,406	—3,792	—3,424	—4,252	—5,214	—4,987	—4,500	—4,500	—4,500	—4,500
Upper " "	—2,671	—3,393	-10,229	—9,162	—4,315	—3,532	—175	700	700	700	700
Indus Inundation Canals ...	—8,847	-11,656	—3,494	-20,623	-8,313	-13,880	-15,384	-11,200	-11,200	-11,200	—11,200
Shahpoor Canal	...	—22	146	275	129	250	312	500	500	500	500
Sirhind "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	98,897	118,808	90,364	78,021	77,664	76,288	79,218	91,000	93,000	97,000	101,000
Grand Total ...	315,200	243,899	191,464	148,614	192,601	205,709	206,007	204,700	221,200	236,200	264,200

Note.—This Statement shows only the net direct receipts derived, and likely to be derived, from the several works for the period stated. Such receipts are of water-rates as included in the Public Works Accounts, and miscellaneous receipts, such as tolls, rents, fines, &c., as included in the same accounts. The portion of the land revenue due to Irrigation Works, and included in the Civil Accounts as Land Revenue, is added to get the total income as shown in Return No. III.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. III.

Detailed Statement of the actual and estimated net total income derived from Irrigation Works in Bengal and Northern India for the 11 years ending in 1879-80, including the enhancement of land revenue due to the Works.

[The revenue in Madras and Bombay including Sindh is excluded, see previous page.]

Works.	Actual net direct and indirect receipts.					Estimated net direct and indirect receipts.					
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net direct and indirect revenue.											
Bengal.											
Orissa Scheme—											
Midnapoor Canal ...	613	—5,975	—2,876	—3,573	—5,792	—1,441	—2,959	—1,300	200	2,200	3,000
Tidal Canal	129	—167	—1,444	583	...	3,113	3,747	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Orissa Works	121	—587	—18,199	—20,138	—8,536	—14,121	—15,852	—22,000	—22,000	—21,000	—18,000
Soane Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,948	—8,000	—10,000	—6,000	...
Total ...	863	—6,729	—22,519	—23,128	—14,328	—12,449	—19,012	—27,300	—27,800	—20,800	—10,000
North-Western Provinces.											
Ganges Canal	182,925	111,241	114,474	87,790	129,058	147,600	144,828	185,000	185,000	190,000	198,000
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	66,990	59,777	48,915	46,642	52,343	54,679	55,094	51,800	51,900	52,300	52,300
Doon Canals	2,448	1,879	2,561	2,761	2,969	2,870	2,250	4,250	4,550	4,650	4,650
Rohilkhund Canals	400	—2,146	503	567	523	—225	4,053	3,650	17,150	17,350	17,550
Bundelkhund Works	—481	—134	—50	—73	—223	—204	—1,014	—400	—400	—400	...
Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	—3,700	—260	—8,700	—3,400	—1,000	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	252,282	170,617	166,403	137,687	184,670	201,020	204,951	235,600	254,800	262,900	272,500
Punjab.											
Western Jumna Canal ...	111,661	154,140	108,907	99,438	100,288	102,976	97,497	107,200	107,200	107,200	107,200
Goorgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,412	1,149	1,835	1,795	1,588	1,087		1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Baree Doab Canal	60,946	47,848	61,741	67,749	51,093	54,310	59,211	61,000	63,000	67,000	71,000
Lower Sutlej Canals	17,938	17,924	17,538	17,906	17,078	16,116	16,343	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
Upper „ „	120	—602	—7,438	—6,371	2,039	2,827	6,180	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400
Indus Inundation Canals ...	—753	—3,562	4,600	—12,529	8,659	2,904	1,588	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Shahpoor Canal	...	—22	146	275	129	250	312	500	500	500	500
Sirhind „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	191,324	216,875	187,329	168,263	180,874	180,470	181,131	206,600	208,600	212,600	216,600
Grand Total ...	444,469	380,763	331,213	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. IV.

Actual and Approximate Statement of the total net charge to end of 1879-80 *on the Revenues of India on account of Irrigation Works.*

	Actuals.			Estimate.					
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay.									
Capital outlay in all provinces—									
During year ...	(a) 4,397,762	770,919	1,198,682	1,258,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
To end of year ...	...	5,168,681	6,367,363	7,625,363	8,925,363	10,225,363	11,525,363	12,825,363	14,125,363
Interest Charges and net Revenue.									
Interest Charges at 4½ per cent.	197,898	232,590	286,530	343,141	401,641	460,141	518,641	577,141	635,641
Net Revenue—									
Deduct *net* total earnings in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab (excluding Madras, Bombay and Ajmere) *vide* Statement No. III	321,213	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100
Balance net revenue or loss	133,315	50,232	64,686	25,900	—34,571	—45,241	—83,041	—122,441	—156,541

(a).—To end of 1871-72.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, 14th June 1875.

No. 6.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. V. Woodman to act as Editor of the Bengal Law Reports during the absence on leave of Mr. L. A. Goodeve, or until further orders.

This appointment takes effect from the 1st January 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th June 1875.

No. 559.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir Andrew Clarke has this day taken his seat under the usual salute as an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

The 16th June 1875.

No. 563.—*Appointments.*—Major H. V. Mathias, District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st April last, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Steuart, retired.

Major T. E. Vandergucht, District Superintendent of the 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd Class, *vice* Major Mathias.

Mr. J M. Berrill, District Superintendent of the 4th Class, to be District Superintendent of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Vandergucht, but to continue to officiate in the 2nd Class as at present.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, District Superintendent of the 5th Class, to be District Superintendent of the 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Berrill.

Mr. H. L Dennys, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of the 5th Class, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 568.—Mr. H. M. Rogers and Mr. A. H. Benton, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, have been respectively granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' extension of leave on medical certificate, and three months' extension of furlough.

No. 572.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. W. Munton, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st April last, *vice* Mr. Gopal Rao retired.

Mr. Sultan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, *vice* Mr. Munton.

Mr. Keshav Shivram, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, *vice* Mr. Sultan Ali.

Mr. Vasudeva Ballal Kher is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, *vice* Mr. Keshav Shivram.

Mr. Biresar Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st December last, *vice* Mr. Srinath Bose degraded to the 4th class.

Mr. J. Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, *vice* Mr. Biresar Dutt.

Mr. Gúr Parshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, *vice* Bakhtawar Sing retired with effect from the 1st September 1874.

Mr. Bapu Rao Patwardhan is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, *vice* Mr. Gúr Parshad.

Mr. Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, *vice* Mr. Abdul Rahim retired with effect from the 24th December last.

Mr. Girish Chunder is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, *vice* Mr. Safdar Ali.

JUDICIAL.

The 14*th June* 1875.

No. 873.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI. of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Prasanna Kumár Ghosh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Munsiff, in the District of Goálpárá in Assam.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Simla, the 18*th June* 1875.

No. 201.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture of salt and the manufacture and refining of saltpetre throughout the whole of the territories mentioned in Section I, Clause 3 of the said Act, except in such places and subject to such conditions in and subject to which such manufacture and refining were lawful on the first day of March 1875.

No. 207.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of Act VIII. of 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the 1st of September 1875, no salt shall be imported into the Central Provinces across the river Nerbudda at any point west of that where the Inland Customs Line crosses the said river, except such salt as is brought by the Indore State Railway to Khandwa on payment of the duty of Rs. 3 per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas weight.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 18*th June* 1875.

No. 99 *J.*—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to declare that all Laws and Regulations that are now or may hereafter be in force in Ajmere and Mhairwarra shall apply to, and have force within, those parts of the Cantonment of Deolee which are situated within the States of Oodeypoor and Jeypoor.

No. 100 *J.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deolee, with effect from taking charge.

POLITICAL.

The 18*th June* 1875.

No. 1766 *P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recog-

nize the appointment of Mr. J. A. Will, as German Consul at Coconada.

No. 1768*P.*—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of this Department, No. 902P., dated 12th March 1875, *for* "Shama Sunker Roy of Dinagepore," *read* "Shyama Shonkur Chowdharee of Teota, in Dacca."

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 17th June 1875.

No. 1539.—Messrs. H. S. Schurr, C. E. Crawley, R. C. Chapman, and W. T. Piercy, of the Financial Department, passed the departmental examination by the lower standard on the 19th May 1875.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 1581.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year* 1875-76 *to end of June* 1875, *including bills drawn before 1st April* 1875, *but paid since that date or still outstanding* :—

	£	Rupees	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	14,300,000	15,69,00,000	1-9 87	1,39,00,000
Actual to date	4,416,742	4,86,62,000	1-9·78	44,94,580
Remains to make estimate good	9,883,258	10,82,38,000	1-9 91	94,05,420

Estimated loss on bills for Rs 4,86,62,000 @ 1-9·87 ... Rs. 42,93,197.
Actual ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 44,94,580
Loss in excess of estimate ... ,, 2,01,383.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 1578.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when an Assistant Conservator of Forests, appointed by the Secretary of State, is provided with a free passage to India which does not include food, he may recover from the Government the expenditure actually incurred by him for food on the voyage.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 1550.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to section 64 of the Civil Pension Code :—

A gratuity on the superior scale under this section is calculated upon the emoluments which the officers draw when last in superior service. A gratuity on the inferior scale is calculated upon the pay (whether on the superior or inferior scale) which he drew immediately before retirement from service.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th June 1875.

No. 613 *of* 1875.—Mr. R. D. Nuthall, Superintendent of the Kheddah Establishment at Dacca, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for twenty months on medical certificate.

The 14th June 1875.

No. 614 *of* 1875.—In continuation of the Government General Orders noted in the margin, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

No. 378, dated the 14th April 1875.
No. 431, dated the 26th April 1875.
No. 460, dated the 4th May 1875.
No. 530, dated the 21st May 1875.
No. 573, dated the 2nd June 1875.

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
25	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Henry Larkins Robertson.	Staff Corps ...	456 5 0	594 17 0	.....	12th June 1875	England.
26	Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Atherton Dickins.	Ditto ...	365 0 0	257 8 0	.....	14th June 1875.	Ditto.

No. 615 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigadier General H. R. Browne, of the 63rd Foot, temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff, is brought permanently on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier General R. O. Bright, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major General.

Colonel J. Ross, C.B., of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General W. Sankey, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major General.

The 15*th June* 1875.

No. 616 *of* 1875.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Ghaffoor Khan, No. 703, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with.

No. 617 *of* 1875.—Deputy Surgeon General H Kendall, M.D., having reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 13th May 1875, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B., appointed to the charge of the office of Surgeon General, British Forces, Bombay.

Dr. Kendall is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Allahabad Circle.

No. 618 *of* 1875.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 614, dated the 14th June 1875, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1875 :—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
27	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Henry LePoer Trench	Staff Corps ..	365 0 0	.....	4,876 0 0	15th June 1875.	£562-10 0 in India £4,313-10-0 in England.

No. 619 *of* 1875.—The leave of absence in India granted to Colonel H. LePoer Trench, of the Bengal Staff Corps, by G. G. O. No. 1124 of the 1st December 1874, is extended to the 15th June 1875, the date of his retirement from the service, as notified in G. G. O. No. 618 of this date.

The 16*th June* 1875.

No. 620 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different departments :—

Conductor Archibald Litster, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant J. Cannell, transferred to the Public Works Department Establishment as a Supernumerary.

Sub-Conductor George Hutchings, to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor Litster, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Charles John Marsden, to be Conductor, to complete the establishment.

Sub-Conductor Charles Wickham, to be Conductor, to complete the establishment.

Serjeant Richard Hardaker, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Hutchings, promoted.

Serjeant George Martin Wray, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Marsden, promoted.

Serjeant John Anderson, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Wickham, promoted.

Serjeant Richard Joseph Dickson, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Johnston, transferred to the Public Works Department Establishment as a Supernumerary.

Serjeant George Pinkstone, to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the establishment.

Serjeant Robert Livingstone, to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the establishment.

Serjeant George Acres, to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the establishment.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st April 1875.

No. 621 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal dated 1st June 1875, the services of Surgeon W. E. Battersby, M.B., of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 622 *of* 1875.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Surgeon Charles Joseph McCartie, M.D.,—date of arrival at Fort William, 4th June 1875.

No. 623 *of* 1875.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 528 of 1875, promoting certain Native Medical Pupils of the Calcutta Medical College to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, for Hirut Hossain, read *Itirut* Hossain.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 624 *of* 1875.—First Class Hospital Assistant Dowlut Ram, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, having been declared unfit for further duty by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a stipend equal to one-third of his average monthly salary drawn during the last five years of service, *viz.*, Rs. 14-7-2 per mensem.

The pension will be disbursed in the Presidency Circle of pension payment.

No. 625 *of* 1875.—Nujeebun Nissur, widow of Ressaidar Kullender Beg, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the 25th November 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of pension payment.

No. 626 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

Names.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Jageer Pershad	4th Nov. 1874.	
Gokie Lall ...	14th Dec. „	
Abdoollah ...	17th „ „	
Mahomed Abdoor Rohman	29th January 1875	26th July 1870.
Ubdul Ahud ...	10th February „	
Naee Moollah ...	11th „ „	
Golam Mahomed Khan ...	15th „ „	
Shaikh Fazl Elahi ...	15th March 1875 ..	25th May „
Golam Abbah ...	24th April „	
Shaik Abdool Kureem ...	3rd June „	1st „ 1871.

No. 627 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupil of the Nagpur Medical School, who has passed his final examination, is promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st May 1875, the date on which he was appointed as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Librarian to the Nagpur Medical School :—

Abdool Kurreem Khan.

No. 628 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Nagpur Medical School, who have passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil with effect from the 1st May 1875, and placed at disposal as follows :—

Shew Prosad, Suraj Ram, Sheik Abdool Roheem, Unwar Ali, Jewala Prosad and Sheik Kutab Oodeen—at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Raja Ram, Abdool Kurreem, Behary Lall,* Mohomed Hanif and Futteh Mahamed—at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

* Passed the English qualification on the 22nd March 1872.

No. 629 *of* 1875.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant the brevet pay of his rank to Ressaldar Major Ally Mahomed Khan, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 245 of the 9th March 1866, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

No. 630 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-General Orfeur Cavenagh and Lieutenant-General John Stafford Paton, C.B.,—12th June 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alfred Chicheley Plowden,—13th June 1875.

No. 631 *of* 1785.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866; subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton,—12th June 1875.

No. 632 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry Browne,—2nd July 1874.

No. 633 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major F. Hammond (Captain in Staff Corps).	Lieut.-Col. ..	1st June 1875 ..	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. Forbes, retired.
Cadre of the late 62nd Native Infantry.	Captain Harvey Woodhouse ...	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major O. R. Newmarch, Staff Corps.	Lieut.-Col. ..	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain in Staff Corps) F. Hammond, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 44th Native Infantry.	Captain A. England, Staff Corps	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major B. Williams, Staff Corps	Lieut.-Col. ..	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) O. R. Newmarch, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 51st Native Infantry.	Captain H. M. Pratt, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major William Christopher Chowne.	Lieut.-Col....	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) B. Williams, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 12th Native Infantry.	Captain J. L. Ferris, Staff Corps.	Major ...		

No. 634 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Surgeon G. C. Ross, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th April 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 12th May 1873).

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Macdonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th April 1875, (date of departure on furlough, 4th June 1873).

No. 635 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Captain M. O. Boyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 337 of 1875,—per *Meinam*, 10th May 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgeon A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 545 of 1875,—per *Thibet*, 18th May 1875 from Calcutta.

The 18*th June* 1875.

No. 636 *of* 1875.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 411 of the 8th April 1873, paragraph VI., laying down the rate of Colonel's allowance in India, if drawn in addition to English pay, for Rs. 545-15-0, read Rs. 545-13-0.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 637 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colonel A. G. Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment, in succession to Colonel W. M. Cafe, V.C., whose tenure of staff service has expired.

Major J. C. Minto, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade-Major, to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, in succession to Major T. N. Baker, appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

No. 638 *of* 1875.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 105, *dated the* 7*th June* 1875.—Granting Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence to Moradabad on private affairs from the 31st May 1875 or from date of departure.

No. 639 *of* 1875.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Noorool Hossein, No. 801, attached to the Left Wing of the 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11*th June* 1875.

No. 280.—The transfer of the following Officers as notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 531, dated 24th September 1874, is cancelled :—

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Ring, from British Burmah to Rajpootana.

Mr. A. W. DeCrettes, from British Burmah to Assam.

Mr. E. W. Oates, from British Burmah to Hyderabad.

Mr. E. Gramatzki, from Mysore to Central Provinces.

Mr. G. H. Bazley, from Mysore to Central Provinces.

The 12*th June* 1875.

No. 281.—Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is re-transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

No. 282.—Mr. J. M. Salmond is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

The 14*th June* 1875.

No. 283.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 235 of the 15th May 1875, *for* "Mr. Hormuzshaw Dinshaw" *read* "Mr. Dinshaw Hormuzshaw."

The 15*th June* 1875.

No. 285.—Mr. W. A. D. Anley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is removed from the Public Works Department from this date.

No. 286.—Mr. O. G. Smart, Engineer Apprentice, British Burmah, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st May 1875.

The 16*th June* 1875.

No. 288.—The following transfers and postings of Officers of the Control Establishment are ordered with effect from the 1st July 1875 :—

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, to be Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, to be Controller, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 289.—Baboo Parmesery Dass, Overseer 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 17*th June* 1875.

No. 291.—Major D. Ward, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted subsidiary leave from 16th to 26th January 1875, both days inclusive.

No. 292.—Mr. A. Boreham, Officiating Accountant, 4th Grade, Mysore, is confirmed in that grade with effect from 3rd August 1874.

The 18*th June* 1875.

No. 294.—Mr. P. S. McGowan, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st April last.

No. 295.—The following transfers are ordered in the Establishment of Accountants:—

Bussent Ram, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Office of the Director of State Railways to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. C. D. Hawes, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14*th June* 1875.

No. 284.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 239T, dated 18th May 1875, *for* "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company," *read* "Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company."

The 15*th June* 1875.

No. 287.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments:—

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent 1st Grade, with effect from 11th April 1875, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. C. Bailey, or until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Owen, Superintendent 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Brooke or until further orders, with effect from the 11th April 1875.

Mr. S. J. Josephs, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Owen or until further orders, with effect from the 11th April 1875.

Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd Grade, with effect from the 8th April 1875, during the absence of Mr. H. I. Walton, on leave or until further orders.

Mr. E. F. Wallis, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Lane, with effect from the 13th April 1875.

The 17*th June* 1875.

No. 290.—Mr. G. G. Charles, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent 3rd Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, Superintendent 2nd Grade, or until further orders.

The 18*th June* 1875.

No. 293.—Mr. J. J. Fahie is appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Persian Telegraph, with effect from the 1st February 1875, *vice* Johnstone.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel,* R.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

From the 3rd April next till further notice Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th instant all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Mount Aboo, the 7th June 1875.

No. $\frac{1515}{1066}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, having returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 695—28M., dated 1st March 1875, on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1875, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

No. $\frac{1515A}{1066B}$.—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, assumed command of the Corps and charge of the Office of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, from Captain A. R. T. McRae, on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 12th June 1875.

No 750.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, Officiating 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, is granted thirty days' leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant E. L. Durand availed himself of the above leave on the forenoon of the 11th instant, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr.

No. 751.—With reference to the Notification No. 266, dated 17th March 1875, Part II, *Gazette of India*, Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, and Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, returned from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 86P., dated 3rd February 1875, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th instant, from Lieutenant E. L. Durand.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th June 1875.

No. 80.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

No. 81.—Rahmut Ally, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Northern Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 1st June 1875 from the six months' leave granted him in Notification No. 49 of the 5th January 1875.

No. 82.—Baboo Rampershad, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 30th May 1875 from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 70 of the 13th March 1875, and the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, five days, is cancelled.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 77, dated 22nd May 1875, published in the *Gazette of India* of 5th June 1875, for "the afternoon of the 7th May 1875," read "the afternoon of the 17th May 1875" as the date of Mr. W. A. Billings' relief.

W. S. TREVOR, *Lieut. Col., R.E., V.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1875.

No. 22.—PROMOTIONS.—Messrs. George Rae and Samuel Mack Smylie, Surveyors, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June 1875.

ERRATUM.—With reference to Notification dated 17th May 1875, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, from 6th April read *6th May* 1875.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June 1875.

Offices opened and closed during the month of May 1875.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Cherat ...	Punjab ...	1st ...	Opened.
Parell ...	Bombay ...	4th ...	Closed.
Rungamutti ...	Bengal ...	1st ...	Ditto.

The 15th June 1875.

No. 15.—Mr. C. E. Horsley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May 1875.

The 18th June 1875.

No 16.—Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1875.

No. 1.—Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave, under Section 12 of Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from 1st June 1875, or from such other date thereabouts as may be more convenient for the Public Service.

W. PALMER,
Controller of Telegraph Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June 1875.

No. 53.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 262, dated 2nd June 1875, Lieutenant C. A. Crompton, R.E., is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 54.—Mr. H. Trott, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

Lalla Matta Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade (absent on furlough), is transferred from the Puchmurree Division to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works.

No. 55.—The leave granted to Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, in Inspector General's Notification No. 33, dated 8th April 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

The 7th June 1875.

No. 1.—Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th April 1875.

L. RUSSEL, *Lieut. Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Chief Engineer, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 14th June 1875.

No. 25.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 43, dated the 13th May 1875, Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival and joined the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 1st instant; and Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on the afternoon of the 8th instant, to join the 5th Circle of Superintendence, Military Works. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to the former is hereby cancelled at his own request.

No. 26.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of 6th instant

from the privilege leave granted him, *vide* Inspector General's Notification No. 28 of 5th April 1875.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 9th June 1875.

No. 13.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No 38 of 29th April 1875, Barrack Sergeant E. Dubery is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 2nd June 1875.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 2nd June 1875.

No. 7.—Barrack Sergeant E. Dubery, transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, by Inspector General, Military Works, in his Notification No. 38 of the 29th April 1875, left the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, to join his new appointment.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June 1875.

No. 106.—Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' leave under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 12th June 1875.

No. 107.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 247 of the 21st May 1875, promoting Mr. J. L. Gallott to temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. W. H. Parker to officiate in the same rank and grade, those Officers are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 14th June 1875.

No. 108.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 256 of the 1st June 1875, Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 13th April to the 8th May 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th June 1875.

No. 131.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted forty-six days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from August 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 133.—Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Shoojabad Division, is granted four months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 14th March 1875.

This cancels this Office Notification No. 42 of 23rd February 1875.

The 8th June 1875.

No. 134.—Baboo Azeezoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the Special Famine Relief Works, on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

The 9th June 1875.

No. 135.—Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, together with preparatory leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 10th June 1875.

No. 137.—Mr. R H. Froude, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from the sick leave granted him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 74 of 23rd April 1875, at Kurrachee, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, and is posted to the Lower Sind District.

No. 138.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Mr. R. H. Froude, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 16th June 1875.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 103 of 2nd June 1875, Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him on the afternoon of the 14th June 1875.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 12th June 1875.

No. 16.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 247, dated 21st May 1875; and under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Mr. J. L. Gallott, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of 5th June 1875.

No. 62.—Mr. James Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, by Notification No. 60, dated 29th May 1875, relieved Mr. J. L. Gallott of his duties as Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, on the afternoon of the 5th June 1875.

No. 63.—Mr. H. Chutterbuck, appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 78, dated 3rd May 1875, is posted to the Ravi Section.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th June 1875.

No. 700E.—Privilege leave of absence for seven weeks is granted to Mr. H. Halpin, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 7th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HULSE & NEPHEW, (MEDICAL HALL), CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AGRA.

Take notice that Henry Marshall and Harry Brutton Willing, representing themselves to be the sole members of the aforesaid Firm, have put in a petition to this Court intimating that they dissolved partnership, and applying that the business of the said Firm may be wound up and the payment of its debts provided for under the provisions of Section 265 of the Indian Contract Act.

You are therefore hereby invited to come forward within three months from this date to assist the Court in preparing a schedule and appointing a manager under Section 92 of Act VIII of 1859.

You are also hereby prohibited from commencing or continuing any other legal proceedings whatsoever in connection with the said Firm till further notice from this Court.

AGRA, JUDGE'S OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1875.

P. WIGRAM,
Officiating Judge.

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla, in the Public Works Secretariat.

None need apply who do not really draw well with instruments.

Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
June 7th " ...	...		...	15,093	36,70,487
" 8th " ..	...	...	...	15,002	36,70,487
" 9th " ...	...	...	...	15,031	36,70,487
" 10th " ...	...	...	...	15,001	36,70,487
" 11th " ..	...	...	...	14,959	36,70,487
" 12th " ...	...	...	...	14,929	36,70,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th June 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,04,825	13	1
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	2,38,00,020 3 8	4,20,64,669	7	5
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,82,64,649 3 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,05,30,956	9	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,48,933	2	4
Sundries		10,61,922	5	3
TOTAL ...		8,80,11,307	5	11

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities		1,35,90,489	6	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		76,34,623	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		49 80,366	4	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,38,88,548	1	8
Dead Stock		10,73,022	2	4
Stamps		11,285	5	8
Balances with other Banks ...		5,38,486	3	1
Sundries		29,353	9	1
Bullion		...		
		5,17,46,174	14	3
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,91,30,783 6 4	3,62,65,132	7	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,71,34,349 1 4			
TOTAL ...		8,80,11,307	5	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th June 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st May 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,85,066	31,94,000	1,64,98,600	1,10,56,100	1,30,19,800	40,62,000	2,53,000	3,25,50,000	90,800	5,20,95,500	34,56,000	35,87,000	14,15,38,985
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	23,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1875	...	..	...	...	3,000	18,300	1,700	10,500	...	...	50,000	...	1,11,000	...	...	1,94,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1875	...	...	...	...	12,100	1,37,100	6,000	2,36,500	...	1,000	2,300	...	44,300	...	...	4,39,3.0
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,85,066	32,09,100	1,66,54,000	1,10,63,800	1,32,66,800	40,65,500	2,54,000	3,26,02,300	90,800	5,22,70,800	34,56,000	35,87,000	14,21,96,285
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	15,200	2,79,300	43,000	1,86,600	...	...	25,800	...	16,300	...	...	5,66,200
Balance on 15th Jun 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,85,066	31,93,900	1,63,74,700	1,10,20,800	1,30,80,200	40,65,500	2,54,000	3,25,76,500	90,800	5,22,54,500	34,56,000	35,87,000	14,16,30,085

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1875, enfaced from India 2,156 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,077 lakhs.
" 16th April 1875 to 30th " " " " 2 " " " 3 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 7 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 10 " " " 8 "
1st June " to 15th June " " " 6 " " " 5
2,181 2,097 lakhs.
2,097
Balance against India ... 84

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th June 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 o

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
52	B 41—77472	10	Kota Ramanuah, Record-keeper, Revenue Survey Office, Berhampore.
60	B 39—53815	5	A. C. Armoogum Moodeliar, Commissariat Store-keeper, Bangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Rs.	Name of Claimant.
31	B 32—87101	50	Datarazu Narasimham, Adony.
59	B 44—01535	100	Captain F. Kilgour, M. S. C., Madura.
	„ —01536	100	
	„ —01537	100	
	„ —01538	100	
	„ —01539	100	
	„ —01540	100	
61	B 38—83681	100	Mr. T. Burrows, Lovedale, Ootacamund.
64	B 44—04369 wrongly joined.	100	Yaraballi Papiah, Nellore.
	„ —08459 wrongly joined.		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th June 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
	J 6—35059 wrongly joined.	10	Ramiah Chetty, Vellore.
	„ —35089 wrongly joined.		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th June 1875.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
40	C 90—47748	1,000	Asur Virjee, Modeekhana, No. 15, Bombay.
	„ —37980	1,000	
	„ —42352	1,000	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1875-76.			
9	M 16—26136	10	Mr. H. V. Faulconer, Poona.
28	C 85—63888	50	J. Kinlock, Esq., Apothecary, 4th Brigade, R. A., Bulsar.
39	C 78—61055	20	Elizabeth Lindfield, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th June 1875.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
460	D 7—47721	100	Surgeon J. D. Hannah, Nowgong.
	„ —47754	100	
464	D 11—13629	10	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
469	D 7—46439	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
463	D 5—64463	20	Mr. A. Bryson, Hurdui.
	„ —64465	20	
	„ —73059	20	
	L 49—77254	50	
465	D 7—57521	100	Baboo Ashootosh Chatterjee, Calcutta.
466	D 11—15942	10	Lance Sergeant J. C. Bird, Allahabad.
467	D 10—25133	5	The Treasury Officer, Faizabad.
470	D 10—55915	5	Mohumed Abdool Hadee, Banda.
471	D 4—42593	50	Messrs. Bissonauth Law & Co., Calcutta.
472	D 6—89698 mutilated	10	Sergeant E. Foy, Bareilly.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th June 1875.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
96	E 4—54320	50	Amarnath, 5th Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Dehli.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
56	E 3—45617	100	Bunsi Dhur, care of Nund Ram and Seeta Ram, Bankers, Sirsa.
94	E 7—18272	5	The Manager, Agra Bank Limited, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th June 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DARJEELING LINE.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1875.

No. $\frac{7586.}{L.M.6\ No\ 8.}$—During the present season the experiment will be tried of offering the public a less expensive mode of conveyance to Darjeeling.

2. A limited number of wagonettes have been built, which are so constructed as to enable two passengers to lie down at full length. They are provided with cushions and hoods, and drawn by two horses, but they are not sufficiently protected from the weather to make them good for ladies or invalids. These are available at cheaper rates than the ordinary carriages, *viz.*, 4 annas a mile for each passenger, or Rs. 25 for the through journey.

3. A wagonette will start from Karagola every day except Sunday and Monday, leaving on the arrival of the steamer, and will return from Silligoree every day except Monday and Tuesday, starting at 11 A. M.

4. No luggage can be carried except a hand-bag, which should not weigh more than five seers. This rule is necessary and must not under any circumstances be infringed, as these vehicles convey the parcel mail. One traveller who, by the payment of Rs. 50 engages a whole wagonette, can take two maunds of luggage with him free.

5. Application for wagonettes should be made in the usual way to Post Master, Purneah, and should state which of the other forms of accommodation the traveller wishes in case a wagonet tcis not available.

T. W. GRIBBLE,

Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal.

The 17th June 1875.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Private Steamer *Yorkshire*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th June 1875.

Baines, J.
Black, J.
Broome, Genl.
Daniel, H. F.
Dodgson, Col.
Drury, Miss.
Estell, Wm.
Fardy, W.
Floriken, A.
Garnham, E.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Goodfellow, A. F.
Graham, W. F.
Gully, Mrs. E. S.
Henly, J. C.
King, J. W.
Magill, H.
Maynard, Mrs. F.
McCartie, C. J.
Morgan, Miss L.
Padday, Capt. A. C.
Percy, Edwin.
Pickford, C. E.
Prinsep, H.
Pugh, H. E.
Rivers, Dr. R.
Schoeneman, C. H. T.
Sebille, S., and Co.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Taeger, W. F.
Willoughby and Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson, Mrs.
Aspa, H. G.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Benier, Emilien.
Benjamin, J.
Bills, Captain J. W.
Bowhay, Mr.
Brewster, J.
Brown, W. T.
Burton, H. J.
Carter, W. H.
Chisam, W.
Clarke, J.
Connolly, N.
D'Silva, M. R.
DeBono, L. L. D.
DeQueechy, R. H.
Elworthy, H.
Evangeline, M.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fluker, J.
Glennie, P.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Greenwood, H.
Hazard, W.
Hazell, Lieut. (B. N.)
Hill, T. S.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Jenkins, T.
Jones, J. J.
Jones, W.
Joseph, W. P.
Karlton, P.
Kelly, H.
"Madeline."
Martin, Mrs.
Mathold, Mrs. E.
McCall, John.
McLean, W.
Parkes, Rev. W.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearson, G.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Raffin, F. J.
Ralphs, H. J.
Reid, R.
Roberts, Mrs. W.
Schwartz, Miss O.
Shearman, J., Driver
Shearman, Mrs. S.
Strange, R. P.
Swanson, C. J.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Verner, W. H.
Wade, A. R.
Wild, A. F.
Williams, W.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY,

Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

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Price, Rs. 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

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Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

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Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs.* 10.

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Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

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Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Estate HENRY BRUGES BUCKLE, C. B., deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased late Deputy Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, C. B., who died on the 12th December 1874, and Probate of whose Will was granted to the undersigned, the sole executor, on the 28th January 1875, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1875, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto. Dated this 11th day of May 1875.

CALCUTTA, 5, *Hastings Street.* } CHAS. SANDERSON, *Executor.*

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Golab Rai in the firm of Shwe Bux Bullub Doss of Rangoon, and in the firm of M. Bullub Doss of Maulmain, and in the firm of Golab Rai Shwe Bux of Calcutta, ceased from the 25th day of Cheit 1932 Hindoo Era, corresponding with the 15th day of April 1875.

GOLAB RAI.
MATEE LALL.
SHWE BUX.
BULLUB DOSS.

RANGOON, *The 22nd May* 1875. }

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note which last stood in the name of Balkissen, deceased:—

No. 33593 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 2,000.

HEMCHUNDER MITTER, *Attorney-at-Law.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050344 of 16th January 1872, and No. 003670 of 15th July 1870, both at 4½ per cent. of Public Debt, for Rs. 500 each, the former originally standing in the name of Babu Chundernauth Banerjee, and the latter in the name of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Grand Trunk Road, and last endorsed both the Notes to Radheekapersaud Chatterjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

RADHEEKAPERSAUD CHATTERJEE, *Serampore.*

Stolen

From the premises of the house during the night of the 29th June 1872, the Government Promissory Note No. 034126 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872 for Rs. 4,000, and No. 6979 of 33367 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 3,500, originally standing in the name of Tripasur Venkata Kondala Row of Aska, and last endorsed to Tripasure Sashagheri Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, and by the Treasury Officer, Ganjam, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

ASKA, *6th May* 1875. } TRIPASURE SASHAGHERI ROW.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 3rd quarter ending 31st Jany. 1875, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1873-74.

PARTICULARS.	For the 3rd Quarter ending 31st Jany. 1875.	For the 3rd Quarter ending 31st Jany. 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of the last quarter ...	45,66,767 11 9	42,38,676 14 6	3,28,090 13 3	
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	84,827 1 9	81,478 1 0	3,349 0 9	
Subscriptions from November to January in the Children's Fund	57,474 0 3	55,865 11 11	1,608 4 4	
Entrance Fees, &c., from November to January ...	631 12 0	601 9 0	30 3 0	
TOTAL ...	1,42,932 14 0	1,37,945 5 11	4,987 8 1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,09,700 9 9	43,76,622 4 5	3,33,078 5 4	
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund .	47,343 4 9	43,766 3 8	3,577 1 1	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ..	31,324 7 2	29,370 9 1	1,953 14 1	
Cost of establishment, including Office-rent and contingencies	9,951 0 1	9,086 4 2	864 11 11	
TOTAL ...	88,618 12 0	82,223, 0 11	6,395 11 1	
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	46,21,081 13 9	42,94,399 3 6	3,26,682 10 3	
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers over five years' standing ...	23,601 15 0	20,684 10 0	2,917 5 0	
Proportion of Divisible Surplus as per votes of Subscribers	17,710 14 0	15,831 15 0	1,878 15 0	
TOTAL ...	41,312 13 0	36,516 9 0	4,796 4 0	

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,102	734	1,034	699	68	35
Ditto of Incumbents	246	360	227	328	19	32
Ditto of Subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	646	421	545	387	101	34
Ditto of Subscribers sharing in Divisible Surplus	747	519	679	469	68	50

E. E.

E. W. HOLLINGBERY, } *Auditors.*
E. W. KELLNER, }

Published by order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE, *The 26th May* 1875. } H ANDREWS, *Accountant and Collector.* W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR NO. 8 RAILWAY.

Accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all Railways open for traffic in India during the year 1874.

SIMLA, JUNE 5, 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Returns of the number and nature of accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all Railways open for traffic in India during the year 1874.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the following table the total number of accidents of all kinds connected with the working of the trains on the several Indian Railways, are compared for four consecutive years :—

YEARS.	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	Panjab and Delhi.	Sindh.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State.	Nulhatee State.	Rajpootana State.	Holkar State.	Madras.	South Indian.	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	TOTAL.
1871 ...	151	2	4	87	51	1	...	...	...	68	2	146	36	548
1872 ...	691	8	26	114	49	5	2	...	...	60	4	150	44	1,153
1873 ...	216	3	36	76	41	2	1	14	...	64	19	111	38	621
1874 ...	267	2	55	57	44	37	6	43	2	92	24	106	32	767

The figures of the East Indian Railway show an unusual increase in 1872, but this, as pointed out in Circular No. 16 R of 10th June 1874, is due to the inclusion, at that time, of every accident of a minor character. Owing to this fact, no comparison between the returns of 1874 and 1872 is possible, but, compared with 1873, the total of 1874 exhibits an increase of 146 accidents. The increases occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhund, Calcutta and South-Eastern State, and Madras Railways. On the East Indian, and

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways, the numbers have increased with increased train mileages, caused partly by the famine traffic, and partly by the opening of new lengths of line. On the Rajpootana State Railway the mean open mileage was 173 miles in 1874, against 91 miles in 1873, and the number of accidents increased from 14 to 43.

The total casualties from all causes to passengers, railway servants, and others were—

Years.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1871	177	204	381
1872	211	224	435
1873	166	272	438
1874	221	278	499

Collisions.

East Indian Railway.—Thirty-six collisions took place against 34 in the previous year. Of this total, 4 occurred to passenger trains, 20 to goods trains, and the rest to pilot engines, &c. In 21 instances the drivers were to blame, in 4 the guards, in 3 the station staff, in 4 the pointsmen, and in the remaining number the staff of both the Locomotive and Traffic Departments are held to be in fault.

The casualties, fortunately, consisted of only 5 passengers injured, of whom 4 were hurt in a collision at Benares, and of one Railway servant killed and 14 servants injured. One collision, in which 5 Railway servants were injured, occurred at the Junction Station at Allyghur between a ballast train and its engine. This collision appears in the returns of both the East Indian, and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways.

It is worthy of being noted that in a collision which occurred on the 3rd July 1874 between Mugra and Khanyan between two goods trains, almost all the axle boxes of the up-train were broken.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—The only collision on this line occurred between two goods trains at Chogdah Station through the fault of the pointsman. It was not attended with any casualty.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—Of the 5 collisions on this line, one has already been referred to, one occurred to a mixed train through mismanagement in shunting, and the third to a goods train which was too long and struck against a wagon standing at the end of passenger platform. In one instance a trolly was run over. The casualties were 5 servants injured, caused by the accident to the ballast train mentioned above.

Punjab and Delhi.—The number of collisions decreased from 12 to 6. In 2 cases trollies were run over, and in 2 others, the accidents were due to carriages having been blown out of the station yards by storms. In one instance a pilot engine ran into the rear of a long goods train, a truck of which was standing foul of the points. There were no casualties.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.—Two collisions occurred on this line. In one case a trolly was run over by a shunting engine, and in the other a garden-produce-train ran against some travelling tanks, &c., through the fault of the pointsman. No injury happened to life or limb.

Rajpootana State Railway.—Two collisions were caused by careless shunting. In one instance the brake-van and a 4th class carriage of a mixed train were upset, but no human being received any injury.

Holkar State Railway.—A material train ran against the mail train at Khundwa, causing much damage to stock and works, but fortunately not hurting any one. This was the only collision.

Madras Railway.—On this line also there was only one slight collision between two trains.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—There were 12 collisions on this line, of which one occurred between a special troop train and a goods train between Burhanpore and Chadni, causing the death of 4 railway servants and injury to 23 passengers and 2 railway servants. In 6 cases lorries were run over, owing to carelessness on the part of workmen in charge of them. In one of

these accidents 3 servants were killed and 1 injured, and in another one servant was injured. Of the remaining 6 accidents, 4 were due to shunting operations and one to the fault of the Station Master, who gave line-clear orders to opposing trains on the single line. The total casualties consisted of 5 killed and 32 injured.

With regard to the frequency of lorry accidents, the Government of Bymbay has already taken measures.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—Two collisions occurred on this line, one between a goods train and some wagons which were being shunted, and the other between a mail train and some wagons standing on the siding at Ahmedabad. The former happened through carelessness of a signalman, and the latter through that of a pointsman. They were fortunately free from casualties.

Taking all Railways together, there were 68 collisions, of which 34 are attributed to the fault of the drivers, 12 to the station staff, 9 to pointsmen, and 9 to workmen employed on the line. As compared with the previous year, the total shows a reduction of 8 accidents of this sort. The total casualties were 6 killed and 56 injured.

Of the total number of collisions, more than half occurred on the East Indian Railway alone, though the casualties to life and limb were not proportionately numerous.

LEAVING THE LINE.

East Indian Railway.—There were 21 accidents of this description, of which 13 were due to defects in axles and journals, and 4 to defects in roads and works; 2 only were connected with shunting operations, against 10 in the previous year. The casualties from these accidents were 13 men injured, of whom 12 were passengers injured in one accident to a passenger train near Kanoo Station during the cyclone in October.

On this railway the weaker axles are being replaced by stronger ones. Some Bessemer steel axles have broken, and in the accident of the 26th April 1874 the quality of the metal of the Bessemer steel axle is reported as hard and brittle. This is a matter which demands the close attention of Railway Boards.

An endeavour has been made to introduce registration of the mileage made by axles in view to reducing this class of accidents, but there are difficulties in regard to the proposal which have not yet been overcome.

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.—There were 7 cases of vehicles leaving the line, of which 1 was caused by a storm, 2 by defects in way and works, 2 by fault of the Traffic Department and 2 by faults of pointsmen. No injury resulted to life and limb.

Punjab and Delhi Railway.—There occurred 14 cases of getting off rails, of which 11 where due to carelessness of pointsmen, 1 to breakage of an axle, 1 to a piece of firewood dropping out of the train across the rails, and 1 to the fault of the traffic staff. In 2 cases only were passenger trains concerned. There were no casualties.

Sindh Railway.—There was only one accident of this description: the engine of an up-train left the lines through the rails being out of gauge.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.—Out of 4 cases of leaving the rails, 2 were in connection with shunting. In two instances the drivers were in fault; in the other two defects in the way and works were the causes.

Nulhattee State Railway.—Only one such accident, due to defects in road and works, occurred on this line.

Rajpootana State Railway.—Of the 19 reported cases of leaving the line, 7 were connected with shunting; in one case owing to the prohibited arrangement called fly shunting. Of these 19 accidents, 3 were unavoidable, 3 were due to defects in stock, 2 to defects in road and works, 2 to drivers, 1 to guards, 5 to pointsmen and 3 to workmen. There were no casualties.

Holkar State Railway.—One such accident only occurred on this line, and this was unattended with casualties.

Madras Railway.—There were 18 cases in which engines and vehicles left the line, against 7 in the previous year: 11 of these were caused by

carelessness of pointsmen and 2 by running over cattle. In one case the axle was broken, and in another the Deputy Chief Engineer's inspection train, while passing over the Paupugnee bridge at high speed, got off the line, and was precipitated into the bed of the river. The Fireman and Permanent Way Inspector were killed and 4 others injured by this accident.

South Indian Railway.—On this line there were two accidents of this description due to the breaking of axles.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Out of 15 cases in which the engines and vehicles left the line, 6 were due to the breakage of axles, 3 to pointsmen, 3 to bad loading, 1 to workmen, and 1 to the wearing-out of rails. There were no casualties of any kind.

All Railways.—There were altogether 103 cases in which trains, engines, and vehicles left the line, but in 27 only were passenger trains concerned :—27 of these accidents were caused through defects in rolling stock, 14 through defects in way and works, 8 through faults of the Locomotive Department staff, 8 through faults of the Traffic Department staff, and 33 through carelessness of pointsmen. The total casualties were 2 killed and 17 injured, of which, as mentioned above, 12 were injured in one accident on the East Indian Railway, and 2 killed and 4 injured in an accident on the Madras Railway.

FIRE.

The total accidents from fire increased from 70 in 1873 to 92 in 1874, of which 39 occurred to passenger trains. On the East Indian Railway there was an increase of 5 accidents; on the Punjab and Delhi 5; on the Madras 14; and on the Great Indian Peninsula 3; on the Oudh and Rohilkund a decrease of 1, and on the Sindh of 4. Not a single accident of this description occurred on the Eastern Bengal, Calcutta and South Eastern State, Rajpootana State, Holkar State, South Indian, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

Of the total of 92 accidents from fire, 8 were owing to unavoidable causes, 82 to sparks from engines, one to faults of the Locomotive and Traffic staff, and one to faults of the Traffic Department.

Spark-arresters are used on all Railways, but not on the East Indian Railway throughout its length; the exception being the Bengal Division of that line. It is noticeable that, though coal is used throughout the entire length of this line, it stands at the top of the list as regards this class of accidents. But it is to be remembered that the traffic on this line is far greater than on any other, (the train mileage being 43 per cent. of the total on Indian Railways), and, having regard to this fact, the number of accidents from fire is not, by comparison, large.

Of the 20 cases of fire on the East Indian Railway, 9 took place in the Bengal Division and 11 in the North-West Provinces, including the Jubbulpore line. In 15 cases fire was caused by sparks from the engine; in 2 cases by the friction of the bottom boards of brake-vans with wheels, owing to overloading; and, in one case, the contents of a wagon had been loaded in a wet state and produced spontaneous combustion. In another instance fire was caused by native passengers throwing ashes out of their pipes.

It is desirable that the East Indian Railway should, as is the practice on other Railways, state, in all cases of fire, whether spark-arresters were in use.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway all the 12 accidents were caused by sparks from the engines which burn wood chiefly, and are almost invariably fitted with spark-arresters.

On the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways the accidents from fire were also solely due to sparks from the engines. On the Punjab and Delhi section the engines were generally fitted with perforated plate arresters and lengthened ash-pans, and on the Sindh, with perforated arrester cages in the smoke box.

On the Nulhatee State Railway the only instance of fire was very destructive, two 4th class carriages being burnt. Of the 3 passengers who, on this occasion, jumped out of the train, 1 was killed and 2 were injured. It is understood that, on this line, on which coal is used, there are no spark-arresters, but it should have been stated if this was the case or not, when the accident was reported.

Madras Railway.—Of the 19 cases of fire, 2 are shown as unavoidable and 17 as due to sparks from the engines. In 5 of these the engines burned coal, and in 7 wood. As regards the rest, it is not stated whether coal or wood was used. All the wood-burning engines were fitted with arresters, but apparently not the coal-burning engines. It is desirable in all cases of fire to state whether the fuel is wood or coal, and whether the engines are provided with spark-arresters; and this should be done in future.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Of the 11 accidents from fire, 9 took place from sparks from the engines: the cause of one is not known; one was caused by a shepherd who was smoking while travelling in a sheep truck in charge of sheep.

RUNNING OVER CATTLE.

All Railways.—There were 407 cases of running over cattle, against 283 in 1873 and 296 in 1872. Of the increase of 124 accidents, 69 appear on the East Indian Railway and 29 on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The total accidents from this cause on the latter Railway during 1872, 1873, and 1874 were 4, 2, and 31 respectively. It is understood that, in former years, all cases were not reported.

About 93 per cent. of this class of accidents were due to the defective state of the fencing, and 5 per cent. to faults of gatemen and policemen. In more than half of the cases passenger trains were concerned. In one instance the driver of a bullock cart which was run over was injured as well as his cattle.

On the East Indian Railway the number of cases in which cattle were run over was 184; on the Eastern Bengal, 1; on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 18; on the Punjab, 4; on the Sindh, 15; on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State, 31; on the Nulhatee State, 2; on the Rajpootana State, 12; on the Madras, 48; on the South Indian, 22; on the Great Indian Peninsula, 45; and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, 25.

East Indian Railway.—The animals were thrown off the line in 5 instances and, in the remaining number, were run over. Once only did a train suffer, the truck of a goods train, on that occasion, being turned off the line in passing over the carcase of a bullock. It should always be stated whether cow-catchers are used or not. This remark applies to the Punjab, Calcutta and South-Eastern State, Nulhatee State and Rajpootana State Railways, as well as to the East Indian Railway. In one instance a pony jumped out of a train and was run over, and in another, two horses jumped out of a special train, one being killed and the other escaping unhurt.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—The engines were all fitted with cow-ploughs, but the report shows that 11 animals were, notwithstanding, run over, and that, in only one case, was the apparatus effective in removing the animal from the line.

The *Punjab Railway* shows a satisfactory reduction in this respect, the number of accidents of this class being 4 against 11 in 1873.

It is worthy of note that, in all the 15 cases on the Sindh line, the cattle were thrown off the line by the cow-catchers.

There were 12 cases of running over cattle on the Rajpootana metre gauge State Railway, but it is satisfactory to learn that, in no instance, did an engine leave the metals.

The engines on the *Madras and South Indian Railways*, it is said, are not provided with cow-catchers. The total accidents from running over cattle on these lines number 70. In one instance of collision with cattle on the Madras Railway, the wagon of a mixed train was derailed and the engine injured, and in another instance the composite carriage of a mail train was derailed and the permanent way injured.

The engines of the Railways in the Bombay Presidency are provided with cattle ploughs. Of the 45 cases of running over cattle on the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway*, 34 were due to the defective state of the fencing and 8 to fault of gate-keepers. In 9 cases the fencing is said to be low. One case occurred on the Oomraotee State Railway which has no fencing.

On the *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway*, 21 accidents of this description were caused by defect in fences, 1 by the negligence of the Traffic Department, and 3 by the carelessness of the gate-keepers.

OTHER CAUSES.

Under this head there was a total of 97 accidents, of which 28 happened to passenger trains. Two were due to unavoidable causes, 43 to defects in rolling stock, 4 to defects in way and works, 8 to fault of drivers, 7 to faults of the Traffic Department staff, 1 to carelessness of pointsmen, 20 to faults of gatemen and police, 6 to fault of workmen, 1 to improper interference by persons not under the control of the Railway Company, and 6 to malicious attempts on the part of persons not connected with the Railway establishments to throw off the trains. The total casualties were 5 killed and 3 injured.

Six of these accidents took place on the East Indian, 13 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 14 on the Punjab, 18 on the Sindh, 2 on the Nulhatee, 10 on the Rajpootana, 6 on the Madras, 23 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 5 on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railways.

As compared with the previous year, the *East Indian Railway* shows a diminution of 21 accidents. Of the six accidents which occurred on this line, 4 were caused through defects in the rolling stock.

Out of the 13 accidents on the *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway*, 5 were due to faults of gatemen. In two instances the gate-keepers were asleep, but on one of these occasions there was a red light and the driver was to blame in advancing.

On the *Punjab Railway*, gate-keepers fell asleep on 2 occasions, and on 2 occasions were absent from their posts. In 5 instances the accidents were due to the breakage of axles caused by flaws in the iron.

Sindh Railway.—Fifteen out of 18 miscellaneous accidents were caused by the bursting of the tubes of the engines, resulting, it is said, from fair wear and tear. The water of Sindh is known to be bad, and the subject should, consequently, receive careful attention. The circumstances connected with the bursting of a boiler on this line, have still to receive investigation by a testing of the plates of the burst boiler in a more perfect manner than has hitherto been done. The test awaits the arrival of more accurate apparatus than was at hand at the time; and until this test has been made, the explanation of this accident cannot be positively determined. It is a question for consideration whether some system of examination may not reduce the number of accidents from this cause.

On the *Rajpootana Railway* the buffer of a wagon gave way in one instance, and in another the tyre of one of the wheels of a brake-van. In two cases wagons were blown over scotch blocks.

Four attempts were made on the *Madras Railway* to throw the train off the line by placing stones and chairs on the rails, but in no case were the persons convicted. In one of these instances some boys confessed, but were acquitted on the ground of tender age. The remaining two miscellaneous accidents on this line were the results of defects in rolling-stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Of the 23 miscellaneous accidents, 9 were due to defects in rolling-stock, 4 to defects in road and works, 1 to faults of the Traffic Department, 5 to neglect of gatemen, 2 to carelessness of workmen, and 2 to malicious attempts of boys to throw the train off the line by placing stones on the rail.

In 4 cases the axles broke, in 2 the couplings parted, and in 3 stones fell from rocks above, and obstructed the line. It is satisfactory to note that there is a marked diminution in the number of landslips at Bhore Ghaut, of which there were 12 in 1873 and 11 in 1872. The danger of these slips may be appreciated by the fact that one boulder, which fell, weighed no less than 10 tons. On the 25th July, the Sewjee bridge was washed away by a heavy flood, and a goods train consisting of 33 empties, 2 loaded wagons, and 2 brakes, with engine and tender, was, with the exception of 5 vehicles, precipitated into the river: 4 persons met their death by this accident. On another occasion 3 persons were injured in consequence of a lorry running into a stone which had fallen on the road from the hillside at Bhore Ghaut. Of the 2 boys, who placed stones on the rail, one was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other to receive 30 stripes.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—There were 5 accidents from miscellaneous causes, of which 4 were due to negligence of gatemen and

police. In one of these a cartman was killed, and in another instance the sun-shades of several carriages of a passenger train were damaged, owing to the train coming in contact with a load of hay overhanging the sides of a truck.

The points to which attention is needed are indicated by the accidents detailed above, and the Government of India trust that the Railway Companies, and the officers of Government in charge of Railways, will take the necessary steps to apply such remedies as are possible. The accidents reported as due to defects in the road, stock, and works, should aid, to some extent, in the prevention of similar accidents in the future by showing in what direction defects may be guarded against. Carelessness and misconduct of the staff have produced many accidents. The only remedies for these causes are improved discipline and habits.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES TO PASSENGERS.

The total killed and injured—as compared with the four previous years, was as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1870	13	63	76
1871	9	29	38
1872	9	58	67
1873	13	83	96
1874	13	70	83

The numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were 1 and 43 respectively; and from their own misconduct or incaution 12 and 27 respectively. Out of the 43 cases, in which passengers received injuries from circumstances over which they had no control, 40 were due to accidents to trains. Those injured and killed from their own misconduct and want of caution consisted almost entirely of those who attempted to get in or out of trains in motion. In one instance, a passenger, while passing from the up to the down platform at Mokameh on the East Indian Railway, was run over. An overbridge has now been provided at this station. In another case 3 prisoners, though in charge of police, jumped out of the train. Two of these escaped and 1 was injured. Two constables who had jumped out after the prisoners were also seriously hurt. The orders recently issued for the conveyance of prisoners in well-secured carriages will, it is hoped, prevent casualties of this sort.

The numbers of passengers killed and injured per million of passengers carried were :—

	Causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or incaution.
1865	3·64	1·37
1866	0·84	0·61
1867	3·1	1·22
1868	3·58	1·9
1869	6·66	1·81
1870	2·53	1·65
1871	0·47	1·53
1872	1·9	1·4
1873	2·54	1·74
1874	1·79	1·59

The passenger mileage, as observed on previous occasions, is a better measure of this class of accidents, but it will be seen, from table II, that the passenger mileage has not been reported in all cases.

The figures, as compared with those of the previous year, are not unsatisfactory.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following figures exhibit the numbers of accidents to railway servants throughout India :—

From causes beyond their own control—

	Killed.	Injured.
(1)—Employed on trains in motion	10	29
(2)— Ditto in stations or on line	3	12
	13	41

From incaution or misconduct—

	Killed.	Injured.
(1)—Employed on trains in motion	25	55
(2)— Ditto in stations or on line	68	85
	93	140
TOTAL ...	106	181

The distribution of the casualties to servants from causes beyond their own control is—

	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian Railway	1	13
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	1	8
Madras Railway	3	6
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	7	12
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ...	1	2

Of the numbers 93 killed and 140 injured from incaution or misconduct, 20 were killed and 38 injured from imprudent acts when engines or carriages were in motion, and 35 were killed and 32 injured while incautiously standing or walking upon the line; 10 persons were killed and 18 injured while in the act of coupling or uncoupling carriages and wagons, and 13 were killed and 17 injured while engaged in shunting operations.

The following table exhibits the casualties to Railway servants, train mileages, &c., for 10 consecutive years :—

	Killed and Injured.			Train mileage.	Reported number of servants employed.
	From causes beyond control.	From misconduct or incaution.	Total.		
1865 ...	57	136	193	9,400,823	49,398
1866 ...	48	152	200	11,073,968	54,034
1867 ...	33	213	246	11,766,389	69,796
1868 ...	60	239	299	11,431,656	68,398
1869 ...	42	213	255	13,703,381	104,558
1870 ...	33	214	247	15,502,339	76,013
1871 ...	24	222	246	13,814,840	74,650
1872 ...	47	214	261	14,525,990	80,258
1873 ...	30	206	236	15,145,205	82,201
1874 ...	54	233	287	17,982,403	77,595

Taken in connection with the train mileage, the casualties during 1874 do not compare at a disadvantage with those of the previous year.

The numbers of servants hitherto shown as employed on the several railways were not reckoned on an uniform basis. In order to secure uniformity, instructions were issued on 2nd March 1874 and 12th June 1874 as to what classes of servants should be exhibited in the returns of accidents, and the reduction in the number of servants employed compared with previous years, is believed to be due to the classification of servants according to the orders contained in these circulars.

* The number of servants employed on the East Indian Railway is shown in Table IIA as 35,674, but in a statement subsequently received this number is stated to be 21,217. This alteration reduces the total number of servants from 77,595 to 63,138.

The miscellaneous casualties were as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.
At level crossings	11	2
Trespassers including suicide	77	16
Miscellaneous	14	9
Total 1874	102	27
„ 1873	79	27
„ 1872	94	13

DEATHS IN TRAIN AND STATIONS.

A detailed list of deaths of passengers and intending passengers in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of railways, is, as usual, appended at the end of the returns. The total number of casualties of this sort was 133 against 185 in 1873 and 149 in 1872. Of these 79 occurred on the East Indian, 6 on the Eastern Bengal, 8 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 8 on the Punjab section of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, 2 on the Rajpootana, 5 on the Madras, 1 on the South Indian, 23 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 1 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Most of these casualties are apparently due to passengers' undertaking journeys when in bad health.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these proceedings be communicated to the Governments and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras.
Bombay.
Consulting Engineers, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
Director of State Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Departments, Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Government.

Home Department.
Government of Bengal.
Ditto of North-Western Provinces.
Ditto of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
Ditto ditto, Central Provinces.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
Ditto ditto, Mysore.
Agent, Governor General, Central India.
Ditto ditto, Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, Table I excepted.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.*,
Secretary.

TABLE No. I A.

Abstract of the Number and Nature of the Accidents, and of the Injuries to Life and Limb, which have occurred on all Railways open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874.

	Mean mileage open.	Railways.		Classification of accidents to trains, &c. — Main heads: I. Collision.	II. Getting off proper line.	III. Fire.	IV. Running over cattle.	V. Other causes.	Total.	Passengers — From causes beyond their own control: Killed.	Injured.	Passengers — From their own misconduct or want of caution: Killed.	Injured.	Servants of Companies or of contractors — From causes beyond their own control: Killed.	Injured.	Servants of Companies or of contractors — From their own misconduct or want of caution: Killed.	Injured.	Others — Whilst crossing at level crossings: Killed.	Injured.	Others — Whilst trespassing (including suicide): Killed.	Injured.	Others — Miscellaneous: Killed.	Injured.	Total persons of all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
Under the Control of the Government of India.	1,504	East Indian ...	1874	36	21	20	184	6	267	1	18	8	17	1	13	27	70	8	1	51	10	7	3	103	132	235
	1,504		1873	34	25	15	115	27	216	...	15	6	20	1	5	19	65	3	...	42	10	4	4	75	119	194
	158	Eastern Bengal ...	1874	1	...	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	..	..	7	10	17
	157		1873	3	...	...	..	.	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	.	2	.	1	...	5	8	13
	524	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	1874	5	7	12	18	13	55	...	1	...	1	1	8	7	7	...	..	5		1	1	14	18	32
	374½		1873	3	5	13	12	3	36	1	13	...	...	1	2	8	7	2	...	1	..	...	...	13	22	35
	554	S. P. & D. — Punjab Section ...	1874	6	14	19	4	14	57	..	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	..	6	1	1	..	11	7	18
	556		1873	12	24	14	10	16	76	...	...	1	3	...	9	14	7	...	...	4	1	1	..	20	20	40
	109	S. P. & D. — Scinde Section ...	1874	...	1	10	15	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
	105		1873	...	2	14	13	12	41	....	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	4
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ..	1874	2	4	...	31	...	37	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	1	..	.	...	..	..	1	...	2	2
	28		1873	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	...	2	1	3
	27¼	Nulhatee (State) ...	1874	...	1	1	2	2	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	27¼		1873	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	173	Rajpootana (State) ...	1874	2	19	...	12	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	2	13
	91		1873	2	4	1	5	2	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	2
	36	Holkar (State) ...	1874	1	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		..	...	..	..	...	1	...	1
	Nil.		1873	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under the Control of the Govt. of Madras.	857	Madras ...	1874	1	18	19	48	6	92		...	1	1	3	6	6	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	17	14	31
	843		1873	1	7	5	46	5	64	..	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	15	4	19
	186	South Indian ...	1874	...	2	...	22	..	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	3
	187		1873	...	...	...	18	1	19	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	1		..	...	1	...	.	...	2	2
Under the Control of the Govt. of Bombay.	1,420	Great Indian Peninsula (a) ...	1874	12	15	11	45	23	106	...	23	..	1	7	12	22	29	1	.	5	2	3	3	38	70	108
	1,279¼		1873	18	27	8	40	18	111	2	15	..	2	...	7	13	33	2	1	3	5	1	1	21	64	85
	444	Bombay, Baroda and C. India (b)	1874	2	...	...	25	5	32	...	...	2	1	1	2	10	11	1	1	2	3	...	1	16	19	35
	423¾		1873	3	9	...	22	4	38	...	9	2	2	...	3	6	11	1	.	1	2	3	1	13	28	41
Total Indian Railways.	6,020¼	... ...	1874	68	103	92	407	97	767	1	43	12	27	13	41	93	140	11	2	77	16	14	9	221	278	499
	5,575¾		1873	76	103	70	283	89	621	3	54	10	29	2	28	72	144	9	1	58	20	12	6	166	272	438

(a). Includes Wardha Valley State Railway, Nizam's State Railway, and Berar Branch Railway.
(b). Includes Dubhoe Branch Railway.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents of all Classes on all Railways open for Traffic *during the year* 1874.

	UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.																		UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.				UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.				TOTAL.		
	E. INDIAN.		E. BENGAL.		O. & R.		P. & D.		SCINDE.		C. & S. E.		NULHATEE.		RAJPOOTANA.		HOLKAR.		MADRAS.		S INDIAN.		G I. P.		B. B. & C. I.				
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
PASSENGERS.																													
From causes beyond their own control:—																													
From accidents to trains	...	17	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	..	..	...	40	40
From other causes	1	1	..	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
TOTAL ...	1	18	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	1	43	44
Per million of passengers ...	0·16	2·97	...	...	..	0·51		0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	6·86	...	...	0·04	1·75	1·79
Per million of passenger miles ...	0·002	0·04	...	.	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From their own misconduct or incaution ..	8	17	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	12	27	39
Per million of passengers ...	1·32	2·81	...	0·60	.	0·51	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	14·31	28·63	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·36	...	1·31	...	0·30	0·53	0·26	0·49	1·10	1·59
Per million of passenger miles ...	0·017	0·037	.	0·018	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·58	1·15	...	.	...	...	0·007	0·007	...	0·04	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ...	9	35	..	1	...	2	.	2	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	2	...	24	2	1	13	70	83
SERVANTS OF COMPANIES OR OF CONTRACTORS.																													
From causes beyond their own control ...	1	13	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	..	...	7	12	1	2	13	41	54
From their own misconduct or incaution ...	27	70	6	9	7	7	4	4	1	..	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	6	7	...	..	22	29	10	11	93	140	233
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ..	28	83	6	9	8	15	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	9	13	...	...	29	41	11	13	106	181	287
OTHER PERSONS.																													
Crossing at level crossings	8	1	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	1	11	2	13
Trespassers, including suicide	51	10	1	...	5	.	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	77	16	93
Miscellaneous	7	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	.	1	14	9	23
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ...	66	14	1	.	6	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	9	5	3	5	102	27	129
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES FROM ALL CAUSES	103	132	7	10	14	18	11	7	1	...	...	2	1	2	11	2	1	...	17	14	1	2	38	70	16	19	221	278	499
Mean length of Ry. open during the year (miles)	1,504		158		524		554		109		28		27¼		173		36		857		186		1,420*		444†		6,020¼		
Number of passengers carried	6,050,276		1,653,803		1,978,246		2,038,453		73,683		435,218		69,870		685.589		109,554		2,773,017		1,532,216		3,352,828		3,800,867		24,553,620		
Train mileage (goods and passengers) ...	7,683,019		558,555		617,721		1,429,483		182,195		38,277		33.926		219,971		40,575		1,920,633		315,714		3,969.217		973,117		17,982,403		
Passenger mileage	450.963,709		55,206,924		92,174,410		...		...		3,970,595		1,731,420		24,600,854		3,413,493		136,749,504		47,071,345		...		...		...		

* Includes the Nizam's, Wardha Valley, and the Berar State Railways.

† Includes the Dubhoe Branch.

TABLE No. II A.

Classified Abstract of Accidents to Servants of Companies or of Contractors *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874.

CLASSIFICATION.	UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.																		UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.				UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.				TOTAL.		
	East Indian.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Punjab and Delhi.		Scinde.		Calcutta and South Eastern.		Nuleather.		Rajpootana.		Holkar.		Madras.		South Indian.		G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.				
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
I.—FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, *viz.*:																													
(*a*)—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																													
1. Collisions	1	7	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	.	3	19	22
2. Trains running into sidings or off their proper line through points being wrong ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
3. Trains or engines getting off rails ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
4. Accidents from defects in rolling-stock ...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	4	1	...	5	6	11
TOTAL ...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	11	1	..	10	29	39
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on lines*—																													
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages and wagons ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Run over while shunting trains	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
3. Run over or struck while performing their duties	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	6	7
4. Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	2	1	5	6
TOTAL ...	...	6	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	12	15
II.—FROM INCAUTION OR MISCONDUCT—																													
(*a*).—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																													
1. Collisions	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	8	11
2. Attempting to get upon or off or falling from engines or carriages in motion ...	4	16	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	10	3	4	20	38	58
3. Miscellaneous	..	8	1	..	1	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	11
TOTAL ...	4	30	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	13	3	4	25	55	80
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on lines*—																													
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages or wagons	4	10	1	.	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	10	18	28
2. Run over or struck while shunting trains ...	2	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	3	13	17	30
3. Run over or struck while incautiously standing or walking upon the line	14	16	1	4	3	1	1	1		...		.	...	.	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	8	5	2	2	35	32	67
4. Miscellaneous	3	10	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	10	18	28
TOTAL ...	23	40	5	9	4	6	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	17	16	7	7	68	85	153
GRAND TOTAL ...	28	83	6	9	8	15	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	9	13	...	...	29	41	11	13	106	181	287
TRAIN MILEAGE ...	7,683,019		55,855		617,721		1,429,483		182,195		38,277		33,926		219.971		40,575		1,920,633		315,714		3,969,217		973,117		17,982,403		
NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED	35,674		2,900		2.582		8.355		1,200		242		142		1,809		296		4,743		1,066		14.267		4,319		77.595		

TABLE No. III.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Trains of all kinds *on all Railways* open for traffic *in India during the year* 1874, *showing their causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

Railways and Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		Classification of Accidents.												
											Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.								
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Policemen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
East Indian (1,504 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	36*b*	...	5	1	14	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	26	5	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	21*a*	...	12	...	1	...	...	..	13	1	13	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	20*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	267	...	17	1	15	...	...	1	32	7	32	4	180	29	5	7	2	5	3	...	...	...
1873 (1,504 *miles open*) Total ...	216	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	5	28	4	111	22	4	18	...	16	5	2	1	4
Eastern Bengal (158 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1873 (157 *miles open*) Total ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund (524 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	5*a*	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	18	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	13*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	3	1	...
Total ...	55	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	14	2	18	6	...	4	...	2	5	3	1	...
1873 (374½ *miles open*) Total ...	36	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	2	14	...	12	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Punjab and Delhi (554 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	6*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	14*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
Total ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	4	4	...	8	...	12	4	2	...	...
1873 (556 *miles open*) Total ..	76	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	18	...	8	9	...	6	...	22	8	3	...	...

(*a*) Of these, 1 is classified under two letters.

(*b*) Of these, 5 are classified under two letters each.

Railways and Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		Classification of Accidents.												
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works. Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Fences.	Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline. Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
										a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n
Scinde (109 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1873 (105 *miles open*) Total	41	...	...	...	2		...	...	2	4	21	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (28 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	31	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	37	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	2	31	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1873 (28 *miles open*) Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Nulhatee (27¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873 (27¼ *miles open*) Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana, (173 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	12	5	1	1	...	5	1	4	...	...
1873 (91 *miles open*) Total	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1

Holkar (36 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873 (*Nil miles open*) Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras (857 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	18	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	92	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	3	20	1	48	1	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	4
1873 (843 *miles open*) Total ...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	44	2	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	1
South Indian (186 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
V.—Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
1873 (187 *miles open*) Total ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula (1,420 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	12	...	23	5	9	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	6	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	23	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	2
Total ...	106	...	23	9	12	...	...	9	35	2	25	5	34	2	...	7	1	5	13	10	...	2
1873 (1,279¼ *miles open*) Total ...	111	2	11	...	7	...	1	2	19	1	18	8	29	9	4	13	2	9	9	6	...	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (444 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	...	...
1873 (423¾ *miles open*) Total ...	38	...	9	2	3	3	1	5	13	...	3	1	20	1	1	3	...	3	3	2	...	1
Abstract of all Lines.																						
I.—Collisions	68	...	28	6	28	...	...	6	56	1	1	...	...	34	5	12	4	9	...	9	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	103	...	12	2	5	...	...	2	17	6	27	14	4	8	1	8	...	33	...	4	...	...
III.—Fire	92	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	82	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	407	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	378	...	...	2	...	1	22	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	97	...	...	4	3	1	...	5	3	2	43	4	...	8	...	7	...	1	20	6	1	6
1874 (6,020¼ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 17,982,403).																						
Grand Total ...	767	1	42	12	36	1	1	14	79	20	153	18	382	51	6	31	4	44	42	20	1	6
1873 (5,575¾ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 15,145,205).																						
GRAND TOTAL ...	621	3	50	4	24	3	2	10	76	17	111	15	262	48	12	46	2	56	28	16	2	14

N.B.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway includes the Wardha Valley State Railway, Nizam's State Railway, and the Berar Branches.
The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway includes the Dubhoe Branch Railway.

TABLE No. III A.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Passenger Trains *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874, *showing their causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

Railways and Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents	Number of Passengers		Number of Servants of Companies or of Contractors		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors		Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others		Classification of Accidents.												
										Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.							Improper Interference by persons not under the control of the Company	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		Rolling Stock.	Road & Works	Fences	Locomotive Department	Guards	Traffic Department	Working Signals and Telegraph	Pointsmen	Gatemen and Police	Workmen employed on line		
										a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n
East Indian **(1,504 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	5		2				7	..				1		2		1		...		...
II.—Getting off proper line	5	.	12	...	...		...		12	1	3	1		..		...		...		...		...
III.—Fire	6a	...	...		...		..			2	3	...		1	...	1	...					...
IV.—Running over cattle	65	.	...	...	...			...		1			63		...			...	1	...	...	
V.—Other causes	1			..						...	1							...		...		
Total ...	81		17	...	2	...		.	19	4	7	1	63	2		3		1	1			
Eastern Bengal **(158 *miles open*)**																						
Nil.																						
Oudh and Rohilkhund **(524 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	1	...		...			...	...	...	...	...		...	1	.	...	...	...		...		
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...					...		1					...	1		1				...
III.—Fire	10	...	...	...	...		.		.	...	10	..	...			...	...		..		...	
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...		.		...		...	...	15	...		.		...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	3a	...	...		...		...		...		1			1		...			1		1	
Total ...	32	...	...	...		.	..		...	1	11	...	15	2	...	1		1	1	...	1	
Punjab and Delhi **(554 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...		...		...			...	..	.		...		1	...		.	1		
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...										...	...	.	...		..	2			.	...
III.—Fire	6			...	.				...		6			...			...					
IV.—Running over cattle	3	.	...	...	...	...	...			...			3		...	...			...			...
V.—Other causes	3	..		...	...	..	...					..		...	...	...		...	3	..	.	...
Total ...	16	.	...	...	...	..			...		6	.	3	...		1	...	2	3	1	...	...

Scinde (109 *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (28 *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nulhatee (27¼ *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana (173 *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Holkar (36 *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras (857 *miles open*).																							
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	34	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4

(*a*) One of these accidents is classified under two letters.

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers.		Number of Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others.		Classification of Accidents.												
											Defects in Rolling Stock, or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.								
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Rolling Stock.	Road & Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
										a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n
South Indian (186 *miles open*).																						
II.—Collisions	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
III.—Fire	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula (1,120 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	23	2	4	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
V.—Other causes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
Total ...	33	...	23	2	4	...	...	2	27	...	3	1	13	...	...	2	...	1	7	5	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (444 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...
Abstract of all Lines (6,020¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	12	...	28	2	6	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	27	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	5	3	2	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	39	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	33	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	195	...	...	2	...	...	9	2	...	...
V.—Other causes	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	7	2	1	5
Grand Total ...	315	1	42	2	6	...	...	3	48	9	48	4	197	8	...	12	...	11	16	6	1	5

TABLE No. IV.

Showing the Total Number of Accidents to Persons *of all kinds, and to* Trains, *&c., on all Railways* open for Traffic *during the year* 1874.

		Mean Length of Railway open.	Total Number of Train Miles.	Train Miles per mile open.	Passenger Mileage*	Passenger Mileage per mile open.	Total Number of Accidents to Trains, &c., of all kinds.	Total Number of Passengers carried.	Average Number of Passengers per mile open.	Passengers		Servants.				Trespassers, &c.		Total.		
												Beyond own control.		Within own control.						
										Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
Under the Control of the Government of India ...	1874	3,113¼	10,803,722	3,470	.....	.....	513	13,094,692	4,206	10	42	2	21	55	93	82	17	149	173	322
	1873	2,842¾	8,293,424	2,917	696,297,426	244,916	389	11,642,812	4,095	9	54	2	18	44	87	62	15	117	174	291
Ditto Madras ...	1874	1,043	2,236,347	2,144	.....	.....	116	4,305,233	4,128	1	3	3	6	6	7	8	...	18	16	34
	1873	1,030	2,323,938	2,256	172,298,967	167.281	83	4,210,602	4,088	...	1	...	...	9	3	6	2	15	6	21
Ditto Bombay ...	1874	†1,864	4,942,334	2,651	.....	.....	138	7,153,695	3,838	2	25	8	14	32	40	12	10	54	89	143
	1873	1,703	4,527,843	2,659	388,118,339	227,903	149	6,509,159	3,822	4	28	...	10	19	44	11	10	34	92	126
TOTAL ...	1874	6,020¼	17,982,403	2,987	.....	.....	767	24,553,620	4,079	13	70	13	41	93	140	102	27	221	278	499
	1873	5,575¾	15,145,205	2,716	1,256,714,732	225,379	621	22,362,573	4,011	13	83	2	28	72	134	79	27	166	272	438

* Information not received for all Railways.
† Includes the Wardha Valley State Railway, the Nizam's State Railway and the Berar Branch Railways, which are worked by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Dubhoe Branch is also worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RESULTING FROM THE DROUGHT OF 1873.

No. 430A., dated Naini Tal, the 1st May 1875.

From—A COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

With reference to your letter No. 1940, dated 31st March 1875, and previous correspondence, I am now directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a Resolution in the Department of Public Works of this Government, Nos. 453—54A, dated 29th March 1875, showing that on the principle laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Public Works, Nos. 717—20, dated 25th November 1874, Rs. 7,72,856 of the expenditure on famine relief works are chargeable to Imperial Funds.

2. If the principle that the expenditure on account of charitable relief should also be debited to Imperial Funds be approved, as proposed in my letter No. 10A, dated 10th February 1875, Rs. 53,171 must be added in this account. The details of this amount have not yet been received from the Accountant General, but will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

3. I am also to invite attention to my letter to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (copy appended), No. 22A, dated 15th March 1875, and to state that if the proposals therein made be sanctioned, a further sum of about Rs. 14,200 will be spent, thus making the famine expenditure in these Provinces chargeable to Imperial Revenues amount in all to Rs. 8,40,227, or in round numbers Rs. 8,41,000.

No. 1455, dated Allahabad, the 16th March 1875.

From—HARRY MARTEN, Esq., Controller, Public Works Accounts,
To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a statement of expenditure incurred in 1873-74 and 1874-75 on works carried out for relief purposes, and its adjustment against the Public Works Provincial and Famine Relief, under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 717—20A-G., dated 25th November 1874.

2. I beg also to forward a note explanatory of the work done, and the data on which the adjustment has been arrived at.

3. The following table shows in abstract for each district wherein relief works were necessary what the total expenditure was, and the value of the work done to the Public Works Department :—

Districts.	Chargeable to		Total Outlay.	Percentage.	
	Famine Relief.	Public Works.		Famine Relief.	Public Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	10,382	9,283	19,665	33	47
Banda	7,298	16,497	23,795	31	69
Jhansi	2,095	1,930	4,025	52	48
Jalaun	11,649	6,525	18,174	64	36
Mirzapur	...	168	168	...	100
Azamgarh	8,730	4,448	13,178	66	34
Gorakpur ...	3,02,912	41,145	3,44,057	88	12
Basti	4,23,674	33,625	4,57,299	...	...
Hamirpur	6,116	2,863	8,979	68	32
TOTAL ...	7,72,856	1,16,484	8,89,340	87	13

4. The whole of the Rs. 8,89,340 has been kept in the accounts as Famine Relief Works. The portion now found to be chargeable to Public Works, *viz.*, Rs. 1,16,484, will now be written back to its proper head.

No. 1130, dated Simla, the 31st May 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 430A., dated 1st May 1875, from which it appears that the entire expenditure for the relief of the distress in the North-Western Provinces resulting from the drought of 1878, has amounted to about Rs. 8,41,000.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the whole of this expenditure shall be adjusted as a charge against the Imperial Revenues, and I am directed to express the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council at the care that has been taken by Sir W. Muir and Sir John Strachey to exercise a strict supervision over the expenditure required to anticipate and alleviate the effects of the drought in some portions of the North-Western Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of April 1875.

Circle	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack*	Kendraparah	1,269	198·15	400	874	1,274	2,246	85	2,331	83	1	84	33	17	50	3,739	2,218	1·89	3·13	5·01
		High Level, Section I.	675	171·86	24	6	30	46	4	50	9	...	9	2	24	26	115	93			
		Toldundah	1,300	95·73	2	...	2	144	6	150	10	...	10	60	11	71	233	173			
		Matchgong	650	67·65	...	...	...	158	8	166	28	...	28	34	7	41	235	190			
	Total of the month		...	...	426	880	1,306	2,594	103	2,697	130	1	131	129	59	188	4,322(a)	2,674	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	91	...	91	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	110	134	24	158	2,674	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	110·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2·03	2·92	7·39
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	16·20	1,433†	...	1,433†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	183	0·68	1·38	4·18
	Total of the month		...	...	1,433†	...	1,433†	(b)	...	(b)	(b)	...	(b)	(b)	...	(b)	1,433	226	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,859	...	2,739	2,594	103	2,697	130	1	131	129	59	188	5,755	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	274	...	274	2,262	81	2,343	124	1	124	135	24	159	2,900	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a.) The details of column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa	1,306
Cotton	2,593
Huldee	12
Wheat	2
Garden produce ...	45
Moong	8
China	5
Onions	6
Chillies	3
Oil-seeds	131
Brinjals	30
Plantains	13
Sugarcane	168
Total ...	4,322

(b.) The figures shown in the last return represented leases granted in December 1873. It was by a mistake that they were continued to be included in the statement from December 1874 to March 1875.

* The weather, cloudy with seasonable showers, has been favorable for the rubbee crops. The Kendrapara Canal was closed for repairs on the 28th of April. There was very little demand for water towards the close of the month owing to the rain-fall.

† The figures entered in the returns since December last included by mistake acres 310, at Rs. 1-8 per acre, which pertained to the year 1873-74; commencing from the 1st December 1873, and which have been omitted from the present return.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th May 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon appears to have now regularly set in in all the Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces. Moderate rain is reported from Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar: in Mysore, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, the falls have been general and plentiful. Good rain has fallen in Berar and Central India, and throughout Rajputana. In Bengal rain is reported from every district except Bhágalpur and four districts in Behar; in the Eastern, Northern and Central Districts, it has been extraordinarily heavy. From Oudh and the Benares Province of the North-Western Provinces moderate falls are reported. But in the Western Districts and in the Punjab (except slight showers in Delhi and Rawul Pindi) none has fallen. The Indus is abnormally low in Sind, and some anxiety is felt. Elsewhere agricultural operations are progressing vigorously, and prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (June 16th)	0·29 inch in two days.	Good rain in Pattikonda, slight in other taluks; ploughing progressing; water and pasture sufficient; markets well supplied; prices steady, except in Ramulkota, where rice is falling; fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; cattle generally healthy.
Trichinopoly "	...	A few good showers of rain; cholera in the town increasing slightly not rapidly; a fair amount of water in river channels.
Malabar (17th)	9·30	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices increasing; small-pox and fever decreasing; cattle healthy; pasture improving.
Kistna "	...	Rain about ·5 in five taluks, none in seven, river freshes have commenced; 2½ feet over anicut; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; mild small-pox in eight and fever in two taluks; mild cattle disease in three taluks; healthy elsewhere; dry fodder sufficient; monsoon burst last night at Masulipatam.
Tanjore "	0·17 at Negapatam.	Elsewhere light and partial; water supply scanty in some rivers and none in others; no supply to tanks; water over anicuts nil; cultivation going on in parts; markets well supplied; standing crops very few, but tolerably good; harvest, gingelly seed yield fair; prices tending upwards; cholera prevalent more especially in Negapatam and Nannibum; cattle healthy except in Mayaveram, whence a slight loss reported; pasture improving.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 17th)		
Sindh (16th)		
Kurrachee "	...	River at Kotree on 12th fallen 15 inches; it is 53 inches lower than on the same date last year; heavy rain in Tuppa Bado on 31st; hill torrents flowing, and much ground soaked; fish in bunds in Sehwan taluka dying from a disease said to be caused by great heat; fever in Johee, Sehwan, Jati and Mirpur Batora; cattle disease disappeared in Kurrachee; camels in Kotree taluka suffering from disease.
Shikarpur "	...	Kharif sowing commenced; nights continue cool; river 9 feet 10 inches, 4 feet lower than previous year; public health good.
Hyderabad "	...	State of crops the same as before; continual lowness of river is causing anxiety; small-pox in taluka Mirpurkhas on Umarkot road; weather cooler; high winds from south-west; public health good; disease among goats in Tanda Ashar.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Days very hot; nights cooler than usual; water supply in canals quite inadequate, and more very much required; diarrhœa continues at Khyri Garhi; deaths from heat and fever.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 16th)	...	74 cases of cholera, 18 deaths.
Kaira "	...	Cholera abated in Neriad; continues in Mehmadabad, Kapadwanj and Heasra, 109 deaths out of 279 cases; weather sultry.
Surat "	0·79	Weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Sowing operations progressing; cholera abating.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 16th)	0·99 at Dhulia.	Rain throughout the Collectorate; cholera continues, 280 deaths out of 955 cases this week; cotton market dull; sowing commencing.
Nasik "	...	Rain throughout the Collectorate; cholera still in a few villages; cattle disease in Dindori and Jeola; weather cooler.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 16th)	1·29	Weather cloudy and sultry; cholera at Tanna and in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 16th)	...	Slight rain at head-quarters and in some talukas; cholera and cattle disease continue in a few talukas; 41 deaths from the former at Khed.
Ahmednuggur "	0·11	Sowing operations delayed for want of rain; cholera in eight and cattle disease in four talukas; 8 deaths in Sangamner taluka.
Sholapur "	3·0	No change.
Satara "	0·96	Fever and cough at Mahableshwar; ague in Patun; cattle disease in six talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 16th)	0·48	Rice sowing in progress.
Dharwar "	1·26	Sowing of early crops progressing; public health the same as before.
Kanara "	5·0	Season favourable; sowing operations progressing well; fever and cattle disease prevalent as usual, and small-pox on the coast.
Kaladgi "	·59	Fever and cattle disease still prevalent in some talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot (June 16th)	...	Weather very hot; public health good.
Wudwan "	2·28	Health good; sowing commenced.
Baroda "	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon general throughout nearly the whole of the Presidency.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (June 17th)	15·42	
Noakhally "	12·74	
Tipperah "	8·15	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	2·33	
Hill Tipperah "	3·11	
Backergunge "	1·61	Cattle disease abating; the disorder among the fish still continues. Health of the people is generally satisfactory.
Fureedpore "	7·01	The health of the district is good on the whole.
Dacca "	9·63	
Mymensingh "	6·14	
24-Pergunnahs "	1·76	Fever decreasing at Barripore, but increasing in Baserhat Sub-division. Some cases of cholera reported from Selkhira.
Nuddea "	7·37	
Jessore "	3·95	
Pubna "	·86	General health good.
Moorshedabad "	3·76	Small-pox still in Soojagunj, general health good.
Rajshahye "	3·30	No sickness.
Bogra "	3·75	
Maldah "	3·44	
Dinagepore "	4·64	
Rungpore "	9·28	
Cooch Behar "	3·58	Cholera disappearing gradually.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Jalpaiguri (June 17th)	13·23	
Midnapore "	1·7	
Howrah "	·67	
Hooghly "	4·68	Health good.
Burdwan "	2·98	
Bankoora "	·97	
Beerbhoom "	3·44	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	3·91	
Bhágalpur "	...	Health good.
Purneah "	2·9	
Chumparun "	3·80	
Darbangha "	3·22	
Mozufferpore "	...	Cholera still continues.
Sarun "	...	General health good.
Shahabad "	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox still remain.
Patna "	...	Cholera prevalent throughout the District, bad still in three villages of the Behar Sub-Division.
Gya "	1·2	Cholera spread in Aurungabad, Nondat and part of Jehanabad.
Hazáribágh "	1·71	
Lohardugga "	2·49	Cholera and small-pox are still reported.
Maunbhoom "	1·78	
Singbhoom "	2·39	Healthy.
Balasore "	...	Cholera in the north has ceased.
Cuttack "	1·5	Cholera still hanging about, chiefly in Kendrapara and around it.
Pooree "	1·45	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost all the Districts of Bengal and in some has been very heavy. The rain has improved the state and prospects of the crops generally, especially where they were suffering from want of it. A further fall is urgently required in the Medehapoora sub-division of Bhágalpur for the Bhadoi crops. Harvesting of spring rice is everywhere completed and cheena millet is being reaped in places. Indigo manufacture has commenced in places. Early rice, jute, indigo, millets, sugarcane, mulberry, &c., are all doing well. Sowing of the main rice amun is also progressing favourably. Tillage is being carried on vigorously, and the prospects of the season are generally good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 16th)	...	Storm and heavy rain on 13th.
Mirzapur "	...	Daily clouds and storms, and 2 inches of rain in the south, but little elsewhere.
Azimgurh (14th)	...	1·8 inches of rain at head-quarters on the 11th and 12th, and much more in the east of the district; sugar-cane and indigo doing well.
Cawnpore (16th)	...	Occasional storms; prospects good.
Allahabad "	·50 on 13th & 14th	
Banda "	·2 on the 13th	
Hamirpur (17th)	...	Light showers on 14th and 15th; cholera still prevalent.
Jhansi (15th)	...	High westerly winds with clouds but no rain; heat less.
Agra 16th)	*Nil*	Clouds gathering.
Bareilly "	...	Clouds and slight showers, prospect of rain.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 16th)	·3	Cholera in one village, otherwise health of district good.
Hissar "	*Nil*	Water in tanks drying up; ploughing for crops not commenced; health good.
Umballa "	...	Cholera appeared in two villages.
Jullundur "	...	Health good.
Lahore "	...	Ditto.
Rawul Pindi "	·16	Public health good; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	Kharif sowings commenced; health good.
Peshawur "	...	Fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—General health and prospects of the province continue good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 16th)	·4	Prices favorable; weather uncertain and wind variable; heat oppressive; kharif operations progressing; cholera decreasing.
Fyzabad "	1·1	
Sitapur "	1·	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (June 12th)	1·83	Small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur "	1·64	Kharif ploughing progressing; health good.
Bilaspur "	·95	Dry sowings commenced in places; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur (13th)	2·10	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing progressing; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda "	2·97	Kharif ploughing continues; prices steady.
Balaghât (14th)	1·50	Kharif sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara "	1·60	Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (15th)	·69	Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; 3 fatal cholera cases towards Raipur boundary; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Nagpur	(June 16th)	2·84	Ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Wardha	"	3·64	Small-pox prevalent.
Nimar	"	·52	19 cholera cases, 5 fatal; prices of jowar and bajra rising.
Hoshangabad	"	·04	111 cholera cases, 46 fatal.
Betul	"	·36	Rain heavy in places.
Narsinghpur	"	2·	Weather cloudy; ploughing commenced; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	"	1·54	Weather stormy; cholera abating; small-pox continues.
Saugor	"	...	Weather cloudy and close; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent.
Seoni	"	...	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox decreasing; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh	"	1·	Kharif sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Mandla	"	1·90	Prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—The monsoon seems about to set in all over the country; ploughing and sowing in operation.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 17th)	1·60 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent; crops generally thriving.
Coorg	"	2·52	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 17th)	3·75	Cholera spreading in Buldana district; of 546 attacked 106 died; disease increasing in Akola district; cotton sowing commenced.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 14th)	...	Tanks have received a good supply of water; wells also rising; weather seasonable; health very good.
Meywar	(11th)	...	Water supply, health, and prospects good; frequent storms and signs of early monsoons.
Harowtee	(12th)	...	One heavy fall of rain; cholera cases reported in Jhallawar, Tonk, Kotah and Shahapoora.
Bickanare	(4th)	·09	Sand-storms during the week.
Soojangurh	"	...	Plenty of rain on the 28th ultimo; no epidemic prevalent.
Ulwar	(10th)	...	Tanks dry; many wells falling short in supply; health good; preparations for sowings have begun.
Jeypore	(17th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health good.
Ajmere	"	...	Dry south-westerly winds have lessened the intense heat of last week; health continues good.
Bhurtpore	"	...	Dust-storms severe; hot winds variable; rain of 14th cooled atmosphere; north-easterly breeze; weather cloudy since; health improved.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 16th)	·24	Health good.
Gwalior	"	*Nil*	
Rutlam	"	2·60	
Neemuch	"	1·05	
Baghelkhund	"	2·03	
Sutna	"		
Nepal—	(June 9th)	1·1	Agricultural prospects good.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

		For the months of April and May.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal	Gross	13,33,183	3,62,311	16,95,494	12,19,015	4,24,239	16,43,254	11,12,665	2,75,002	13,87,667	12,14,970	2,39,199	14,54,169	14,46,605	3,00,963	17,47,568
	Nett	...	...	16,79,015	...	...	16,32,237	...	...	13,71,994	...	...	14,29,383	14,39,800	2,95,191	17,34,991
Bombay	Gross	7,14,091	82,590	7,96,681	8,89,277	90,147	9,79,424	7,43,331	80,114	8,23,445	6,86,630	90,499	7,77,129	9,73,653	2,16,982	11,90,635
	Nett	...	...	7,14,636	...	...	8,86,316	...	...	7,61,832	...	...	6,97,942	9,70,634	2,13,694	11,84,328
Sindh	Gross	32,379	24,426	56,805	34,384	72,059	1,06,443	24,337	22,497	46,834	30,748	22,076	52,824	38,983	54,237	93,220
	Nett	...	...	56,670	...	...	1,06,162	...	...	46,545	...	...	52,384	38,028	53,359	91,387
Madras	Gross	2,55,080	2,61,531	5,16,611	2,80,082	1,94,278	4,74,360	2,82,470	2,47,190	5,29,660	2,88,437	1,89,977	4,78,414	2,87,439	2,18,970	5,06,409
	Nett	...	...	5,13,805	...	...	4,67,194	...	...	5,24,076	...	...	4,76,275	2,87,094	2,18,970	5,06,064
British Burma	Gross	98,589	6,01,227	6,99,816	1,54,228	8,36,754	9,90,982	1,46,660	9,18,992	10,65,652	1,87,767	7,50,408	9,38,175	1,52,103	12,24,126	13,76,229
	Nett	...	...	6,98,968	...	...	9,76,209	...	...	10,46,111	...	...	8,78,622	1,50,371	11,85,694	13.36,065
Total	Gross	24,33,322	13,32,085	37,65,407	25,76,986	16,17,477	41,94.463	23,09,463	15,43,795	38,53,258	24,08,552	12,92,159	37,00,711	28,98,783	20,15,278	49,14,061
	Nett	...	...	36,63,094	...	...	40,68,118	...	...	37,50,558	...	...	35,34,606	28,85,927	19,66,908	48,52,835

N.B.—1. The nett Customs collections on imports and exports in the years prior to 1875-76 cannot be shown separately as refunds and drawbacks on imports and exports are not distinguished, but lumped together in the local returns.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the month of April 1875 only.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India, *in the* Govt Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875. Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June 1875.

No. 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 1st July next, at 11 A. M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Simla, as the place, for the next meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June 1875.

No. 578.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave on the 31st March 1875 is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Hon'ble W. Ainslie ..	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ..	January 25, 1875 ..	October 24, 1875.	
2	A. M. Montoath	Director General of the Post Office of India.	March 10, 1873 ..	March 9, 1875.	
3	D. M. Barbour	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	October 19, 1874 ..	December 18, 1875.	

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—continued.			
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	F. C. Daukes	Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department.	November 9, 1874 ..	May 8, 1875 ..	Since returned.
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	S. Wauchope	Judge of Dinagepore	October 28, 1873 ..	October 27, 1875.	
2	A. Money	Member of the Board of Revenue ..	....	....	Date of departure not known.
3	E. W. Molony	Commissioner of Bhaugulpore ..	March 29, 1875 ..	March 28, 1877.	
4	J. A. Crawford	Collector of Customs	April 13, 1874 ..	April 12, 1876.	
5	T. B. Lane	Secretary, Board of Revenue ..	On subsidiary leave.		
6	H. A. Cockerell	Commissioner of Dacca	June 12, 1874 ..	December 11, 1875.	
7	J. F. Browne	Judge of Cuttack	March 16, 1875 ..	December 15, 1876.	
8	H. Bell	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	August 12, 1873 ..	August 11, 1875.	
9	W. L. Heeley	Inspector General of Jails	....	....	Date of departure not known.
10	F. G. Millett	Out of employ	March 14, 1873 ..	September 13, 1875.	
11	A. B. Falcon	Magistrate and Collector, Bogra ..	February 13, 1874 ..	February 12, 1876.	
12	H. F. J. Kean	Ditto ditto, Durbhunga	August 11, 1874 ..	August 10, 1876.	
13	F. H. Pellew	Ditto ditto, Hooghly ..	March 12, 1873 ..	November 11, 1876.	
14	G. S. Park	Ditto ditto, Maldah ..	January 31, 1874 ..	July 30, 1875.	
15	H. Beveridge	Ditto ditto, Backergunge	January 2, 1875 ..	July 1, 1877.	
16	J. Monro	Judge of Rajshahye	January 15, 1875 ..	January 14, 1877.	
17	F. Jones	Senior Superintendent of Survey ..	March 20, 1875 ..	January 28, 1877.	
18	G. Graham	Out of employ	September 11, 1872 ..	March 10, 1875.	
19	R. H. Wilson	1st Inspector of Registration Offices ..	October 27, 1873 ..	October 26, 1875.	
20	A. Mackenzie	Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	May 20, 1874 ..	November 19, 1875.	
21	E. H. Ruddock	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	November 1, 1874 ..	October 31, 1876.	
22	J. R. Hallett	Ditto ditto ..	August 11, 1874 ..	August 10, 1876.	
23	H. W. Gordon	Ditto ditto ..	May 6, 1874 ..	December 19, 1875.	
24	G. J. S. Hodgkinson ..	Ditto ditto ..	November 30, 1874 ..	November 29, 1876.	
25	G. Toynbee	Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa	March 8, 1875 ..	November 7, 1876.	
26	J. G. Charles	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	May 20, 1874 ..	November 19, 1875.	
27	J. Scobell Armstrong ..	Ditto ditto ..	November 23, 1874 ..	November 22, 1876.	
28	W. B. Oldham	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	March 29, 1875 ..	March 28, 1877.	
29	R. M. Waller	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	May 11, 1874 ..	January 10, 1876.	
30	J. Whitmore	Ditto ditto ..	February 2, 1873 ..	May 1, 1875.	
31	A. A. Wace	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga.	March , 1875 ..	December , 1875.	
32	H. G. Cooke	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	October 26, 1872 ..	April 25, 1875.	
33	D. W. Marsden	Ditto ditto, Cuttack	February 16, 1871 ..	February 15, 1875.	
34	E. M. Money	Ditto ditto, Monghyr	October 9, 1874 ..	July 8, 1875.	
35	F. F. Handley	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	April 13, 1874 ..	April 12, 1875.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			

NOTE.—Total absent 35
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 240
Percentage of Absentees .. .. 14·5

		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	W. A. Forbes, C. B. ..	Commissioner of Revenue ..	April 14, 1873 ..	October 13, 1874 ..	Granted six months extension by the Secretary of State. Has applied to resign the service.
2	G. H. M. Ricketts, C. B. ..	Ditto ditto	March 15, 1875 ..	November 30, 1875.	
3	W. R. Benson	Magistrate and Collector	November 17, 1873 ..	November 16, 1874 ..	Granted 11 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
4	R. F. Saunders	District and Sessions Judge ..	March 1, 1875 ..	November 7, 1875.	
5	W. C. Plowden ..	Magistrate and Collector	November 17, 1873 ..	November 16, 1875.	
6	G. E. Watson	Ditto ditto	March 1, 1875 ..	October 15, 1875.	
7	H. D. Willock	Ditto ditto	November 23, 1874 ..	November 10, 1876.	
8	W. Lane	Ditto ditto	On subsidiary leave.		

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—continued.			
		FURLOUGH—continued.			
9	D. C. Halkett	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ..	May 11, 1874 ..	November 10, 1875.	
10	C. Robertson	Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.	On subsidiary leave.		
11	E. S. Robertson	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ..	March , 1875 ..	January , 1876 ..	Date of departure not known.
12	C. A. Elliott	Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.	March 15, 1875 ..	January 30, 1877.	
13	F. E. Elliot	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade ..	November 9, 1874 ..	November 8, 1876. ..	
14	D. M. Gardner	Ditto, ditto ..	January 18, 1875 ..	November 17, 1875.	
15	G. E. Ward	Ditto, 2nd grade ..	March 18, 1874 ..	November 12, 1875.	
16	G. Adams	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	April 1, 1874 ..	October 31, 1875.	
17	T. W. Rawlins	Ditto ditto ..	On subsidiary leave.		
18	A. C. Tupp	Ditto ditto ..	April 6, 1874 ..	December 5, 1875.	
19	W. E. Neale	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade	April 27, 1874 ..	February 26, 1876.	
20	H. M. Rogers	Nil	June 20, 1874 ..	June 19, 1875.	
21	G. Butt	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade	April 20, 1874 ..	October 19, 1875.	
22	H. B. Finlay	Ditto ditto ..	On subsidiary leave.		
23	W. T. Martin	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	October 5, 1874 ..	October 4, 1875.	
24	A. Robinson	Ditto ditto ..	March 1, 1875 ..	February 28, 1877.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	H. W. Dashwood	District and Sessions Judge ..	On subsidiary leave.		
2	F. Baker	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ..	March 22, 1875 ..	September 21, 1875.	

NOTE.—Total absent 26
Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces 184
Percentage of Absentees .. .. 14·13

PUNJAB.

FURLOUGH.

1	Gore Ouseley	Commissioner and Superintendent ..	March 29, 1875 ..	January 28, 1876.	
2	D. C. Macnabb	Ditto ditto ..	April 10, 1874 ..	April 9, 1876.	
3	Lepel Griffin	Under Secretary to Government, Punjab.	April 7, 1873 ..	April 6, 1875.	
4	B. H. Baden Powell ..	Conservator of Forests, Punjab ..	May 1, 1874 ..	April 30, 1876.	
5	A. R. Bulman	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class ..	March 1, 1875 ..	June 6, 1876.	
6	G. M. Ogilvie	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class ..	April 2, 1874 ..	April 1, 1876.	
7	A. H. Benton	Ditto, 2nd ,, ..	May 8, 1874 ..	August 7, 1875.	
8	A. W. Stogdon	Ditto, 3rd ,, ..	February 13, 1875 ..	February 12, 1877.	
9	F. D'Olbert Bullock ..	Judge, Small Cause Court, 1st ,, ..	March 1, 1874 ..	February 29, 1876.	
10	J. W. Gardiner	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd ,, ..	March 30, 1874 ..	November 29, 1875.	
11	F. P. Beachcroft	Ditto, 2nd ,, ..	March 15, 1875 ..	March 14, 1877.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent 11
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab 84
Percentage of Absentees .. .. 13·09

OUDH.

FURLOUGH.

1	Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	Chief Commissioner	March 15, 1875 ..	December 14, 1875.	
2	J. Woodburn	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade ..	November 3, 1873 ..	November 2, 1875.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

NOTE.—Total absent 2
Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh 27
Percentage of Absentees .. .. 7·4

No.	NAMES.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH			
1	W. B Jones	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner..	January 4, 1875 ..	October 3, 1875.	
2	C. E. Bernard	Commissioner, Nagpur Division ..	February 15, 1875 ..	February 14, 1877.	
3	C. Grant	Commissioner, Jabalpur Division ..	March 16, 1874 ..	November 15, 1875.	
4	J H. Fisher	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, in the Central Provinces.	April 24, 1874 ..	December 23, 1875.	
5	J. W Tawney	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class ..	June 5, 1874 ..	June 4, 1875.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	W. M. Low	Commissioner, Narbada Division ..	March 20, 1875 ..	September 28, 1875.	

NOTE.—Total absent 6
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces 28
Percentage of Absentees 21 4

BRITISH BURMAH.

Nil.

MYSORE AND COORG.

Nil.

HYDERABAD.

Nil.

ASSAM

Nil.

NOTE.—Grand Total of Absentees 84
Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment .. 621
Percentage of Absentees .. .. 13·5

The 24th June 1875.

No. 579.—An extension of two months' leave on Medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. F. G. Millett of the Bengal Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June 1875.

No. 377.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd Grade are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st ultimo :—

Troyluko Nath Ghose, attached to the Sadr Dispensary, Meerut.

Juswant Roy, attached to the Sadr Dispensary, Mooltan.

Sahib Ditta, attached to the Sadr Dispensary, Amritsar.

POLICE.

The 24th June 1875.

No. 182.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the clans resident in the Jhansi District, in the localities detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces No. 96 A, dated the 8th instant, the following rules made by that Government in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this Register recognised heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children is less than 25 per cent. shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This Register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death and the illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police Officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered

as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals and arrivals, and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may at its discretion appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable under the orders of the Local Government from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families, but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Clan.	Pargana.	No.	Village.
Parihar	Garotha	1	Deori.
Ditto .	Ditto ..	2	Tharah.
Jenwar	Mau ...	3	Luhari.
Sengar ..	Mau ...	4	Sajari Buzurg.
Parihar .	Garotha ..	5	Ghatiari.
Ditto	Ditto ...	6	Damrai.

No. 184 *of* 1875.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the clans resident in the Ghazipur District, in the localities detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces No. 85 A, dated the 4th instant, the following rules made by that Government in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information:—

Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognized heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children is less than 25 per cent. shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death, and the illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police Officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals and arrivals; and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the Police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable, under the orders of the Local Government, from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A, and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Clans.	Parganas.	No.	Village.
Harihobansi ..	Ballia ...	1	Bausthana.
		2	Raipura.
Nikumbh ...	Ditto ...	3	Muradih.
Loturia ...	Doaba ...	4	Kotwa Bazidpur.
Kinwar ...	Ditto ...	5	Karmanpura.
Dikhit ..	Muhammadabad	6	Karamchandpur.
Ditto ...	Shadiabad ...	7	Bhund Kanda.
Bargyan ...	Zuharabad ...	8	Simoar.
Ditto ..	Ditto ...	9	Bhaodos.
Berwar ...	Kopachit ...	10	Asan.
Narauni ...	Ditto ...	11	Sonharsa.
Bisen ...	Pachotar ...	12	Bauri.
Ponwar ...	Ballia ...	13	Bajarha.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd June 1875.

No. 299.—Major-General C. A. Barwell, C. B., received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 17 *S.*—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 838.—Mons. François Barthelemy Alfred Royer de la Bastie of No. 23, Boulevards de Strasburg à Paris, France, for a new process of tempering flat and shaped glass, and furnaces and machinery to be employed therefor.

No. 3 *of* 1875.—Mr. Howard John Kennard of No. 67, Upper Thames St., in the City of London, England, for improvements in sand pumps or apparatus for excavating sand and other material under water.

No. 26 *of* 1875.—Mr. John Tidmarsh of No. 3, Wellesley Place, in the town of Calcutta, optician and watchmaker in the employment of Messrs. Madeley & Co. of the same place, opticians and jewellers, for ascertaining the sight of any person and selecting lenses, pebbles and glasses of the proper focus for spectacles and eyeglasses and called "Tidmarsh's Sight Measure."

No. 28 *of* 1875.—Mr. Henry Aitken of Falkirk, in the County of Stirling, North Britain, for improvements in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and in the apparatus and means employed therefor.

No. 30 *of* 1875.—Messrs. H. P. Garland and A. J. Gove of San Francisco, in the State of California, one of the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in sewing machines for stitching sacks, bags, carpets, and for other like purposes.

No. 33 *of* 1875.—Messrs. J. L. Clark and J. Standfield, both of Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, in that part of H. M.'s Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, Civil Engineers, for improvements in floating docks and pontoons and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 24th June 1875.

No. 659.—The privilege leave of absence granted for one month to Mr. A. P. Aylmer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, under notification published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th April last having been cancelled, and subsidiary leave for 12 days from the 23rd April 1875, to the 4th

May 1875 given instead, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to allow the leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to that officer for one year in the Government of India Notification No. 572, dated the 17th May last, to take effect from the 5th of that month.

No. 662.—Major H. C. T. Jarrett, V. C., S. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Mysore, is appointed to officiate from the 1st April last, as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 25th June 1875.

No. 1836*P.*—Surgeon-Major G. E. Seward, M. D., Residency Surgeon and Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, is employed on special duty under the Foreign Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 22nd April 1875.

GENERAL.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 1247 *G.*—Major O. B. C. St. John, of the Royal Engineers, to be Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, with effect from taking charge.

No. 1249 *G.*—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from date of receiving charge, *vice* Mr. Framjee Bheekajee on leave.

No. 1250*G.*—*Appointment.*—The following Brigade Order, dated 1st June 1875, issued by the Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, is confirmed :—

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Officer, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

No. 1251 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant E. L. Elliot, of the Bombay Staff Corps, late officiating Political Assistant of the third Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 1254*G.*—The following order of Her Majesty in Council, is re-published in India for general information, from the *London Gazette* of the 14th May 1875 :—

At the Court at Windsor, the 13th day of May 1875.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order shall commence and have effect from and immediately after the expiration of thirty days from the date of its publication in the *London Gazette.*

2. Every Order in Council relating to the matters comprised in this Order is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect any liability accrued under any such Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any such liability.

3. In this Order—

"The Ottoman Dominions" means the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

"Consul" includes Consul-General and Vice-Consul.

"British merchant ship" means a merchant ship being a British ship within "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" and the Acts amending the same.

4. Her Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman Dominions may levy on British merchant ships entering ports in their respective Consulates, dues not exceeding the rate of twopence a ton.

5. The produce of the dues levied under this Order shall be applied towards the establishment, maintenance, and support, in the Ottoman Dominions of British hospitals ; and the dues shall be called Hospital Dues.

6. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, issue such instructions as to him seem fit, for the following purposes, or any of them ; and may from time to time revoke or alter the same (that is to say)—

For fixing (within the limit of twopence a ton) the rate per ton at which dues are to be levied under this Order at any port :

For exempting any ship in respect whereof, within any defined period, dues have once been paid, from any further payment thereof :

For regulating the application of the produce of the dues :

For limiting the extent to which any Consul shall exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in the Ottoman Dominions in any matter relating to the dues :

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

No. 1255*G.*—The following brigade order dated 3rd June 1875, issued by the officiating commandant of the Central India Horse is confirmed :—

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Lieutenant A. Masters, lately officiating Adjutant of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, with effect from 16th May 1875.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 25th June 1875.

No. 1712.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5495, dated 8th September 1874, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 2 (*a*) in Chapter XI of the Civil Leave Code:—

2(*a*). A Military Officer in civil employ proceeding on furlough cannot obtain a last-pay certificate until he procures from the Military Department of the Presidency to which he belongs, and submits to the Accountant General of the Province in which he is employed a memorandum shewing the period for, and terms on, which his leave may be extended or commuted, and if the leave cannot be extended or commuted, stating the fact.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 24th June 1875.

No. 1717.—*The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in May* 1875, *is published for general information* :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government	Merchants		Government	Merchants	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 1875 ...	4,679	8	6,37,443	32	1,80,613	.....

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 24th June 1875.

No. 1624.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to the end of Exception 4 under Section 6 of the Civil Pension Code:—

A Native soldier employed in the Public Works Department, if he takes his discharge from the army before the end of the calendar year 1875, may count his whole departmental service.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 1635.—The Governor General in Council directs that for Rule 1 (a) under Section 4 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code, the following be substituted:—

1 (*a*) An Officer of the Bengal Civil Service serving immediately under the Government of India, if he be in India, shall submit his application for permission to resign the service, and to obtain an annuity, to the Government of India in the Department under which he is serving, and the Department receiving the application will forward it, with any remarks that may be necessary, to the Home Department. Any other Officer of the Bengal Civil Service, if he be in India, shall submit his application, through the local Government under which he may be serving, and the local Government will forward the application to the Government of India in the Home Department together with a "no-demand" certificate from the Accountant General and with such observations as may be necessary. An Officer of the Madras or the Bombay Civil Service shall submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. If an Officer be in Europe, the application for permission to resign the service, and to receive an annuity, may be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SEPARATE REVENUE, POST OFFICE.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 1715—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. E. C. George, Officiating Postmaster of Madras.

Mr. T. Rhenius is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Madras during Mr. George's absence.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st June 1875.

No. 640 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Administrative Medical Staff of Her Majesty's British Forces:—

Deputy Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M. D., of the Sirhind Circle, Her Majesty's British Forces, to officiate with temporary rank, as Surgeon-General during the absence of Surgeon-General S. Currie, M.D., C.B., on sick leave, or until further orders, and with effect from the 15th June 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. Gibbons, attached to the 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, Sirhind Circle, *vice* Doctor Crawford.

The 22nd June 1875.

No. 641 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, appointed 1st Assistant Quartermaster General.

No. 642 *of* 1875.—The following extract from list No. 11, dated 28th May 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty and granted extension of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant H. A. Yorke.
Major G. A. Way.
Captain A. Harden.

Granted extension of leave.

Major H. D. Battye, 3 months, Sick Certificate.

The 23rd June 1875.

No. 643 *of* 1875.—The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 1st Assistant Quartermaster General, notified in G. G. O. No. 259 of the 6th March 1875, will be held to have effect from the 24th February 1875.

No. 644 *of* 1875.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 605 of 1875, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that General Officers who, under its provision, are entitled to passages for themselves and their families on returning to England at the expiration of their tour of service, will be required to embark within six months from the date of their ceasing to be employed. Should this period be exceeded, except under special sanction, the claim to free passage will lapse.

The 24th June 1875.

No. 645 *of* 1875.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 11th May 1875, pages 2509-10 are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE ;
Pall Mall, the 11th May 1875.

BREVET.

* * * * * * *

Deputy Surgeon-General Joseph Fayrer, M. D., C.S.I., Retired Bengal Medical Establishment, Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, to have the local rank of Surgeon-General in London whilst holding the appointment of President of the Indian Medical Board, dated 10th March 1875.

* * * * * * *

For "*Major* Alfred Blunt, Bengal Staff Corps, to be honorary *Lieutenant-Colonel* on retirement, dated 23rd January 1875," as stated in the Gazette of 22nd January 1875,

Read "*Lieutenant-Colonel* Alfred Blunt, Bengal Staff Corps, to be honorary *Colonel* on retirement, dated 23rd January 1875."

The honorary and local rank of Surgeon conferred upon senior Apothecary Frederick James L'Estrange, Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, in the Gazette of the 3rd February 1874, is post-dated to 4th December 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 15th April 1875, of General John Drummond :—

* * * * * * *

Major General *Sir* Charles Reid, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General, dated 16th April 1875.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death, on 27th April 1875, of General John Briggs, Madras Infantry :—

Lieutenant General Hope Dick, Bengal Infantry, to be General, dated 28th April 1875.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 28th April 1875, of General Arthur Alexander, Earl of Carnwath, Colonel of the 48th Foot :—

* * * * * * *

Captain George Campbell Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, dated 29th April 1875.

No. 646 *of* 1875.—Sub-Conductor Henry Potter is permitted to resign his position in the Warrant Grade of the Department of Public Works, in view to obtaining his discharge from the Army, under the operation of Financial Department notification No. 395, dated 15th January 1874. To take effect from date preceding discharge.

No. 647 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	George Murphy ...	Asst. Apothecary.	28th March 1875.	Assistant Apothecary G. A. Swaries, deceased.
Assistant Apothecary	George Henry Campbell...	Apothecary	4th April 1875.	Apothecary J. Piner, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Isaac Newton ...	Asst. Apothecary.	Ditto ...	Assistant Apothecary G. H. Campbell, promoted.

No. 618 *of* 1875.—Duffadar Wurriam Sing, of the Corps of Guides is specially transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of Pension payment.

No. 649 *of* 1875.—Subadar Binda Sookul, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, having been declared unfit for further duty by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of a Jemadar, *viz.*, Rs. 10 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of Pension payment.

No. 650 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Sergeant Charles May, late of the 11th Regiment of Hussars. *Rate of pension per diem* 2s. (two Shillings) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

No. 651 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Robert Patch, 12th June 1875.

No. 652 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate.

Conductor Michael Moloney, Supervisor, 1st Grade Public Works Department, Punjab,—For 2 years under the rules of 1868.

No. 653 *of* 1875.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made in the Warrant Grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Promotions.

Rank and names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date	In succession to whom.
Permanent. Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor Thomas Taylor.	Conductor ...	25th May 1874.	Conductor Honorary Lieutenant W. F Hardinge, promoted.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Alfred George Fernley	Sub-Conductor,	20th Jan 1875.	Sub-Conductor J. Dwyer, retired.

Alteration of rank.

Rank.	Names.	To rank from	In succession to
Conductor ...	Edward Browne ...	31st March 1874.	Conductor W L Smith, deceased.
Sub-Conductor	Charles Mudget ..	Ditto ...	Sub-Conductor Edward Browne, promoted.
Ditto. ..	Charles Thomas Hobbs	29th April 1874.	Sub-Conductor R. W. Sadlier, deceased.
Ditto. ..	Walter Scott Oldfield .	Ditto ...	Sub-Conductor P. Muller, deceased.
Ditto. ..	Louis Eucker ...	25th May 1874.	Conductor Honorary Lieutenant W. F Hardinge promoted.

No. 654 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Major F. B. Foote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay 17th March 1875.

No. 655 *of* 1875.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) M. J. Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 36 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 14th January 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain H. A. Shakespear, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 278 of 1875,—per *Arabia*, 1st May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain R. H. de Montmorency, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 261 of 1875,—per *Arabia*, 1st May 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon G. Massy, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 303 of 1875,—per *Arabia*, 1st May 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon R. Power, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 295 of 1875,—per *Avoca*, 3rd May 1875, from Bombay.

Colonel R. Ranken, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 133 of 1875,—per *Avoca*, 3rd May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain J. Rutherford, Bombay General List Infantry, Bombay General Order No. 188 of 1875,—per *Navarino*, 8th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. J. Ward, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 381 of 1875,—per *Mirzapore*, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

Major General *Sir* C. Reid, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 549 of 1875,—per *Mirzapore*, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. R. Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay General Order No. 203 of 1875,—per *Mirzapore*, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major H. Cookson, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 288 of 1875,—per *Mirzapore*, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain E. W. Shaw, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 305 of 1875,—per *Mirzapore*, 10th May 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 357 of 1875,—per *Baroda*, 17th May 1875, from Bombay.

Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C. B., V. C., of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 590 of 1875,—per *Baroda*, 17th May 1875, from Bombay.

Colonel T. R. Snow, of Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 384 of 1875.—per *Teviot*, 18th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Millar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 524 of 1875,—per *Teviot*, 18th May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. L. Woodruffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 550 of 1875,—per *Teviot*, 18th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 524 of 1875,—per *Khiva*, 24th May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain A. E. Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 568 of 1875,—per *Khiva*, 24th May 1875, from Bombay.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 592 of 1875,—per *Khiva*, 24th May 1875, from Bombay.

Captain C. McK. Hall, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 381 of 1875,—per *Macedonia*, 27th May 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major S. Mackertich, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 357 of 1875,—per *Macedonia*, 27th May 1875, from Bombay.

No. 656 *of* 1875.—Conductor George White, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 657 *of* 1875.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductors Robert Giltrap and Andrew Gallagher, who were appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. O. No. 242 of 1875, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub-Conductor from the 7th and 8th December 1874, respectively.

No. 658 *of* 1875.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all charges for working pay for all branches of the service, British or Native, and including the Corps of Sappers and Miners, shall be supported by a statement shewing the nature of the work for which pay is claimed; the authority for the performance of the work and for the issue of working pay on account of such work.

This ruling will not affect the power vested in Officers Commanding Corps of Sappers and Miners to classify their men in accordance with existing regulations.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 659 *of* 1875.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. No. 606, dated the 11th June 1875, for "Captain C. A. Gorham," read "*Major* C. A. Gorham," and for "proceeded on furlough to Europe" read, "*who has vacated under the operation of paragraph* 16 *of G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief, No.* 265 *of 29th September* 1874."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 660 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 405, dated the 21st April 1875, the services of Surgeon E. Mair, of the Medical Department, attached to the 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, are to be considered as placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 9th April 1875.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June 1875.

No. 9 *of* 1875.—Mr. R. B. Langley, Commander of the Steamer *Nemesis* is appointed to officiate as Commander of the transport Ship *Czarewitch*, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Mr. E. G. Wells, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department from 29th May to 18th June 1875:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Capt. F. W. Richardson ...	9th June 1875	Chakrata ...	Testate ...	Widow administering.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 29th May to 18th June 1875.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					*Rs. A. P.*		
Richard Henry Curran(a) ...	Surgeon ...	Bengal Medl. Establt.	26th September 1874.	Intestate ...	2 0 0	.....	.....
British Military Service.							
William Haseldon(b) ...	Veterinary Surgeon.	Royal Artillery.	5th May 1875.	Ditto ...	1,563 14 0	.....	18th August 1875.

(a) Next-of-kin,—Father,—Thos Curran, Esquire, Ennistymon, County Clare, Ireland. Administrator General administering.

(b) Next-of-kin,—Brother,—Thos. Haseldon, Esquire, Back of the Bank, Bolton, Lancashire.

FORT WILLIAM, *The 19th June* 1875.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1875.

No. 296.—Dr. T. F. Odling, Assistant Medical Superintendent, 2nd Division, Persian Telegraph, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Dr. C. J. Wills on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 297.—Mr. A. McGechie, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 18th April 1875.

No. 298.—The transfer of Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, from the establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah, (Notification No. 660, dated 15th December 1874,) is cancelled.

The 23rd June 1875.

No. 300.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 23rd June 1875.

No. 299.—Mr. B. T. Ffinch, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted furlough for six months under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for 14 days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr. L. Gabler, Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the absence on furlough of Mr. B. T. Ffinch, or until further orders.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel,* R.A., *Secy. to the Govt. of India*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Mount Aboo, the 17th June 1875.

No. $\frac{1599}{1118}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from the 5th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 18th June 1875.

No. $\frac{1608}{1134}$ *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne, M. D., received charge of the Eastern States Agency on the afternoon of the 12th April 1875, and made over charge of the same to Captain H. B. Abbott, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1875.

No. 23.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. John Newland, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, for one month, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

The 19th June 1875.

No. 24.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. George Housden, Surveyor, 1st Grade, for two months, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he can be spared.

Mr. Robert Boddington Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, for three months, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st July next, or such subsequent date as he can be spared.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 21st June 1875.

No. 16.—Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th instant.

No. 17.—Mr. F. Bell, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June 1875.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned text books in History for the Entrance Examination, mentioned at page 93 of the Calendar for the present year, will come into use in 1876, and the questions for the History Paper in the Examination of December 1876 will be set from them :—

Lethbridge's History of England.

Lethbridge's Easy Introduction of the History of India.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 23rd June* 1875. } H. WOODROW, M.A., *Offg. Registrar.*

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

The 22nd June 1875.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the twenty-second day of June 1875 :—

1. After the first day of April 1875, all grants of probate, or letters of administration, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and all grants of probate, or letters of administration with Will annexed, under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be drawn up by the Registrar, with effect limited to the province of Bengal.

2. In all other cases (excluding from such cases all grants of letters of administration under the Administrator General's Act, 1874), all grants of probate or letters of administration shall be drawn up by the Registrar, with effect limited to the province of Bengal.

3. In all cases in which it is sought to obtain an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration, it must be stated in the petition that, so far as the petitioner has been able to ascertain and is aware, there are no property and effects besides those specified as required by Section 277A of the Indian Succession Act, 1865; and the petitioner shall undertake, in case of its being afterwards found that there are *other* property and effects, that he will pay the Court fee payable in respect thereof, and also, in the case of a grant of letters of administration, that he will give such further bond, (of the nature contemplated by Section 256 of the Indian Succession Act) with a surety or sureties, as he may at any time be called on by the Registrar to give.

4. A grant made either under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, may be amended so as to extend its effect throughout the whole of British India. Such amendment may be ordered by the Sitting Judge in chambers, on application being made to him by petition, verified by affidavit, stating where the additional property and effects are, and on payment of the Court fee payable in respect of such additional property and effects, and, in the case of a grant of letters of administration, on the petitioner giving a further bond, (of the nature contemplated by Section 256 of the Indian Succession Act), with a surety or sureties, and also giving an undertaking similar to that required by Rule 3.

5. With every certificate to be sent to a High Court, under the provisions of Section 242A of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Registrar shall send a copy of the Inventory of the property and effects of the deceased.

A. G. MACPHERSON.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
W. MARKBY.
F. A. GLOVER.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
R. C. MITTER.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. B. LAWFORD.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of July 1875 :—

It is ordered that the 9th of the Rules for the admission of Attorneys, dated 17th March 1874, be amended by adding, after the word "London," the words "or shall produce a certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board granted under the Regulations issued by the Board."

A. G. MACPHERSON.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
W. MARKBY.
F. A. GLOVER.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. B. LAWFORD.

The 21st June 1875.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th June 1875.

No. 17.—Mr. G. J. Hare, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June 1875.

No. 56.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the afternoon of 19th May 1875.

No. 57.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 233, dated 15th May 1875, the following postings and transfers are made :—

Mr. W. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Military Works Branch, is posted to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 5th June 1875.

Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, (which he left on forenoon of 8th June 1875) to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, in place of Kishen Lall, transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 58.—With the sanction of Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. F. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Jullundur Division during the absence of Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 59.—Lieutenant F. J. Day, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 3rd Circle, Military Works, to the Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

The 18th June 1875.

No. 2096.—Fourth Grade Executive Engineer Mr. W. H. Johnson, C. E., joined the Fort William Division on the forenoon of 3rd June 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 15th June 1875.

No. 9.—Sergeant J. Delaney, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works, by Inspector General, Military Works, in his Notification No. 47 of 19th ultimo, left the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 8th current, to join his new appointment.

The 17th June 1875.

No. 10.—Baboo Romanath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is allowed one month and fifteen days' privilege leave from the 11th current, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 14th June 1875.

No. 8.—Sub-Conductor W. Cummings, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, having reported his return from *Famine Relief Works* on the 31st May 1875, is reposted to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 15th June 1875.

No. 1570.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st June of the two months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 1055 of 13th April 1875.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June 1875.

No. 109.—Mr. H. F. Marrecco, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 4th June 1875.

The 16th June 1875.

No. 110.—Corporal H. Rowe, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd May 1875.

The 17th June 1875.

No. 111.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Code II, iv, 22, on the 28th January 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th June 1875.

No. 64.—Private J. Barber, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Extension Survey Division No. I of the Survey Circle, to the Ravee Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of 10th June 1875.

No. 65.—Baboo Mohendronauth Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June 1875.

No. 66.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Extension Survey Division No. II of the Survey Circle, to the Ravee Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 10th June 1875.

No. 67.—Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 32, dated 6th March 1875, on the forenoon of the 14th June 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 23rd June 1875.

No. 6.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, it is notified that the following telegraph offices on the Tirhoot State Railway are open for the reception of public messages between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily :—

Bazetpoor. | Nagur Bustee.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd June 1875.

No. 8.—Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the Native Language, under the provision of Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28, with effect from the 18th instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th June 1875.

No. 731*E*.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 588E, dated 10th May 1875, Mr. G. G. Hiley took over charge from Mr. C. Thompson of the Office and Stores connected with this Railway on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 9th June 1875.

No. 35.—Mr. T. J. Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 11th May 1875.

The 12th June 1875.

No. 36.—In supersession of this Office Notifications, Nos. 33 and 34, dated 31st May 1875, Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Workshop and Store Depôt Establishment under the Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway, in lieu of Babu Denonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th June 1875.

No. 139.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is permitted to avail himself of the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 107 of 13th May 1875, on the forenoon of this date.

No. 140.—Mr. J. L. Gallott, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 107, dated 12th June, arrived at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 9th instant, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Sind District.

No. 141.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted fifty-nine days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from August 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 142.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted fifty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from August 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 17th June 1875.

No. 144.—Mr. D. Mac Ferran, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted sixty-two days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from July 15th, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 146.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 260 of 1st instant, Mr. A. H. TenBrocke, Accountant, 2nd Grade, (temporary 1st Grade), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date.

M. RAYNE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the A—11th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 19th day of June 1875.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5470, Gunner William Welsh.	Parish and County in which born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Age,—24 years 6 months.	Marks,—Nil.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Trade,—Laborer.
Color of—Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Dark Brown; Eyes, Grey.	Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Date of Desertion,—15th June 1875.	Waistcoat—Nil.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore, Bengal.	Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
Date of Enlistment,—15th September 1874.	REMARKS,—Probably gone on boardship;—the man has been a Sailor.
At what Place enlisted,—Barrackpore.	Service up to the time of desertion,—Under 1 year.

P. G. PIPON, *Col.*,
Commanding 11th Bde., R. A.

Report of a Deserter from the 15th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Meerut, this 22nd day of June 1875.

Name,—Frederick Willson.	Place of Enlistment,—Westminster.
Age,—29 years 7 months.	Parish where born,—Barton.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	County,—Lincolnshire.
Color of—Complexion, Dark; Hair, Black; Eyes, Hazel.	Former trade or occupation,—Laborer.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Small-pox marks on face and body; mole on front of upper part of right thigh; a molat out on left above.	Dress at the time of desertion,—Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Hospital clothing, without Helmet.
Date of Desertion,—16th June 1875.	
From whence deserted,—Meerut.	REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Broke away from Hospital.
Date of Enlistment,—4th December 1865.	

H. LANGTRY, *Captain,*
Comdg. 15th, (The King's) Hussars.

WANTED

A Draftsman for the present season at Simla in the Public Works Secretariat.

None need apply who do not really draw well with instruments.

Salary according to qualifications.

Copies only of testimonials to be sent, which will not be returned.

Apply to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

NOTICE.

The Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is prepared to receive sealed tenders accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money for the supply of barrack furniture for the official year 1875-76 for the following stations :—

Meerut.	Deyrah.
Delhi.	Landour.
Roorkee.	Chakrata.

The list and standard plans of articles can be seen at Executive Engineer's Office every day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

Tender forms with lists can be supplied on payment of four annas for each, respectively, into the Executive Engineer's Office.

The tenders, which should be superscribed "tender for barrack furniture," should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, in whose office they will be opened at noon on Monday the 7th June.

Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

D. WARD, *Major, R. E.,*
Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, M. W.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 14th, 1875 ...	..	..	...	14,900	36,45,487
" 15th " ...	..	...	...	14,871	36,45,487
" 16th " ...	...	...	...	14,841	36,45,487
" 17th " ...	...	...	...	14,811	36,45,487
" 18th " ...	...	...	...	14,781	36,45,487
" 19th " ...	...	...	...	14,774	36,45,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st June 1875.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 25th June 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 1st to 15th July 1875, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd June 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,04,775	13	1
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	2,76,08,281 4 8	4,65,51,208	10	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,89,42,927 6 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,91,57,454	10	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,49,087	13	1
Sundries		11,16,968	0	3
TOTAL ...		9,06,79,494	15	5

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,29,98,337	6	8
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		76,97,923	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		58 22,587	0	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,26,51,494	15	9
Dead Stock		10,74,069	8	11
Stamps		11,962	10	9
Balances with other Banks ...		6,04,210	9	10
Sundries		29,201	6	11
Bullion		...		
		5,08,89,787	8	1
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	2,20,19,051 3 6	3,97,89,707	7	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,77,70,656 3 10			
TOTAL ...		9,06,79,494	15	5

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th June 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
69	... B 41—77603 ...	10 ...	Mrs. E. Thomas, High Road, Royapettah, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th June 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
I 8—10281	Rs. 5	Kota Romaunah, of Berhampore, Ganjam District.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

I 5—12870	20	Kuppachi Lakshminarayanappa Puntulu, of Gopaulpore, Ganjam District.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th June 1875.*

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE MUTILATED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
F 13—13497	Rs. 5	Dinshaw Nussewanji, Bombay.

NOTES MISMATCHED.

F 7—54975 „ —54974	10	Dinshaw Nussewanji, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

F 8—41117	20	Balkristna Ramchundra, Local Fund Overseer, Chanda.
F 9—57248	50	
F 8—43378	20	Mahadew Rao, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, Nagpur.
F 9—59930	50	
F 7—48035	10	S. Rungaya, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, Nagpur.
F 8—40983	20	Janardun Gopal Kanheri, Balaghat.
F 8—40998	20	M. Trodden, Esq., Depot Store-keeper, Nerbada Division, Holkar State Railway, Mootukka.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 17th June 1875.*

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
43	C 84—67231	Rs. 20	Sudasheo Bappoojee, Post Master, Rutnagherry.
	M 1—71890	5	
	„ —87564	5	
45	C 90—39785	1,000	Tricumjee Nemidas, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
	„ —41346	1,000	
	„ —42074	1,000	
	„ —44438	1,000	
	„ —45197	1,000	
	„ —45342	1,000	
	„ —46122	1,000	
	C 93—31249	100	
	„ —35289	100	
	„ —37951	100	
	„ —46437	100	
	„ —51729	100	
	„ —54405	100	
	„ —54831	100	
	„ —56600	100	
	„ —61425	100	
	„ —64090	100	
	„ —65183	100	
	„ —65196	100	
	„ —65643	100	
	„ —65654	100	
	„ —68762	100	
	„ —68976	100	
	„ —71956	100	
	„ —72351	100	
	„ —73017	100	
	„ —73042	100	
46	C 95—93131	10	Motee Ramsah, Banker, Nynee Tal.
47	M 3—14368	5	Joohramma, Suddar Bazar, Poona.
	„ —57463	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			
36	M 2—14922	Rs. 5	Dadabhoy Hormusjee Nanawatty, Broach.
44	C 83—39936	10	T. E. D'Cruz, Byculla, Haines Road, near the Tank.
13A	C 85—94202 wrongly joined M 5—15663	50	Mr. J. C. Braganza, Assistant Apothecary, 68th Regiment, L I., Mhow.
14A	C 97—70133 „ —70136 ditto	10	Mooljee Nusserwanjee & Co., Victoria Buildings, Bombay.
	C 98—12565 C 97—81546 ditto	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 15th June 1875.*

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—17986	Rs. 5	Shridhur Sukharam, Karcoon, Revenue Survey, Berar.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 17th June 1875.*

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
473	D 4—48531	50	The Assistant Commissioner of Kumaun.
475	D 7—58906	100	Lieutenant T. F. Ross, Meean Meer.
481	D 6—60771	10	Mohumed Buksh, Ajmere.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
474	D 11—05662	10	Hafeezoolla Khan, Kherie.
	„ —05664	10	
	„ —05665	10	
476	D 4—37063 } wrongly joined	50	Narain Doss, Sultanpore.
	„ —37064 } wrongly joined		
477	D 4—30412	50	Mr. A. J. Bridge, Calcutta.
478	D 11—12415	10	Girdhari Thakoor, Goruckpore.
480	D 10—37017	5	Sewadeen Dass, Cawnpore.
482	A 18—27736	10	The Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th June 1875.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
98	E 5—63064	20	Mir Nasiruddeen, Normal School, Dehli.
101	E 3—49601	100	Baboo Lokenath, Native Doctor, Charitable Dispensary, Multan.

Rs.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
33	E 3—62448	100	Din Mohammad, Contractor, Chumba.
	„ —62601	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th June 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
49	A 84—04086	100	Janeat Rai.
50	L 51—78472	100	Babu Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty.
51	L 40—35691	10	John A. Ricketts, Esq.
52	L 50—20583	100	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
54	L 68—06657	100	Mr. Reid, Instr.
56	L 50—49828	100	The Treasury Officer, Backergunge.
	L 49—46858	50	
60	L 38—31533	100	Babu Ram Churn Surruff.
	L 50—96044	100	
	L 50—62560	100	
61	L 51—65999	100	Babu Haran Chunder Ghose.
	„ —65998	100	
	„ —65622	100	
	„ —53052	100	
	„ —47480	100	
	„ —57699	100	
	„ —65672	100	
	„ —53053	100	
	„ —56665	100	
62	L 63—08775	20	Babu Chunder Mohun Mozoomder.
64	L 66—11180	50	T. L. Hickson, Esq.
66	L 20—36532	5	Meer Nuseeroodeen.
67	L 50—75286	100	Babu Hem Chunder Ghose.
68	L 51—83986	100	J. A. Burnes, Esq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
72	L 10—89494	5	Babu Juggessur Chatterjee.
73	L 20—24075	5	Babu Godadhur Shaw.
74	L 36—20939	20	T. Rawden, Esq.
75	L 44—16435	10	Babu Doorga Churn Shaw.
	„ —16432	10	
76	L 16—65447	5	Babu Hurro Nath Mookerjee.
77	L 51—63718	100	Babu Nilcunto Shaw.
	L 40—20251	10	
	„ —20252	10	
	L 17—25338	5	
78	L 11—44695	5	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	„ —44694	5	
	L 44—26944	10	
	„ —26945	10	
79	L 46—12928	20	Babu Nobin Chunder Bose.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
80	L 49—94297	50	Babu Nundo Lall Banerjee.
81	L 37—86823	20	J. C. Shaw, Esq.
82	L 15—69893	5	Babu Kissory Mohun Basu.
	L 39—32320	10	
83	A 81—92699	20	Babu Ram Kristo Ghose.
	L 38—46353	100	
84	L 49—65608	50	John A. Ricketts, Esq.
	L 57—30190	10	
85	L 42—54180	10	Babu Gooroodas Mookerjee.
86	L 46—47380	20	Babu Kadernath Mookerjee.
87	L 50—38509	100	Babu Gopi Kantha Roy.
	L 39—39267	10	
88	L 66—28612	50	Thos. Gleeson, Esq.
	„ —28805	50	
	L 45—36369	20	
	L 47—75863	20	
90	L 47—46557	20	Hakim Fari-dee-deen.
91	L 44—33583	10	S. J. Rogers, Esq.
	„ —33606	10	
	„ —33604	10	
97	L 14—75876	20	T. W. Gribble, Esq., C. S.
	L 13—19145	20	
92	L 45—33988	20	Babu Ram Narain Bania.
	L 39—67438	10	
	L 57—26165	10	
93	L 48—24891	20	Elizabeth Martin, Esq.
	L 46—42424	20	
94	L 20—49584	5	Babu Gooroosprosad Moitry.
95	L 43—70184	10	A. C. Tute, Esq.
	L 39—25729	10	
96	L 2—08975	10	Babu Ram Mohun Das.
35	L 36—76918	20	Babu Mohendro Chunder Ghose.
	„ —76917		
	L 9—22805	5	
	„ —22806		
36	L 7—28162	20	G. F. Kellner & Co.
	„ —28163		
37	L 15—49169	5	The Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.
	„ —49138		
38	L 34—01839	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose.
	L 35—41374		
39	L 42—89636	10	Babu Shib Chunder Ganguly.
	„ —89638		
40	L 15—57994	5	Babu Kally Kamal Roy.
	„ —57992		
41	A 97—95976	10	Babu Mooraly Dhur Sen.
	„ —95975		
42	A 96—21100	10	Babu Kristo Dhun Ghose.
	„ —21099		
43	L 45—43125	20	Babu Janokee Nath Banerjee.
	„ —43126		
44	L 43—26857	10	R. D. Hime, Esq.
	„ —26859		
45	L 1—80783	10	Babu Mutty Lal Mullick.
	„ —80782		
46	L 47—82280	20	Messrs. Murray & Co.
	L 46—58680		
47	L 47—44968	20	Shaik Dedar Bux.
	„ —44967		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th June 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DARJEELING LINE.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1875.

No. $\frac{7586.}{L.\ M.\ 6\ No\ 8.}$—During the present season the experiment will be tried of offering the public a less expensive mode of conveyance to Darjeeling.

2. A limited number of wagonettes have been built, which are so constructed as to enable two passengers to lie down at full length. They are provided with cushions and hoods, and drawn by two horses, but they are not sufficiently protected from the weather to make them good for ladies or invalids. These are available at cheaper rates than the ordinary carriages, *viz.*, 4 annas a mile for each passenger, or Rs. 25 for the through journey.

3. A wagonette will start from Karagola every day except Sunday and Monday, leaving on the arrival of the steamer, and will return from Silligoree every day except Monday and Tuesday, starting at 11 A. M.

4. No luggage can be carried except a hand-bag, which should not weigh more than five seers. This rule is necessary and must not under any circumstances be infringed, as these vehicles convey the parcel mail. One traveller who, by the payment of Rs. 50 engages a whole wagonette, can take two maunds of luggage with him free.

5. Application for wagonettes should be made in the usual way to Post Master, Purneah, and should state which of the other forms of accommodation the traveller wishes in case a wagonette is not available.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal.

The 25th June 1875.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Indus*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M., by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd July, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be obtained on payment; they are only supplied on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Now ready,

32*mo. super royal, with numerous plates, roan morocco and clasp, lettered.*

Carbine and Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction; also Regulations regarding Ranges, Appliances, Arms, and Ammunition, &c., for the Cavalry and Infantry of the Native Army in India. Revised 1875. *Price, Rs.* 2-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Just reprinted.

Second Report on the Provinces of Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui, on the Tenasserim Coast, by J. W. Helfer, M. D. *Price, Rs.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas extra.*

8*vo., cloth.*

Reports on Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain, by Captain Campbell Walker, F. R. G. S., Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras; with Extracts from Reports by Mr. Gustav Mann, Mr Ross, and Mr. T. W. Webber; and a Memo. by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests. *Price, Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1871-72, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Re* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 6 *annas.*

Ditto for the year 1872-73, with Appendices and Tables. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

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Royal 8*vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.*

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In 3 *parts, foolscap folio.*

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price, Rs. 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

Just published.

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st April and 1st October each year. *Price each issue, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India. prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professor F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs* 24; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80; *packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 10 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

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Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1: *interleaved copies, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6.

Supplement for 1866 to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 2 *annas.* Half-yearly Supplement to ditto, from 1st January to 30th June 1869. *Price, Re.* 1 *each; packing and postage,* 2 *annas each.*

Standing Orders of the P. W. Dept. issued during 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874. *Price for each year, annas* 8; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

☞ Printed on one side of the paper only, to admit of easy incorporation with interleaved copies of the P. W. Code and Forms already published.

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Parts I to III. *Price, Re.* 1-8 *each; packing and postage,* 8 *annas extra each Part.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 7 *annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal *Price, Rs.* 10.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below,) and to the Public at large, *Rs.* 4.

To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, *Rs.* 3.

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1199 of 1865 [wherein Anwar Biswas is plaintiff and Busontocoomar Sircar, &c., are defendants], and dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the persons claiming to be the representatives of Alexander Russell, late of England, are, by their Attorneys, on or before the twenty-seventh day of June next, at the Court House to come in and prove their claim to the Talook Turruff Areakandy, Pergunnah Mahomood Shahee in Zillah Jessore, and the legacy of rupees two thousand in Government Securities which were devised and bequeathed by the Will of the testatrix Anundo Bibee of Old Bytockanna Lane, in the town of Calcutta, to the said Alexander Russell, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said decree.

Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, has been fixed for the further hearing of this suit.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, 23rd *February* 1875.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note which last stood in the name of Balkissen, deceased :—

No. 33593 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, for Rs. 2,000.

HEMCHUNDER MITTER,
Attorney-at-Law.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050344 of 16th January 1872, and No. 003670 of 15th July 1870, both at 4½ per cent. of Public Debt, for Rs. 500 each, the former originally standing in the name of Babu Chundernauth Banerjee, and the latter in the name of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Grand Trunk Road, and last endorsed both the Notes to Radheekapersaud Chatterjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

RADHEEKAPERSAUD CHATTERJEE,
Serampore.

Stolen

From the premises of the house during the night of the 29th June 1872, the Government Promissory Note No. 034126 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1872 for Rs. 4,000, and No. 6979 of 33367 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 3,500, originally standing in the name of Tripasur Venkata Kondala Row of Aska, and last endorsed to Tripasure Sashagheri Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, and by the Treasury Officer, Ganjam, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

ASKA, 6th *May* 1875. TRIPASURE SASHAGHERI ROW.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as to the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

TRADE RETURN OF THE TURKISH ARABIA AGENCY, 1875.

Goods that passed through the Custom House at Baghdad from 13*th March* 1874 *to* 12*th March* 1875.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imports from Persia.			
Bags and tents, hair	6,610 pieces ...	1,527 15 5	
Calico dyed and printed chintz	2,540 pieces and 55 bales	1,397 18 11	
Carpets, all sorts	33,071 in No. ...	28,498 4 5	
Combs, wooden	149,224 „ ...	668 8 4	
Cotton	1,413 okes ...	64 19 0	
Fruits, dried	64,543 „ ...	2,112 6 3	
Grocery and drugs	.....	2,728 12 7	
Ghee	1,582 „ ...	100 18 5	
Hand and headkerchiefs	.....	687 4 8	
Millstones	880 pairs ...	774 18 5	
Silk, all sorts	41,593 okes ...	77,654 17 2	
Silk goods	423 pieces ...	958 4 10	
Shoes and slippers	1,358 pairs ...	218 10 2	
Shots	6,103 okes ...	320 2 6	
Stockings	16,099 pairs ...	427 8 3	
Sundry small articles and hardware ...	.....	3,266 1 7	
Tobacco from Isfahan	1,527,035 okes ...	82,267 5 2	
Do. do. Shiraz	6,726 „ ...	239 4 10	
Do. pipe	20,315 „ ...	513 0 5	
Twist, wool	199 „ ...	14 13 5	
Wax, bees'	1,240 „ ...	233 17 5	
Wool	780 „ ...	26 19 6	
Woollen stuff for dresses	1,062 pieces ...	507 6 8	
			205,208
Imports from Russia.			
Printed linen, crockery and sundry small articles	.....	.....	159 1
Imports from Bahrein.			
Pearls	237½ miscals ...	.....	303 3
Imports from India.			
Chullars and other piece-goods	9,200 pieces ...	4,006 5 1	
Grocery	78,752 okes ...	16,376 2 3	
Indigo from Calcutta	62,041 „ ...	47,299 13 6	
Silk, shaary	887 „ ...	1,421 8 7	
Snuff	744 bottles ...	69 0 9	
Sugar candy	553 okes ...	36 4 5	
Sundry small articles	.....	213 3 7	
Tin	879 cantars ...	2,760 19 3	
Turbans, aghabanee	247 pieces ...	200 14 1	
			72,383 11

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Mixed Imports from India and Europe, chiefly from London.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Candles, sperm	22,644 okes ...	2,363 18 10	
Canvas	13,650 pieces ...	497 4 10	
Caps, Turkish	1,182, No. ...	719 7 7	
Chintz, prints, and other piece-goods ...	176,876 pieces ...	39,184 9 0	
Cloth, woollen, thick and thin marinos ...	8,228 „ ...	9,551 4 4	
„ cotton madapolam, gray	453,804 „ ...	68,006 14 5	
Copying machine	10 in No. ...	102 2 7	
Copper in sheets	24,356 okes ...	3,861 0 0	
Crockery	.....	49 0 5	
Damasco, woollen	82 pieces ...	171 1 3	
Grocery	... ...	201 13 2	
Hardware and sundry small articles ...	.....	13,324 3 7	
Head and handkerchiefs	45,000 pieces and 2,429 dozen.	9,115 4 4	
Iron	... ...	171 2 0	
Lankeh, piece-goods of various colors ...	1,635 pieces ...	155 5 10	
Lead	122 cantars ...	185 1 5	
Linen shirtings	352 pieces ...	449 2 4	
Silk goods	387 „ ...	117 4 0	
Sugar, loaves and crushed	12,930 cantars ...	20,453 6 2	
Tin plates	.....	1,012 12 5	
Tea	2,691 okes ...	1,121 17 9	
Twist, cotton	81,756 „ ...	2,894 0 10	
Sundries	... ...	736 8 2	
			174,443 5 3
Total amount of Imports ...	.....	.....	452,498 0 0
Exports to Persia.			
Chintz, printed	601 pieces ...	88 5 11	
Dates, "Zehdi"	6,754 okes ...	29 3 4	
Lankeh, colored piece-goods	265 pieces ...	33 0 0	
Linen shirtings, fine	.....	638 10 5	
Leather, red	236 in No. ...	27 16 11	
Shoes and slippers	2,175 pairs ...	114 6 3	
Skins, lamb	16,710 No. ...	940 7 2	
Turbans, aghabanee	86 pieces ...	33 11 2	
Sundry articles	... ...	229 14 8	
Woollen stuff from Nejjeff	393 pieces ...	303 19 10	
			2,438 15 8
Exports to Russia.			
Lamb skins, &c.	.....	.....	196 16 2
Exports upon which duty was payable at the port of shipment, viz.—			
Dates	.....	946 2 2	
Fruits, dried, and drugs	.....	191 7 8	
Egyptian corn	... ...	170 4 3	
Galls	... ...	3,282 11 5	
Piece-goods	.....	23 11 8	
Skins, guts, hides, &c.	... ...	380 8 8	
Wheat	... ...	25,413 3 6	
Wool	... ...	8,693 0 4	
			39,100 9 8
Total amount of Exports ...	... ...	.....	41,736 1 6

Price-current of grain from 13*th March* 1874 *to* 12*th March* 1875.

Description.	1874.										1875.	
	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	January.	February.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rice, common, per 134 lbs.	9 4	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 9	8 1	7 9	7 10
Wheat „ „ ...	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 8	5 6	5 1	4 8	4 5	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Barley „ „ ...	2 7	2 4	2 1	2 0	2 0	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 4

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th APRIL 1875.

Canal Divisions	Water distributed during March 1875: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet: Full supply	Actual average throughout	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge	Actual average throughout	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl
Ganges Canal: Northern ...	10·00	9·32	740	787	9,314
Meerut ...	8·30	7·6	969	569	24,713
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	614	16,049
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	7·2	972	858	16,101
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·22	994	568	17,852
Etawah ...	4·80	3·00	771	930	25,078
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·11	958	655	12,823
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,981	121,930
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	...	...	1,234	28,017
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	66	1,510
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	124	626
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	105
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	32
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	348
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	152,568

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Nature of Traffic	Up: Mds.	Up: No.	Down: Mds.	Down: No.	Total Up and Down: Mds.	Total Up and Down: No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	32	...	3,563	...	3,595	...
Gram ...	...	...	600	...	600	...
Rice ...	8,440	...	225	...	9,065	...
Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhar or mixed Grain ...	576	...	625	...	1,201	...
Dal ...	428	...	831	...	1,259	...
Juar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9.876	...	5,844	...	15.720	...
Cotton ...	817	...	11,116	...	11,933	...
Oil-seeds ...	595	...	7,039	...	7,634	...
Salts ...	936	...	2,586	...	3,522	...
Metals ...	10,675	...	7,742	...	18,417	...
Building Materials ...	4,780	...	87,838	...	92,618	...
Firewood ...	15,250	...	11,905	...	27,155	...
Bamboos ...	...	7,042	...	* 2,406,608	...	2,413,650
Timber ...	...	212	...	9,018	...	9,230
Miscellaneous ...	...	988	59,363	90	65,050	1,078
Live-stock ...	...	1	...	50	...	51
Grand Total ...	48,616	8,243	193,433	2,415,766	242,049	2,424,009
Total during corresponding period of last year.	52,553	6,384	255,728	114,057	308,281	120,441
Increase ...	...	1,859	...	2,301,709	...	2,303,568
Decrease ...	3,937	...	62,295	...	66,232	...

Land Irrigated (approximate): Zila	Acres	Rainfall: Total from 1st to 30th April 1875	Average of the previous years for the same period
Saharanpur ...	11,221	...	0·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	25,258	...	0·3
Meerut ...	41,476	...	0·5
Bulandshahr ...	18,004	...	0·4
Aligarh ...	11,694	...	0·2
Muttra ...	113	...	0 2
Agra ...	2 243	...	0·2
Etah ...	1,569	...	0·3
Mainpuri ...	6,868	...	0·4
Fatehgarh ...	3,275	...	0·2
Etawah ...	13,797	...	0·1
Cawnpore ...	14,777	...	0·1
Dehra Dun ...	1,510	...	0·8
Bijnor ...	135	...	0·4
Tarai ...	..	·1	0 5
Bareilly ..	491	...	0 5
Jhansi ...	1	...	0·2
Hamirpur ...	104	...	0 2
Delhi ...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	32	...	...
Total ...	152.568	...	...
Total for the same period last year	166,791	...	...
Decrease ...	14,223	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct. Cub. ft. per sec. 5,565

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Cawnpore Division Tail . 260
" " Escapes ... 247
Etawah " Tail . 10
" " Escapes ... 67
584

Balance expended ... 4,981

Great demand for indigo and sugar-cane crops.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Demand for indigo and sugar cane crops.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Very great falling-off in the grain traffic both up and down. The price of grain continues about the same over the whole length of Canal. Improvement in market in down traffic with regard to cotton, salts, &c., as also in the rafting business.

Allahabad,
The 26th May 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains througho

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	17 8	22 8	24 4	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 2	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 2	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	27
	Godavery ...	13 5	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 7	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 9	32 2	23 3	...	...	
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25
	Bellary ...	15 8	16 3	12 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 0	22 7	23 7	27 8	22 6	23 5	26
	Kurnool ...	14 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 0	15 7	15 7	12 9	23 3	23 3	29 4	21 2	21 2	26
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	11 3	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	11 2	15 1	15 1	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	15 7	12 0	18 1	16 6	12 8	23 0	23 0	18 7	...	...	
	North Arcot ...	11 9	13 1	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	16 8	15 0	20 7	18 8	16 0	25 5	25 5	26 4	...	...	19
	South Arcot ...	10 9	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	20 2	25 0	25 0	17
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 8	16 2	13 3	...	...	..	31 0	31 0	...	23 2	23 2	18
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	23 8	...	18 2	24 1	24 1	20
	Madura ...	10 9	10 9	9 0	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 3	15 6	16 0	11 8	21 1	24 3	...	27 9	28 7	22
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 5	13 6	13 6	9 1	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	13
	Coimbatore ...	11 7	13 1	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 9	13 8	13 8	11 4	20 4	20 4	16 5	22 9	24 3	20
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	9 6	10 4	8 8	13 9	15 4	11 5	14 0	12 6	11
	Salem ...	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	12 9	16 6	17 4	13 3	22 3	23 8	20 7	24 6	24 6	20
	South Canara ...	12 5	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	9 7	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 5	15 0	15 0	12. 3	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bombay.	Bombay ...	10 7	11 12	11 14	23 7	23 1	18 4	7 7	7 12	7 12	11 13	12 2	13 8	20 4	20 4	21 4	20 7	19 0	16 1
	Ahmedabad ...	17 14	18 15	14 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 5	11 0	24 10	24 10	21 0	22 15	23 12	21 8
	Kaira ...	14 9	15 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	8 14	10 0	...	11 6	12 5	...	26 11	29 1	...	18 13	20 0	
	Surat ...	13 6	13 6	...	13 6	12 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	7 12	10 10	10 10	13 6	18 8	17 6	16 6	17 6	16 6	16
	Broach ...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	19
	Tanna ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16
	Kolaba ...	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	.
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 1	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 8	30 0	...	24 4	23 5	..
	Nasik ...	17 4	15 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 15	6 0	...	11 14	12 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	24 0	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	17 6½	18 6¼	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	...	9 13¼	9 13¼	...	34 6	35 1	...	28 2½	29 0½	
	Poona ...	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	
	Sholapur ...	18 7	19 7	21 12	...	...	...	13 7	13 5	12 15	15 5	15 5	14 12	27 9	26 8	36 12	28 0	30 12	31 8
	Kaladgi ...	22 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 0	15 1	15 1	11 0	28 11	30 12	24 0	27 11	29 11	25 0
	Satara ...	18 0	18 11	...	...	..	...	9 9	10 15	...	12 2	14 5	...	23 15	26 10	...	22 10	25 14	..
	Belgaum ...	21 5	22 11	14 8	...	...	...	16 11	16 5	14 8	17 11	17 5	15 0	21 13	22 5	19 8	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Dharwar ...	26 6	27 3	20 0	...	...	...	13 1	14 2	11 0	20 3	21 14	15 0	28 14	29 12	23 0	28 14	29 3	21 14
	Ratnagiri ...	10 5	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	12 15	14 6	17 8	...	17 8	15 9	18 3	18 3
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Pauch Mahals (Godhra)...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	17 4	17 4	18 9	12 7	12 7	13 1
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	..
	Baroda ...	...	12 2	...	...	17 1½	...	...	8 8½	...	.	13 10½	...	...	20 8	..	...	16 0	
	Disa ...	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 13	10 0	8 8	34 0	34 0	22 8	37 0	37 0	20
	Nimach ...	16 12	14 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	
	Nasirabad ...	17 2¼	17 0	15 0	23 7	23 15½	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 5	24 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	13 0
	Rajkot ...	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	..	11 0	11 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	..
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	14 0	13 10¾	24 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	24 8	27 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	32 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 8	17 4
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	18 0*a*	17 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	19 0*b*	19 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	17 0	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0*c*	21 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	16 4	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	16 8	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	11 4	18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 12 to 19 8*d*	14 12 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	26 8*d* to 35 8	26 8 to 32 0	16 0	8 0*e*	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	13 5	...	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	18 0*f*	18 8	12 8	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	11 8	18 4	18 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Moorshedabad ...	21 0*g*	22 0 to 23 0	13 0	37 8*d*	35 0 to 40 0	17 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	..

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 13 to 18-4 seers, common rice 15 to 19-2 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-12 to 25-6 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.

INDIA.

GRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ndia for the 2nd half of May 1875.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1874			
S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch			
41 0	41 0	35 2	30 0	40 0	40 0	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ..	Madras.	
28 3	28 3	25 2	29 2	29 2	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ..		
38 2	39 1	30 9	33 6	33 6	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
35 3	35 3	35 3	27 4	28 6	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	18 4	18 4	Kistna		
33 7	33 7	28 2	23 9	23 4	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
28 5	28 5	26 2	29 2	29 2	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah		
29 1	29 1	31 0	28 0	30 2	26 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
21 9	21 9	25 8	25 5	26 2	27 0	217 7	223 6	163 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Kurnool		
24 3	24 3	23 6	20 9	21 3	21 3	93 5	93 5	59 5	18 6	18 2	17 9	Madras		
24 7	24 7	23 3	21 8	21 4	21 8	97 2	97 2	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
29 9	31 6	28 2	25 6	26 6	18 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot		
26 2	26 6	18 3	28 4	29 3	20 1	235 7	223 6	246 6	16 6	16 6	18 0	South Arcot		
29 4	29 4	22 6	24 5	24 5	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	16 6	14 7	Tanjore		
27 5	27 5	21 0	29 3	29 3	18 9	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	15 4	14 6	Trichinopoly		
31 0	34 1	22 5	29 4	29 4	19 6	131 2	127 3	121 5	17 8	17 3	16 4	Madura		
21 9	21 9	16 4	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
23 5	25 0	22 0	25 5	28 0	17 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
15 8	17 3	15 8	16 6	16 6	12 4	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris		
27 0	28 5	25 5	29 2	29 2	18 9	145 8	145 8	149 2	17 4	14 6	15 5	Salem		
22 9	25 5	20 2	17 2	19 2	13 6	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
18 2	18 2	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	16 14	14 0	68 4	68 4		14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay	
...	...	...	22 5	22 5	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	..	17 12	17 12		106 11	106 11		16 13	16 13		Kaira		
	...	.	14 13	14 13	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 8	Surat		
			14 8	14 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	71 1	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
30 5	30 5		16 3	16 3		130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3		Kolaba		
			16 10	16 4		150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7		Khandesh (Dhulia)		
32 3	35 0		21 4	20 8		128 0	128 0		12 12	15 6		Nasik		
			23 9½	23 0½		107 0	106 10½	100 0	11 12	11 6½		Ahmadnagar		
			19 9	19 9		95 0	95 0		13 6	13 6		Poona		
			24 15	25 1	17 8	122 10	106 10	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	Sholapur		
		..	20 9	21 9	13 0	140 0	110 0	.	12 13	12 14	14 0	Kaladgi		
			23 6	22 1		145 10	146 4		13 13	14 9		Satara		
30 6	30 5	24 0	19 13	18 8	13 0	155 8	155 8	150 0	16 3	17 0	17 0	Belgaum		
36 0	36 0	31 0	20 1	21 1	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 1	19 0	16 11	Dharwar		
26 0	26 0	26 0	16 6	16 6	12 5	10 Bdls	10 Bdls	9 Bdls	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri		
24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
			9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	56 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ..		
		..	22 0	22 0		120 0	120 0		12 0	12 0		Asirgarh		
.	.			16 13			160 0			15 6		Baroda		
.			20 7	20 7	19 1½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
		.	16 8	16 0		160 0	160 0		30 0	28 0		Nimach		
			22 0½	22 6	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
			16 0	15 8		45 0	45 0		64 0	64 0		Rajkot		
16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	124 0	141 0	61 0	61 0	54 0	Karachi		
			..						No return received			Haidarabad		
27 0	27 0	27 0	19 8	23 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
					.	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
												Western Districts	Bengal.	
			21 8	21 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Burdwan		
.	..		18 8	18 8	14 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah		
			21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom		
			17 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ..		
.		.							No return received			Hooghly ..		
...			20 0	20 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah		
												Central Districts		
.			20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta .		
..	.	.	20 0	17 8	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24 Pergunnahs		
...			26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea		
			25 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
			28 0	28 0 to 29 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 4	7 0	Moorshedabad .		

d In the interior only
e In the interior prices range as follow —Rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers and gram 17-12 to 20 seers, per rupee
f In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 19 to 23-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12-8 to 32 seers, per rupee
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 23 4 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 12 seers, and gram 25 to 24 seers, per rupee

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	25 0	13 8	50 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 4	21 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14
	Rajshahye ...	20 0 to 24 6	20 0 to 24 6	10 0 to 10 8	37 8	37 8	18 12	19 12	18 0	7 8 to 8 0	20 4 to 21 12	19 4 to 21 0	9 12 to 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	20 0	25 10½	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	19 2	19 15	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	16 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	21 12	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*h*	12 0	6 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 8 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*i*	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 9	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *j*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*k*	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*l*	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 6	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	16 0	37 0	33 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	19 0
	Gya ...	24 8*n*	24 8	11 8	38 8	36 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0	18 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	13 8	15 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	18 0
	Mozufferpore ...	22 0*o*	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 0	20 0	14 8	33 0	31 8	16 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	36 0	...	17 4
	Chumparun ...	21 0*p*	25 0	12 8	38 0	40 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	22 0	21 0	15 2	31 5	31 5	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	16 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7*q*	21 7	13 14	40 7	37 14	18 15	18 15	17 11	9 7	21 7	20 3	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 8*r*	17 8	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 8	17 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	40 0*d* to 45 0	40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 40 0	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	19 11	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	22 5	23 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ..	21 0	20 8	11 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	19 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	19 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ..	17 0*s*	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0*d*	16 0	40 0	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 0	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	15 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará ...	30 0	26 10	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	9 0	13 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	21 0	38 12	38 12	29 3	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 8	14 8	10 12	23 11	23 11	15 1	25 14	25 14	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	24 12	21 8	39 10	39 5	30 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	23 2	24 3	24 3	22 0	24 3	19 13
	Meerut ...	23 15½	23 2½	20 13½	32 6½	33 10	26 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 8	22 6	21 0	25 0	25 0	19 10
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	26 0	26 8	20 8	34 0	35 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	17 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 26 seers, and common rice 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of May 1875.—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagloe) *Panicum, Milaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued*	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 4	26 4	13 8 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 12	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	11 3	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	16 0	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	..	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 9	7 9	6 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	9 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0*d*	35 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
21 0*d*	...	16 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
26 0	26 0	15 0	28 0	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Sarun ...		
15 0*d* to 40 0	15 0 to 40 0	15 0	26 8	25 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	27 3	27 3	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	6 8	Monghyr ...		
28 0*d* to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	25 4	23 5	15 12	157 13	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
26 4	22 5	17 1	15 12	17 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 8	10 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	16 8	22 0	21 12	12 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	6 4	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 13	6 15	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	130 0	128 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	7 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khasí and Jaintiá Hills ..		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 8	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 5	32 5	25 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 2	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	29 14	29 11	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	..	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 6	28 7½	24 2½	110 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 26-8 seers, barley 36 to 42 seers, best rice 18-12 to 19-4 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 33-12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 18 to 27 seers, per rupee
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-8 to 30 seers, barley 34 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 26 seers, barley 38 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 35 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common): Present fortnight.	Rice (common): Past fortnight.	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight.	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.
N W Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	23 0	21 0	18 8	27 8	27 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 4	14 4	12 0		..			...	...
	Bijnor	22 8	20 4	19 11	33 3	28 2	28 2	14 10	11 4	9 9	14 10	14 3	10 11	20 4	20 4	18 0	24 12	21 6	15 12
	Moradabad	Return	not re	ceived	..	..			...					...	..				
	Budaun	27 0	27 0	19 3	38 6	38 6½	23 6½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9¼	18 0	15 9¼	12 9½	.	...	..	15 12	16 14¼	15 9¼
	Bareilly ..	23 12	23 15	17 13	37 8	35 0	23 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	11 9	27 8	27 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	13 12
	Sháhjahánpur	26 8	26 6	19 12	40 0	40 0	27 4	7 10	7 6	8 0	19 0	18 8	13 0	.	...		.	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs .	23 12	23 12	19 6	43 12	40 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 0	25 0		.	25 0	...	...
	Muttra .	22 8	22 0	20 0	32 8	31 8	27 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	14 8	14 8	10 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	13 0
	Agra ..	21 3½	20 15½	16 11	29 14½	30 3½	23 7	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	26 12	28 0	23 0	24 4	25 12½	11 5
	Farukhabad ..	22 8	22 0	16 8	23 0	29 9	22 0	7 3	7 8	6 14	16 2	16 2	11 11		.		...	28 14	..
	Mainpuri .	25 0	24 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0					..	
	Etáwah	22 8	22 8	17 8	27 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0
	Etah	26 0	26 8	19 8	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0						
	Jalaun ...	22 8	22 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ..	20 0	20 5	17 4	29 0	29 10	22 2	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Lalitpur	21 4	21 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	25 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	13 8	13 4	11 0	27 8	28 0	23 0	..		...
	Cawnpore ...	24 0	23 0	17 8	30 0	29 0	21 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	16 0	13 0		...	...	...	...	..
	Fatehpur ...	25 0	24 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 4	21 8	14 8		..	...	..	...	...
	Bánda ...	23 0	22 12	16 8	26 8	26 8	19 4	9 4	9 8	11 2	18 8	19 0	12 6	22 8	23 4		21 8	22 0	...
	Allahabad ..	20 12	21 0	14 8	28 8	27 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	16 12	18 0	12 4	27 0	27 0	17 8	26 0	26 8	16 8
	Hamírpur ...	22 8	22 8	16 14	25 4	26 0	18 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 4	15 0	10 10	24 12	24 12	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jaunpur ...	24 11	24 0	17 4	33 14	33 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	10 9	20 7	19 12	12 0	28 4	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	10 9
	Gorakhpur ...	28 0	26 4	14 7	42 0	42 0	19 4	15 12	15 12	8 12	20 2	21 0	10 8		..	...	...	.	.
	Basti	26 9	25 10	13 12	37 8	37 8	14 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	17 8	8 12	...	...	...	..		
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	21 6	14 12	32 8	31 12	19 3	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	.		..			
	Mirzapur .	23 0	21 0	14 8	30 0	28 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares	21 0	20 8	14 0	26 4	27 5	17 8	8 6	8 6	7 0	14 11	14 11	9 0		.	17 8		.	14 0
	Ghazipur ..	19 5	19 5	14 13	29 15	28 5	18 10½	7 11	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	23 3	18 0	23 2	23 3	16 12
Panjab	Delhi ..	23 8	23 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	27* 0		...	..	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Gurgáon	22 0	22 0	21 0	31 8	31 8	27 0		..	..	9 0	9 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	21 0
	Karnál	25 0	25 0	23 0	39 0	38 0	33 0		..	.	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
	Hissár	23 0	22 8	22 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	20 0
	Rohtak	23 0	23 0	19 0	29 0	32 0	26 0		.		11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	24 2	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Sirsa	23 0	23 4	22 4	34 14	35 4	34 4	.	..		15 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	27 8	27 4	25 0
	Umballa	26 4	25 8	25 0	33 0	33 0	30 0		..		13 8	13 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiána	26 0	26 8	25 0	41 0	41 0	33 0	.	...		11 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Simlá	18 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	.	.		12 0	13 0	11 0			22 0	..		..
	Jullundur	25 8	25 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	..		10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiarpúr	26 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	..			11 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra	20 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	28 0			.	12 0	12 0	12 8	..		...	.	...	
	Amritsar ..	26 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	35 8		..	.	13 8	13 8	12 4	29 0	28 0	22 0	27 4	27 0	19 0
	Siálkot	23 0	24 8	23 0	31 0	32 0	33 8		...		14 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	19 0
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	29 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	...	..	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	33 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	25 0	38 0	38 0	35 0		.	.	13 0	12 8	11 0	31 0	27 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Ferozepore	25 0	25 8	25 0	39 0	38 0	38 0	...	..		13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 0
	Gujránwála .	23 4	29 12	23 4	40 0	40 0	40 0	..	..		13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Ráwalpindi .	31 8	31 0	20 8	36 0	36 0	29 0		...		12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	22 8
	Jhelum ..	30 8	29 8	21 0	36 0	37 0	20 0		..		13 0	13 0	8 0	35 0	36 0	17 0	41 0	38 0	20 0
	Gujrát .	25 0	24 8	16 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	.	..		12 0	12 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	39 0	31 0	20 0
	Shahpúr	30 8	30 8	25 8	42 0	48 0	39 0	..			10 8	10 8	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	23 0
	Mooltan	20 8	21 0	19 0	31 0	32 0	28 0			...	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0
	Jhang .	22 12	26 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	31 0				9 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	24 0
	Montgomery ..	21 0	23 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	.	.		10 0	12 0	8 0				.		..
	Muzaffargarh ..	25 0	24 1	19 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	...			14 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	42 8	37 8	27 8	52 8	60 0	38 2	.	..		7 8	7 8	7 8	72 8	62 8	42 8	56 4	56 4	40 4
	Dera Ghazi Khan	25 0	25 0	20 0	35 0	37 8	28 6		.		20 0	20 0	20 0	33 2	35 0	22 3	41 4	41 4	30 0
	Bannú	55 0	56 4	33 12	71 12	81 4	68 12		.		8 12	8 12	8 2	62 8	62 8	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8
	Pesháwar	26 0	23 6	22 1	40 5	35 12	35 12		.		13 10	13 10	13 0	29 14	31 3	22 12	32 8	28 9	22 12
	Kohat ...	32 8	31 14	22 15	58 10	61 3	48 7	..			17 14	17 14	15 5	40 13	40 13	35 11	45 14	46 14	33 2
	Hazara ..	23 8	23 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	..		.	14 0	14 0	14 0	28* 0	27* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 12
Oudh	Lucknow ..	26 0	25 8	17 4	34 0	31 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	12 8	35 0	31 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Unao ..	25 0	25 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	12 8	20 0	21 0	...	19 0	20 0	.
	Bara Banki ...	25 0	25 0	14 12	34 0	32 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	18 0	18 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	12 4
	Sítápur ...	29 8	28 8	20 8	42 0	42 0	25 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	35 0	..		..		
	Hardui ...	27 7	27 0	17 10	38 8	37 8	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13		.	...	..		
	Kheri .	32 0	29 0	19 4	45 0	40 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	13 0			...	..		...
	Fyzabad ...	26 2	25 8	15 12	34 13	33 2	19 14	13 0	14 1	8 8	19 6	18 5	11 6			..	20 2	20 0	15 0
	Bharaich ..	29 0	29 0	17 0	48 0	48 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	...		.
	Gonda ..	30 0	28 14	15 15	41 0	29 11	20 6	20 3	20 2	9 12	20 15	20 8	11 2	39 0	32 2	16 4	17 8	18 0	14 0
	Rai Bareli ...	27 4	26 12	17 8	36 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	21 4	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0		...	..	...		..
	Sultánpur ...	25 0	25 0	17 4	35 0	35 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0
	Pratábgarh ...	27 1	26 14	17 14	36 13	35 13	22 9	19 5	18 10	11 2	23 11	22 8	13 5		...	...	..		...

dia for the 2nd half of May 1875 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	11 4	9 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	27 0	25 5	23 10	135 0	112 8	112 8	..		...	Bijnor ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	Return	not re	ceived	Moradabad ...		
..	...	...	34 3	36 0	22 13	192 0	192 0	..	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	20 10	125 0	150 0	125 0	9 11	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 0	21 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur .		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	31 8	30 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
..	...	...	27 7	27 9	23 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 2	19 4	160 0	160 0	158 2	8 14	9 0	8 10	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	...	...	Julaun ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 13	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
..	...	...	26 0	25 4	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 8	21 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ..		
...	...	...	27 8	28 8	20 14	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 12	Bánda ..		
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Allahabad ..		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	.	.	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	33 14	32 7	20 7	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	31 8	29 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	15 10	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 4	6 4	Basti ...		
...	...	...	25 1	23 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	28 5	18 10½	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
..	...	...	29 0	28 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	
..	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		
...	...	...	33 8	34 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Karnál *c* ...		
..	...	...	31 0	28 8	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e* ...		
..	...	...	33 8	34 0	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *a* ...		
..	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *f* .		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *g* ..		
.	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *h* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kángra *i* ...		
...	...	...	30 4	31 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Amritsar *j* ...		
..	...	...	26 0	28 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *k* ...		
..	...	...	35 0	36 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr *l* ...		
.	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	120 0	110 0	90 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	Lahore *m* ..		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *n* ...		
..	...	...	28 0	30 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *o* .		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi *g* ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *p* ..		
..	...	...	27 8	28 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 12	10 12	Gujrát *q* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *r* ...		
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *a* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	Jhang *s* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	180 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *t* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *u* ...		
...	...	...	56 4	52 8	35 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *v* ...		
...	...	...	34 6	35 7	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	32 8	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *w* ...		
...	...	...	60 0	59 6	42 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *x* ...		
...	...	...	29 4	32 8	21 0	104 0	104 0	117 0	59 13	57 3	53 5	Peshawar *y* ..		
...	...	...	40 13	40 13	29 5	204 0	204 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *z* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *a** ...		
0*	32 0†	25 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
...	...	...	29 0	29 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Unáo ...		
0	34 0	17 8	31 0	30 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 9	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	..	33 0	33 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sítápur ...		
..	...	.	31 14	31 14	18 10	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Hardui ...		
	36 0	...	35 0	34 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		
4	21 3	15 8	32 8	31 5	19 10	160 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
0	45 0	16 0	40 0	42 0	19 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
0‡	37 15§	19 0	34 8	33 2	16 12	170 0	170 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		
8	37 8	.	36 0	34 0	21 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
0	40 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		
8	37 8	19 15	34 14	35 0	21 9	200 0	200 0	204 0	7 13	7 13	6 4	Pratábgarh ...		

References.

a. Nearly stationary
b. Stationary.
c. Barley and bájra falling.
d. Bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
e. Barley, jowár and gram rising.
f. Barley falling; rice and gram rising.
g. Jowár and gram rising.
h. Rice and firewood falling.
i. Wheat and gram rising; barley falling.
j. Wheat rising; jowár falling.
k. Wheat, barley and gram rising rice falling.
l. Wheat, barley, and gram rising,
m. Jowár falling; gram rising.
n. Barley and jowár falling; bájra rising
o. Wheat and gram rising.
p. Wheat and bájra falling; barley and jowár rising.
q. Barley rising; bájra falling.
r. Barley and gram rising
s. Wheat, rice and gram rising; bájra and jowár falling.
t. Barley and gram falling; wheat and rice rising.
u. Wheat and rice falling; jowár and gram rising
v. Wheat, jowár and gram falling; barley rising.
w. Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
x. Wheat and barley, rising.
y. Wheat, barley and bájra falling, jowár and gram rising.
z. Barley rising,

a Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar khurd † Bjhra.

Kodon.

Ditto.
Madua
Kodon.
‡ Kodon, Madua § Sawan mixed.
Sawan
Ditto.
Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common): Present fortnight.	Rice (common): Past fortnight.	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight.	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Central Provinces	Nagpur	23 8	23 0	21 0			..	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	36 0	28 0		...	
	Bhandara	25 0	24 0	22 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	32 0			
	Chanda	24 9	24 9	23 0							17 1	15 8	16 4	37 5	38 8	45 0			
	Wardha	27 0	28 0	22 8				8 12	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	48 0	50 0	38 0	..		
	Balaghat	26 0	26 0	24 0				16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0				...	..	
	Jubbulpore	31 0	30 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	34 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	14
	Saugor	22 8	22 0	19 0				11 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	13 0	10 0						
	Damoh	25 0	23 12	21 12	32 0	32 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	..		...			
	Seoni	38 0	36 0	30 0	.	...		12 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0			.			
	Mandla ..	30 0	35 0	23 0				15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0						
	Betul	29 0	29 0	23 8	...			14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0			
	Chindwara .	32 0	31 0	25 0			.	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	36 0			
	Hoshangabad .	21 8	20 8	18 0	...			9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		..				
	Narsinghpur ..	28 0	28 8	19 0	.	...		14 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	11 0						
	Nimar .	16 14	16 10		.	..	...				13 2	13 2		31 0	31 0	.	32 12	32 12	
	Raipur	48 0	48 0	40 0				22 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	36 0	34 0					..	
	Sambalpur ..	24 0	24 0	21 0	.			25 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	35 0	35 0					.	.
	Bilaspur .	48 0	45 0	49 0			.	28 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	56 0					...	.
	Upper Godavery .	19 0	18 0	18 0	..	...		10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	50 0	49 0	.	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Secunderabad .	17 7	17 7	13 0	...	...	..	9 3	8 7	8 9	12 8	12 4	10 7	25 5	23 8	24 0	26 1	27 0	23
	Bolarum .	17 7	17 7	14 1	..	...		9 8	9 8	9 3	11 3	11 3	9 9	22 9	22 9	22 6			
	Chudderghat .	10 5	13 7	11 5	..			6 0	6 0	5 7	11 2	11 5	9 0	22 5	21 5	20 0	27 0	27 0	27
	Oomrautee	22 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	44 0	48 0	33 0	28 0	26 0	24
	Akola .	22 0	22 0	20 0				7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	28
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26
	Buldana .	20 0	20 0	20 0			..				11 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	30
	Woon .	25 0	24 0	21 0		..		10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	66 0	72 0	53 0	11 0		10
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	.	..		10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	51 5	51 5	51 0	40 0	40 0	31
Mysore and Coorg	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 5	12 7	14 0	11 2	11 2	11 7	10 0	16 0	15 5	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	.		
	Bangalore — Retail	12 0	12 2	11 0	12 2	13 5	11 0	10 7	11 2	9 5	15 5	15 0	9 5	24 0	24 0	..		...	.
	Kolar — Wholesale			..	12 9	12 9	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 2	22 2	21 6	15 4			.	...	..	
	Kolar — Retail				12 3	12 3	10 1	17 4	17 4	13 9	21 6	21 1	15 1		..	.	.	...	
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	.	...	.
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0			.
	Mysore — Wholesale	7 7	11 2	11 0			.	12 3	12 3	11 2	12 6	13 0	11 7	31 4	35 0		26 2	26 2	17
	Mysore — Retail	7 5	11 0	10 4				11 7	12 1	11 0	11 4	12 5	11 0	30 4	30 4	.	25 2	25 2	16
	Hassan — Wholesale													...	.		.	..	
	Hassan — Retail	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	12 5	14 7	13 7	13 7	..	.	.		..	
	Shimoga — Wholesale																.	..	
	Shimoga — Retail	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	.	...	..
	Kadur — Wholesale														..	..	.	...	
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0				14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 0	19 2	12 0	23 4	23 6	14 5	16 6	16 4	12 0			14 0	42 0	42 0	43 6	40 2		32
	Chitaldroog — Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28
	Coorg — Wholesale													.	...	.			
	Coorg — Retail	8 5	9 4	8 3	8 9	7 5	8 7	11 8	10 9	10 5	15 9	15 3	15 9		.	...	...	..	
Rajpootana	Jaipur .	16 13	17 0		23 0	25 0	...	16 11	6 11		9 5	9 0	..	15 4	25 0	.	21 10	22 8	
	Kishengurh ..	16 0	16 0		24 0	24 0		8 0	8 0		9 0	9 8		23 0	23 0		21 0	21 0	
	Alwar	22 8	23 8	20 8	31 0	33 0	26 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	32 0	34 0	17 0	29 0	32 0	17
	Bhurtpur (City) .	22 8	22 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	7 12	25 0	26 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	10
	Kerowli (City) .	20 10	20 10		30 0	30 0		11 4	11 4		12 8	12 0		31 4	31 4		26 14	28 2	
	Ajmir	15 7	15 4	14 0	22 0	23 0	18 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	19 8	14 0	19 8	20 0	13
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received						...											
	Erinpura	17 8	17 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	..		.	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	19
	Sirohi	16 8	16 0	15 12	35 0	35 0	27 0	..		.	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	21
	Aboo	15 1	15 10	13 14	21 2	22 0	18 12		...		8 6	8 4	7 8	...	..		26 4	28 0	18
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	29 0	28 0	25 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	.		...	16 0	16 0	13 0	.	..	.		...	
	Meywar	15 10	14 10	14 5	21 0	21 14	19 0				9 8	8 13	9 12	.		.			
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0					7 8	7 8		16 4	16 0							
	Marwar	15 0	15 0		25 0	25 0		5 0	5 0		7 8	7 8	..	20 13	20 13		21 13	21 13	.
	Bikaneer	14 4	14 0		18 0	18 0		6 0	6 0		9 0	9 0		22 0	22 0		17 0	17 4	
	Bundi	18 8	18 12	16 0	27 0	27 8	20 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	26 4	26 4	15 0	.	...	15
	Kota .	18 8	18 8	16 4	...		23 8	9 0	9 2	8 8	10 0	10 0	7 2	23 8	23 8	23 0	.		...
	Tonk	17 4	19 0	16 0	27 8	31 12	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 2	12 0	9 0	29 2	31 0	17 8		.	
	Jhallawar .		16 8	15 12	...	22 0	21 0	.	8 8	8 0	..	9 8	9 8		19 4	20 0	...	17 0	16
	Shahpoora		16 0	14 4	...	22 0	20 0	...	7 8	7 8		10 4	9 8	..	22 0	17 0		16 8	14
Central India	Indore ..	15 8	15 12	14 2				9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22
	Gwalior	15 10	15 6	13 4	20 2	20 2	17 2	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 8	8 4	7 5	19 3	19 7	15 8	19 11	19 11	13
	Goona	No return received			..										...	..	.	..	
	Rutlam	15 0	15 0	14 8	..		.	10 0	10 0	9 4	13 4	14 4	13 12	20 0	21 4	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 1
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 8	25 8	17 4	35 0	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0		23 0	24 0	17

India for the 2nd half of May 1875—concluded

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi, &c (Kavaru Voragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch			
...	...	.	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces	
			25 0	24 0	24 0				9 8	9 8	9 0	Bhandara		
	.		28 9	28 9	27 5	480 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	9 3	Chanda		
..	..		26 0	28 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	10 0	8 0	Wardha		
			35 0	35 0	24 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat .		
35 0	35 0		38 0	37 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore		
			27 0	23 0	21 0	260 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Saugor		
.		.	33 0	32 8	26 4	280 0	260 0	400 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Damoh ...		
			34 0	34 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
30 0	32 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Betul		
25 0	23 8	22 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Chindwara		
			29 8	28 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad .		
36 0	36 0	29 0	35 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur		
		..	21 12	21 12		160 0	160 0		11 4	11 4		Nimar		
			14 0	46 0	32 0				8 4	8 8	0 8	Raipur		
			24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur		
100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	42 0	52 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur		
			28 0	28 0	24 8	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
28 2	28 6	26 2	20 7	20 5	14 8	135 0	136 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Secunderabad .	Haiderabad Assigned Districts	
			18 9	18 9	14 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 4	10 4	8 7	Bolarum		
			19 0	18 2	13 5	130 0	130 0	109 0	10 0	10 2	9 0	Chudderghat .		
			23 0	22 0	18 0				11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
9 0½	9 0½	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	106 0¾	106 0¾	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola		
			21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur		
...		.	23 0	23 0	22 0				10 0	11 0	9 0	Buldana		
			30 0	34 0	21 0	300 0	400 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0½	Woon		
20 5	20 5	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	Bassim .		
35 2	32 5	34 7	22 5	24 0	17 7				13 5	13 5	9 2	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg	
34 2	31 5	33 7	22 0	23 5	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	8 7	Bangalore Retail		
45 3	42 2	38 6	30 0	30 9	21 0				14 9	14 9	14 3	Kolar Wholesale		
44 8	41 7	38 4	29 7	30 0	20 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	13 8	Kolar Retail		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr Retail		
31 4	29 7	28 7	25 6	24 5	18 3	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 5	9 8	10 2	Mysore Wholesale		
30 4	28 7	28 3	25 2	24 1	17 7	70 0	70 0	65 0	8 3	9 4	9 8	Mysore Retail		
32 5	50 5	42 0	23 0	20 0	16 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 5	8 5	Hassan Wholesale		
												Hassan Retail		
40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Shimoga Wholesale		
												Shimoga Retail		
28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur Wholesale		
	50 7	54 0		29 3	23 0				11 0	11 0*		Kadur Retail		
48 0	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog Wholesale		
												Chitaldroog Retail		
24 4	25 3	35 5	18 3	20 7	15 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 5	8 9	10 7	Coorg Wholesale		
												Coorg Retail		
		..	20 0	19 8		.			18 0	19 0		Jaipur	Rajpootana	
		...	23 0	23 0		..			42 0	42 0		Kishengurh		
			26 0	26 0	25 8				24 8	24 8	23 0	Alwar		
29 8	29 12	16 0	28 0	29 0	26 12	100 0	100 0		23 0	23 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
25 15	26 8	.	26 0	28 0		160 0	160 0	...	30 0	28 12		Kerowli (City)		
			19 11	21 0	18 8	85 0	85 0	110 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	Ajmir		
...	..	...							No re	turn re	ceived	Deolie Cantonment		
.. .	.		20 0	19 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
			21 0	20 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	65 0	50 0	Sirohi		
..	.		15 9	16 12	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
..	..					8 Pie*	9 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man s load.
.		...												
		.	19 1	18 12	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 12	25 0	29 2	Meywar		
			30 0	30 0					12 8	11 4	.	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
.			15 13	15 13		70 0	70 0		50 0	50 0	.	Marwar		
..	..	..	16 4	16 4	.	95 0	95 0		70 0	65 0		Bikaneer		
			.	.		160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	Bundi		
	,	.	.	...		160 0	160 0	160 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota		
			...	.		165 0	150 0	135 0	36 8	36 0	36 8	Touk		
	.	.	.				100 0	90 0		26 8	27 0	Jhallawar		
.			...		.		160 0	160 0		40 0	35 0	Shahpoora		
...	.	...	18 4	18 4	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 4	9 0	9 8	Indore	Central India	
	..	..	19 7	19 3	16 11	109 8	109 8	91 4	12 13	12 13	12 13	Gwalior		
.	...	..		..					No re	turn re	ceived	Goona		
.	..	.	21 12	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	Rutlam		
..	..		29 8	28 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 0	7 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) .		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of May 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																		
		United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Holland	Italy.	Russia.	Spain	Other Countries in Europe	Mauritius	Africa and adjacent Islands.	America.	Aden	Ceylon	Straits Settlements.	China	Australia.	Total.
		Cwt lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt lbs.	Cwt lbs	Cwt lbs.	Cwt lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs	Cwt lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt lbs.	Cwt lbs.	Cwt lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	7,113 84	..	.	6,406 28	...	...	749 32	...	...	...	37 92	...	...	...	..	...	15,296 100	. .	29,604 0
	Chittagong	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Madras	Coconada, Godavery Dist	4,007 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,007 16
	Ports of Kistna do.	5,973 24	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5.973 24
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do	12,822 56	1,741 8	.	133 104	...	...	4,687 70	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0 7	...	.	...	19,385 21
	Beypore, Malabar do	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
	Ports of Madura do	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ports of South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...		.	
	Madras	14,073 24	..	...	...	...	.	2,276 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	696 48	...	17,046 48
	Ganjam		..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay	6,16.742 56	35,768 56	13,300 0	1,73,308 56	30,674 0	...	20,853 0	.	...	...	...	22,934 0	...	.	...	...	5,579 0	.	9,19,159 56
	Kurrachee	6,457 56	1,974 0	...	12,950 0	..	...	1,505 0	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,209 56	...	26,096 0
	Carwar		...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vingorla	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Viziadroog	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma.	Akyab	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rangoon	13,674 0	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,674 0
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...			...	...	...	...	. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Total ...	6,80,863 92	39,483 64	13,300 0	1,92,798 76	30,674 0	...	30,071 78	.	. .	..	37 92	22,934 0	..	.	0 7	...	24,781 92	...	10,34,945 53

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

CAPTAIN COUSSMAKER ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF TUSSUR SILK.

No. 1520, dated Bombay Castle, the 19th May 1875.

From—W. G. PEDDER, Esq., *Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

IN continuation of this office letter No. 2754, dated 23rd September last, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from Captain Coussmaker, together with samples therein referred to, relating to the cultivation and manufacture of tussur silk.

Dated Westwood, Guildford, Surrey, the 27th February 1875.

From—Captain G. COUSSMAKER, *Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country,*

To—*The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.*

I HAVE the honour of recalling to your memory the fact that in 1872-73 I made sundry reports respecting the domestication of the tussur silkworm, which you kindly forwarded to Government; and in the Government of India's letter No. 264, from A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 14th November 1872, and headed *Fibres and Silk*, I was informed that the Government of India will await with interest my further report on the experiments which I proposed to have made in England in regard to the reeling of the cocoons. I therefore now inform you of the result of my investigations respecting tussur silk since I left Bombay.

2. From various causes, chief of which was my want of acquaintances in the mercantile community, many months went by before I could find anybody who knew anything definite about the tussur trade, or who was willing to help me in carrying out experiments which I had in view. Eventually, however, having published a small pamphlet narrating my observations on the natural history of the tussur silkworm, and having joined the Society of Arts, I succeeded in introducing myself to several gentlemen interested in the matter; but the experiments which I wished them to carry out were on so small a scale that I had to wait their convenience.

3. The information which I have collected comes naturally under the heads of (1) The form in which tussur silk has reached the English market; (2) The uses to which it has been put there, including the results obtained in dyeing; (3) The opinions, favourable and otherwise, of the manufacturers about the article; (4) The results of my experiments and the opinions of the manufacturers thereon; (5) The scheme which I recommend to the notice of Government.

4. To take these in detail: (1) The form in which tussur silk has reached the English market. "Tussur," or "Tussore," is the name given to the contents of sundry bales of wild silk, of a fawn colour, which have been imported from Calcutta and various ports of China in the state of "unreeled raw silk," "reeled raw silk," and "fabrics."

(*a*) *Unreeled raw silk.*—By this I mean the pure silk contained in cocoons which have been dissolved, cleansed from all fragments of leaf, worm, and chrysalis, and drawn out so as to show the quality of the fibre. My information regarding this is principally derived from the facts kindly placed at my disposal by the Messrs. Mason, manufacturers of spun silk and pattern spun silk at Lancaster, whose mill I visited. They informed me that they had bought 70,000 lbs. of waste (unreeled raw) wild silk, said to have come from North China, at the rate of 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per ℔; this they had cleared of the gum, dressed, spun, &c., and made up into a yarn of 2/30-fold. At first there was a good demand for it, and they disposed of a considerable amount at about five times the cost of the raw material, that being about the right margin to allow to cover the expense of the working. Latterly the demand had become less, and they had heard that a large amount of this "waste" had been offered at 7*d.* per ℔., and the yarn at 6*s.*, but that this "waste" had arrived in such a dirty condition and was such evident refuse that buyers were shy. They understood that the yarn had been principally worked up into hosiery. It was very strong and soft, but wanted much care in washing, as it was apt to shrink when wet. They had tried to dye the yarn; and found that it took a good green, brown, orange, red, and purple, but not a good black, or any of the lighter shades of yellow and blue. In all cases the colours, although at first bright and glossy, were apt to become dull. Under these circumstances they preferred to work it up in its natural colour. Messrs. Mason could not tell me whether this silk was the produce of *Antheræa Paphia*, or in fact, of any one particular species; but they had been told that in the north of China, a wild silkworm was found upon the oak; and the chemists to whom they had shown their silk thought that they could detect tannin in it, and the conclusion, therefore, that they had come to was that this silkworm in feeding upon the oak leaves had imbibed tannin, and that therefore the silk must always be brown in colour. I consulted Dr. Wallace of Colchester on the subject, and he told me that he considered it very probable, and that most likely Messrs. Mason's silk was the produce of *A. Pernyi*, and not of *A. Paphia*, the Indian tussur moth. On asking these gentlemen how they had treated the silk, they informed me that "in a bucket of boiling water they thoroughly dissolved a pound of soda, and then

pouring this into a boiler containing 200 gallons of water, they boiled it all up, on which the natural impurities of the water rose in a scum to the surface. This they skimmed off carefully, and then put in 14 lbs of hard white curd soap; as soon as this was thoroughly dissolved, they put in 100 lbs of the silk, enclosed by small quantities in bags made of cotton net, to prevent the silk becoming entangled. This water was kept boiling for several hours until the gum was thought to be thoroughly cleared out of the silk, which was then dressed, but some of it, being found to be still foul, was boiled up a second time in the same amount of water, but with only 6 lbs. of soap. This process would, they said, dissolve the gum of every kind of silk; but some kinds of cocoons might require to be boiled longer than others. Messrs. Mason kindly gave me specimens of the above-mentioned wild silk, of which I attach samples to this report.

(*b*) *Reeled raw silk.*—My information concerning this article was principally obtained from the leading member of the Silk Supply Committee of the Society of Arts, Mr. Henry Tucker, of 30, Gresham Street, London, and from the managers of his silk mill at Macclesfield, where I went to see the manufactured articles, and to make enquiries. They kindly showed me several specimens of what they had turned out, and informed me that within the last three years they had received over 150 bales of tussur raw silk, principally from China, at the rate of 6*s.* and 7*s.* per lb.; and also a few bales from India at 9*s.* per lb. (Mr. Tucker informs me that this has now fallen to 5*s.*) This they had manufactured into dress and fancy goods; the dress pieces were about 60 yards long by 2 feet broad, and were sold by them at the wholesale price of 2*s.* to 4*s.* per yard. In some instances they had made them of pure tussur, in others of tussur and silk, and in some again of tussur and cotton, according to the orders which they had received from the retail dealers. At first these fabrics were fashionable and sold well, but latterly great quantities of tussur goods manufactured in China and India had come into the English market, and although these could not be compared in point of brilliancy and finish with what had been manufactured in England, yet they were much cheaper, and at a distance looked much the same, so these, and many other cheap materials of the same peculiar colour as tussur, had helped to lessen their trade, brilliant and beautifully-made though their fabrics were. They too had tried to dye the tussur silk, but had found that the only colours which it would take well were dark green and dark brown; the other colours were all dull and not striking. They could, however, by careful cleaning and a certain amount of bleaching, take a good deal of the original colour out of it, and they preferred to make the dress pieces of the undyed silk, and only to use up dyed silk for small fancy articles as scarves and hair nets. The unmixed tussur fabrics wore and washed much better than those made of the mixed fibres. Mr. Tucker kindly gave me specimens of the tussur silk which he had received and of the fabrics which he had made at his mill; and of these I attach samples to this report.

(*c*) *Fabrics.*—Of these I am sorry to say that I can give no positive information. There is no doubt that many pieces of tussur have been imported from China and from India, and that they are exhibited in the shop windows at prices varying between 1*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* the yard, but whether these are made entirely of tussur silk, or of other wild silks, or are mixed fabrics, it is impossible to say. I asked one large firm, who professed to have received a large quantity of genuine tussurs, to put me in the way of obtaining accurate data, and they simply said that "they could not." From independent sources I hear that tussur is not nearly so fashionable now as it was three years back, and that many cheaper articles similar in appearance are used instead.

5. *The opinions favourable and otherwise of the manufacturers about the article*—are that tussur is very strong and durable; great brilliancy can be imparted to it when scientifically manipulated; but, being harsh and fuzzy, it has not the beautiful softness and smoothness of good silk; and in its present state can never show the soft glossiness nor the stiff smoothness so much admired in true silk. Its capriciousness in taking dye; the irregularity and looseness of the reeled fibre; the uneven winding of the skeins; the variety in colour and manner of reeling of the numerous skeins in each bale; and the very bad smell of the bales when opened, are all against it. The tussur trade in England is yet in its infancy, but culture and careful manipulation may do much to remedy the above defects. I am inclined to think that the chief cause of the discolouration of the tussur fibre, and its harshness, is due to what I in my pamphlet, alluded to in paragraph 2 of this report, designate the "*cement*," the account of which I reproduce in order to make my argument clear. All caterpillars, when spinning their cocoons, emit a kind of gum which causes the filaments of the silk to adhere together; but the tussur worm, in addition to this gum, emits a kind of cement which, permeating the whole cocoon, renders it hard and impervious to wet and heat. I think that this cement, chemically acted upon by the atmosphere, stains and renders harsh that which was in its original state pure albumen. This is very evident in a thoroughly dissolved cocoon, where the inside silk will be seen to be nearly white, and the outside of all is dark red, while the intermediate portion varies between these extremes in proportion to its propinquity to either. If therefore the cement be got out of the cocoon as soon as it appears, which might easily be done if the culture of this silkworm were carefully attended to, the silk will be purer and the reeling will be easier to do. It may be that the harshness of the fibre is owing to the leaves of the trees on which the caterpillar feeds: this can only be ascertained through experiments, and here we have an ample field to work in, inasmuch as I have collected evidence of its being found on six kinds of trees in the South Mahratta Country; and in *Silk in India* ten other trees are mentioned as supplying it with food. Again, it may be owing to the size and thickness of the fibre itself. I have carefully examined it through powerful microscopes, and in comparison with that of *Bombyx Mori*, than which it is 2½ times larger, *B. Mori* measuring $\frac{1}{1750}$ inch and *A.*

Paphia $\frac{1}{700}$ inch. I find that this latter appears flatter, more twisted, and has more minute particles (the cement I presume) scattered over the surface. The tussur silkworm, being so much larger, has (I fancy) a different-shaped spinnaret to the ordinary silkworm, and this would be the reason of its silk being flatter. I account for its being twisted by the fact that the caterpillar spins the cocoon in layers of zigzag lines, as explained by me in my pamphlet. If after careful manipulation it be found that these twists are a cause of its being less lustrous, I have no doubt that a little extra rotatory motion imparted to the cocoons at reeling would smooth them out; this again would be another experiment to be tried.

6. *The results of my experiments, and the opinions of the manufacturers thereon.*—I first of all tried to find out whether (*a*) there was a market in England for the cocoons themselves as gathered from the trees. Colonel W. C. Parr, Political Agent at Kutch, who was at that time at home, kindly went to the mill of Messrs. Lister & Co., at Bradford, and made enquiries for me which resulted in the head of that firm (in answer to a letter from me enclosing a sample) advising me to collect as many of the tussur cocoons as I could on my return to India, and to allow the moths to come out, putting by the cocoons until I had collected a ton, when he would be happy to take them from me, giving a fair market value for them, which he would think would be about 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound; but he would require the large quantity he named; it would not be worth his while to take less than a ton. I can form no opinion as to how long it would take to get together this amount; but the fact remains that this firm of manufacturers can use up the cocoons in their natural state, and it might be worth while to apply to them if any person had a large supply to dispose of.

(*b.*) My next enquiries were directed towards finding out whether there was any possibility of converting my cocoons into unreeled raw silk in England, and I was fortunate enough to get an introduction to Messrs. Satterthwaite, "long and short silk-spinners," of Galgate near Lancaster, and they kindly offered to try whether they could not dissolve the cocoons, convert them into "unreeled raw," and spin them into a yarn. Accordingly, I sent them a few hundred cocoons, some containing live, some dead, chrysalids, others damaged in every way, stained, cut, gnawed by rats and squirrels, and by simply boiling these up with soap, in the manner which Messrs. Mason had described to me, they effectually cleansed this unpromising material, and spun the beautiful two-twenty-fold yarn, of which I enclose a sample. The cocoons were, as I have mentioned, in all conditions, and Messrs. Satterthwaite worked at cleansing them during their spare time, and while the work at their mill was slack, consequently they could not give me any data by which to calculate the cost of converting cocoons into "unreeled raw," or into "spun silk;" but they have kindly offered to work up a large amount, and say that if I could send them a hundred pounds or more, they would then be able to put a definite value on the material in its various stages. Here then is a manufacturing agency willing to work with the Indian producer.

(*c.*) When I began to enquire whether it was possible to have my cocoons converted into reeled raw silk, I was assured on all sides that this could not be done satisfactorily in England; that all the best reeling was done in Italy or in France. In this matter, too, I was fortunate enough to get an introduction to Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, who took a warm interest in the matter, informing me that he was the more ready to do so as his father, the late Colonel Thomas Best Jervis, Bombay Engineers, had taken an interest in this same subject upwards of thirty years ago. I accordingly sent some cocoons to Chevalier Jervis, and he succeeded in getting a spinner to try experiments with them, and reported to me that the result is perfectly satisfactory; that the silk can be wound off the cocoons with ease; that the spinners estimate the cost of converting tussur cocoons into unreeled raw silk at £2 per cwt., and into reeled raw silk at a trifle more, but they have no doubt that eventually they could do it much cheaper after they had perfected the process and adapted the machinery to this particular kind of silk. Chevalier Jervis returned me my silk as "unreeled raw" and "reeled raw," and I attach samples of the same to this report. He concluded with offering to become my channel for Italy, through whom I might have my cocoons worked up. Here then is another manufacturing agency willing to convert tussur cocoons into "unreeled raw" and also into "reeled raw" silk.

(*d.*) When I was at Macclesfield, I called upon Messrs. C. & H. Scanlon, skein-silk dyers, and finding that they were willing to help me in carrying out further experiments, I sent them some of the yarn which Messrs. Satterthwaite had spun for me; and this they kindly dyed "dahlia," "scarlet," "black," "sultan," "blue," and "violet," and gave it as their opinion that tussur will not dye colours so fine, rich, and bright as China silk. I send samples of what they have done, and must own that I am much disappointed, for the dyed yarn is much less lustrous than the original silk itself. This, however, quite coincides with what both Mr. Tucker and Messrs. Mason had told me, and plainly shows that we have not yet succeeded in getting tussur silk pure and colourless as it is when it first issues from the silkworm's spinnarets. Up to this time my idea always had been that the harshness, and discolouration of the fibre, and its inability to take all dyes, were owing to the caustic solvents used by the natives of India when reeling it off, but we now see the same results with silk which has been treated with pure curd soap as a solvent, so, as I have before said, the first thing to do is to get the silk free from the "cement" as soon as possible.

(*e.*) I called upon Mr. Tucker at his London house and showed him the specimens of the tussur silk which had been reeled at Dharwar, and also the fabrics which had been woven there for me; the silk which had been reeled for me at Turin; and the yarn which had been spun for me at Galgate. He said that he considered the Dharwar specimens as fully equal to anything of the kind which he had received from India or China; that the reeled raw

silk from Turin would be worth from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb more; and, having kindly had the yarn woven into a cloth so as to be able to give an opinion on it, he said that "as a plain fabric it is a strong serviceable material, with a certain amount of glossiness about it; that, inasmuch as it washes" well, and does not readily catch fire, it would be invaluable for children's and young people's dresses; but still it does not look like silk, has more the appearance of alpaca, and at a little distance has a very ordinary look, and it is not an article that would meet with a ready sale in England, as it still has the crisp feeling of tussur without the smooth stiffness of silk, and although by using soap alone for a solvent, instead of a caustic, some of the harshness has been got rid of, still the objectionable fuzziness remains. As regards colour, that is, he assures me, a matter of no consequence, for it can easily be made less pronounced than in this sample; but judging from what he sees of it, now that it has been made up as a dress piece, he does not think that this is the use to which purchasers of the yarn would put it; but he has no doubt that the yarn would meet with a ready market, and that its value would be about the same as the best "reeled raw" tussur. In conclusion, he strongly urged me to investigate the matter of the "cement" fully, and to collect it, as it oozes from the freshly-spun cocoons, and then have it analysed; from this we should be able to prove whether, so doing, we could obtain a purer and more valuable fibre. I enclose a sample of the cloth woven from the yarn.

7. *The scheme which I recommend to the notice of Government*—I think that I have clearly shown what is the present position of tussur silk in the English market, and in what manner attempts should be made to better that position. There is no doubt that this silkworm is indigenous to a large portion of the Bombay Presidency, and the question is, whether the culture of it on a large scale would prove remunerative? I believe that large quantities could be easily raised, and in my pamphlet I have attempted to show what natural peculiarities of the insect should be studied. It feeds upon common trees which require no irrigation nor expense in cultivation; the best time for collecting the cocoons from the jungle would be from the beginning of December to the end of April (I only speak about the country in which I myself have seen them); and I should propose to send specimen cocoons to the various collectors and forest officers, whose districts include the jungles of the ghâts between Tanna and Coompta, and ask them to give them to their mamledars and overseers, directing them to show them to the villagers, and informing them that there was a demand for similar cocoons, to find out at what price they could be collected, say 200 or 300 for the rupee. A central depôt should be established at Satara; and the officer in charge should periodically visit the mamledars and the villages where the cocoons might be collected between these months of December and April, pay for the cocoons, and taking them to the depôt, sort them, and select those which were to be kept for breeding purposes, and those which were to be converted into unreeled raw silk, and those which were to be sold in the bulk. I name Satara as the best station for the depôt, as it is about central, and has besides a great quantity of "nandrook" (*Ficus Benjamica*) trees planted about it, the leaves of which are, in my opinion, a very good, if not the best, food for the worms. There is besides a good deal of rough grazing land about, on which, I dare say, some more of these common hardy trees may be planted. From May to the end of November the rearing of the worms would take place, and I recommend that great care should be taken to clear the cocoons of the cement as thoroughly as possible, as soon as it was seen oozing through the silk; and that the cocoons should be finally baked, until the worms were thoroughly desiccated, when they might be stowed away for the winter. The supply obtained might be worked up for the first few years in England and Italy, but after the experiment was thoroughly proved and found to be successful, I expect that the manufacturing processes could be carried on in our own presidency, where so many mills have lately been erected for spinning and weaving purposes. Such are the outlines of the scheme which I submit to the favourable notice of Government. To enter into all the details about collecting, breeding, and rearing the silkworms, preparing the cocoons for the market, &c., would greatly amplify this report. If, however, Government should take the matter into its serious consideration, I would be happy to attempt to particularize each detail. I cannot guarantee that the culture of the tussur silkworm would prove a financial success, still I myself am very sanguine on the subject, and can only point out the measures which I should propose to adopt; and nothing but experiments and careful observation can prove whether these are the best or no. I think that everybody will allow that it is the duty of each servant of Government to point out the methods by which neglected natural products may be utilised, and fresh means of earning their livelihood be placed before the masses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st February 1874.	For week ending 20th February 1875.	Total from 1st January to 21st February 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th February 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main	8,23,980	5,95,192	57,41,160	41,78,353	...	15,62,807
15th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	63,817	66,592	3,39,717	3,54,940	15,223	...
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	85,267	60,143	5,10,149	4,01,638	...	1,08,511
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	36,353	50,022	2,13,549	3,69,775	1,56,226	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	3,07,408	1,06,062	11,24,177	8,13,883	...	3,10,294
1st ditto	Madras ...	1,18,589	1,23,978	8,85,569	8,21,152	...	64,417
8th ditto	South Indian ...	16,179	16,659	1,30,943	1,17,994	...	12,949
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,89,830	6,31,595	37,24,117	39,64,389	2,40,272	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,24,685	1,38,498	7,81,697	8,86,913	1,05,216	...
	TOTAL ...	21,66,108	17,88,741	1,34,51,078	1,19,09,037	...	15,42,041
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,945	2,138	15,597	14,673	...	924
15th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,908	1,949	12,621	12,280	...	341
8th ditto	Rajpootana ...	6,206	31,064	42,926	1,98,878	1,55,952	...
8th ditto	Holkar ...	1,247	7,132	2,609*a*	38,077	35,468	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,269	2,703	7,200	12,150	4,950	...
27th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,130	2,092	7,142	13,684	6,542	...
27th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	1,033	505	3,026*a*	7,631	4,605	...
13th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*c*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,521*d*	...	1,521	1,521	...
	TOTAL ...	14,738	49,104	91,121	3,58,075	2,66,954	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,80,846	18,37,845	1,35,42,199	1,22,67,112	...	12,75,087

a Total receipts from 1st to 21st February 1874.
b Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
d Receipts for the week ending 20th February 1875.

No. VIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th February 1874.	For week ending 27th February 1875.	Total from 1st January to 28th Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th Feb. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,98,598	6,75,374	66,39,758	48,53,727	...	17,86,031
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	59,116	60,636	3,98,833	4,15,576	16,743	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,160	65,136	5,92,309	4,66,774	...	1,25,535
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	33,550	53,008	2,47,099	4,22,783	1,75,684	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,93,526	1,19,243	13,17,703	9,33,126	...	3,84,577
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,01,476	1,31,264	9,87,045	9,52,416	...	34,629
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,045	18,513	1,47,988	1,36,507	...	11,481
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,77,353	6,32,290	43,01,470	45,96,679	2,95,209	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,27,397	1,73,227	9,09,094	10,60,140	1,51,046	...
	TOTAL ...	20,90,221	19,28,691	1,55,41,299	1,38,37,728	...	17,03,571
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,459	2,263	19,056	16,936	...	2,120
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,180	2,037	14,801	14,317	...	484
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,481	34,568	49,407	2,33,446	1,84,039	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,120	6,267	3,729*a*	44,344	40,615	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,712	2,761	8,912	14,911	5,999	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,190	1,837	8,332	15,522	7,190	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	692	646	3,718*a*	8,278	4,560	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*c*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,225	...	2,746*d*	2,746	...
	TOTAL ...	16,834	51,604	1,07,955	4,09,681	3,01,726	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,07,055	19,80,295	1,56,49,254	1,42,47,409	...	14,01,845

a Total receipts from 1st to 28th February 1874.
b Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
d Total receipts from 14th to 27th February 1875.

No. IX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		7th March 1874.	6th March 1875.	to 7th March 1874.	to 6th March 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,31,388	6,37,350	74,71,146	54,91,076	...	19,80,070
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	46,258	54,557	4,45,092	4,70,133	25,041	
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,276	57,808	6,83,585	5,24,582	..	1,59,003
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,325	57,632	2,76,425	4,80,416	2,03,991	
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,30,465	1,42,706	15,48,169	10,75,832	...	4,72,337
1st ditto ...	Madras ..	1,07,318	1,19,739	10,94,362	10,72,155	...	22,207
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,504	19,209	1,63,492	1,55,716	..	7,776
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,17,742	6,16,643	48,19,211	52,13,323	3,94,112	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,20,146	1,69,187	10,29,240	12,29,326	2,00,086	
	Total ...	19,89,422	18,74,831	1,75,30,722	1,57,12,559	...	18,18,16[illegible]
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,958	3,145	21,015	20,081	...	934
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,102	2,812	16,904	17,129	225	
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	4,964	33,235	54,371	2,66,681	2,12,310	
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,067	5,696	4,796*a*	50,040	45,244	
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,488	...*b*	10,400	14,911*c*	4,511	
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	992	...*b*	9,324	15,522*c*	6,1[illegible]	
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ..	733	748	4,452*a*	9,026	4,5[illegible]	
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,1[illegible]	
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,369	...	4,115*e*	4,1[illegible]	
	Total ...	13,304	47,005	1,21,262	4,56,686	3,35,4[illegible]	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,02,726	19,21,836	1,76,51,984	1,61,69,245	...	

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 7th March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th Februa[illegible]
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 6th Marc[illegible]

No. X of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		14th March 1874.	13th March 1875.	to 14th March 1874.	to 13th March 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,41,826	6,32,725	83,12,972	61,23,802	...	21,89,170
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	57,146	59,164	5,02,238	5,29,297	27,059	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal .	92,155	55,312	7,75,740	5,79,894		1,95,846
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,173	60,208	3,05,598	5,40,624	2,35,026	
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,01,190	1,58,060	17,49,359	12,33,892	...	5,15,467
1st ditto ..	Madras ...	1,18,699	1,26,599	12,13,060	11,98,754	.	14,306
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,001	18,715	1,79,494	1,74,431	...	5,063
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,19,770	6,32,264	54,38,981	58,45,587	4,06,606	
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,43,933	1,63,831	11,73,173	13,93,157	2,19,984	
	Total ...	21,19,893	19,06,878	1,96,50,615	1,76,19,438	...	20,31,177
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,969	2,260	22,984	22,341	...	643
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee	1,769	2,213	18,673	19,343	670	
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,710	35,108	60,081	3,01,789	2,41,708	..
8th ditto ..	Holkar ...	1,002	6,319	5,798*a*	56,359	50,561	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,665	.. *b*	12,065	14,911*c*	2,846	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,324	...*b*	10,648	15,522*c*	4,874	...
27th ditto ..	Wardha Valley ...	927	575	5,379*a*	9,601	4,222	...
13th ditto ..	Nazam's ...	..	.. *b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ..	...	1,259	...	5,374*e*	5,374	.
	Total .	14,366	47,734	1,35,628	5,04,421	3,68,793	.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,34,259	19,54,612	1,97,86,243	1,81,23,859	...	16,62,384

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 13th March 1875.

No. XI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st March 1874.	For week ending 20th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 20th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	9,16,436	6,94,541	92,29,408	68,18,342	...	24,11,066
15th ditto ..	Ditto, Jubbulpore ...	65,506	56,788	5,67,744	5,86,085	18,341	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,833	49,643	8,59,574	6,29,537	...	2,30,037
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	33,877	54,467	3,39,475	5,95,092	2,55,617	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,07,810	1,52,875	19,57,170	13,86,767	...	5,70,403
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,381	1,20,428	13,19,441	13,19,182	...	259
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,128	18,017	1,95,621	1,92,447	...	3,174
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,26,254	6,77,399	60,65,235	65,22,986	4,57,751	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,61,185	1,74,404	13,34,358	15,67,561	2,33,203	...
	Total ...	22,17,410	19,98,562	2,18,68,026	1,96,17,999	...	22,50,027
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,914	2,142	24,898	24,483	...	415
[illegible] ditto ...	Nulhatte[illegible] ...	2,000	1,967	20,673	21,309	636	...
[illegible] ditto ..	Rajpo[illegible] ...	6,398	38,306	66,479	3,40,095	2,73,616	...
[illegible] ditto ...	Ho[illegible] ...	815	6,042	6,613*a*	62,401	55,788	...
[illegible] Feb. 1875	[illegible] ...	1,850	...*b*	13,915	14,911*c*	996	...
27th ditto ...	[illegible] ...	1,324	...*b*	11,972	15,522*c*	3,550	...
27th ditto ..	Wardha Valley ...	803	1,357	6,182*a*	10,958	4,776	...
[illegible] ditto ..	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	[illegible] ...	...	946	...	6,320*e*	6,320	...
	Total ...	15,104	50,760	1,50,732	5,55,180	4,04,448	...
	GRAND TOTAL ..	22,32,514	20,49,322	2,20,18,758	2,01,73,179	...	18,45,579

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 21st March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 20th March 1875.

No. XII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th March 1874.	For week ending 21th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 28th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,80,210	5,40,043	1,01,09,618	73,58,385	...	27,51,233
16th ditto ...	Ditto Jubbulpore ...	64,058	47,730	6,31,802	6,33,816	2,014	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,620	54,464	9,51,194	6,84,000	...	2,67,194
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	51,908	47,489	3,91,382	6,42,580	2,51,198	...
[illegible] May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,18,919	1,61,057	21,76,088	15,47,824	...	6,28,264
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,02,013	1,11,262	14,22,454	14,30,444	7,990	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,428	20,943	2,13,050	2,13,391	341	...
[illegible]	[illegible] Peninsula	[illegible]	5,10,413	66,92,297	70,33,399	3,41,102	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,72,535	1,48,839	15,06,883	17,16,400	2,09,517	...
	Total ...	[illegible]	16,42,240	2,40,94,768	2,12,60,239	...	28,34,529
	State.						
[illegible] May 1875	Calcutta and South-[illegible]stern ...	2,106	1,909	27,003	26,392	...	611
[illegible]	[illegible]hatte[illegible] ...	1,558	1,553	22,231	22,863	632	...
[illegible]	[illegible]rajpo[illegible] ...	6,270	35,068	72,749	3,75,163	3,02,414	...
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	8,069	7,415*a*	70,470	63,055	...
[illegible]	[illegible]gaon ...	1,832	...*b*	15,754	14,911*c*	...	843
[illegible]	[illegible]ate ...	1,446	...*b*	13,419	15,522*c*	2,103	...
[illegible]	[illegible] Valley ...	885	679	7,067*a*	11,637	4,570	...
[illegible]	[illegible] ...		...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
[illegible]	[illegible] ...		842	...	7,162*e*	7,162	...
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	48,120	1,65,638	6,03,301	4,37,663	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,90,360	2,42,60,406	2,18,63,540	...	23,96,866

[illegible] 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 27th March 1875.

No. XIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th April 1874.	For week ending 3rd April 1875.	Total from 1st January to 4th April 1874	Total from 1st January to 3rd April 1875.	Total increase in 1875	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main	8,93,293	6,52,271	1,10,02,911	80,10,656		29,92,255
15th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	66,791	51,942	6,98,593	6,85,758		12,835
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal	1,05,406	71,850	10,56,600	7,55,851		3,00,749
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	47,378	91,000	4,38,761	7,33,580	2,94,819	..
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,82,299	2,22,409	23,58,387	17,70,233	..	5,88,154
1st ditto	Madras ...	1,04,867	1,18,390	15,27,321	15,48,834	21,513	..
8th ditto	South Indian ..	18,787	19,232	2,31,837	2,32,622	785	..
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,29,397	5,62,178	72,21,694	75,95,576	3,73,882	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,82,240	1,71,641	16,89,123	18,88,042	1,98,919	...
	TOTAL ...	21,30,458	19,60,913	2,62,25,227	2,32,21,152	..	30,04,075
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern	3,420	3,027	30,423	29,419	...	1,004
15th ditto	Nulhatee	1,607	1,803	23,838	24,665	827	...
8th ditto	Rajpootana ..	6,837	36,497	79,586	4,11,660	3,32,074	..
8th ditto	Holkar .	1,172	6,096	8,588*a*	76,566	67,978	
27th Feb 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,526	..*b*	17,280	14,911*c*	..	2,369
27th ditto	Oomraotee ..	1,114	...*b*	14,533	15,522*c*	989	...
27th ditto	Wardha Valley	564	1,238	7,631*a*	12,875	5,244	..
13th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	..*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...		4,612	..	11,774*e*	11,774	...
	TOTAL ..	16,240	53,273	1,81,879	6,56,578	4,74,694	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	21,46,698	20,14,186	2,64,07,106	2,38,77,725	.	25 29,381

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 4th April 1874
(*b*) Return not received from G I P. Railway Company
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 3rd April 1875

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